PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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PORT TOWNSEND, March 7th, 1859. 1:1y*

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READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE,
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MINING TOOLS, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 7 tf

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

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,
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No. 97 Front st., San Francisco,
AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco;
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1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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SAN FRANCISCO,
Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 20:tf

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151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
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Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

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

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G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNING his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with WILLIAM'S Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.
On hand and for sale low,
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WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and tightly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.

Fair Bingen on the Rhine.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers;
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood before him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.

The dying soldier faltered as he took his comrade's hand,
And said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was done,
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.

And 'midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,
The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the list of many scars;
But some were young, and suddenly beheld life's morn decline,
And they had come from Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was still a tenant bird that thought his home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child,
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell her of struggles fierce and wild.

And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would—but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,
On the cottage wall at Bingen—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again with glad and gallant tread,
But look upon them proudly, with calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.

And if a comrade seek her love, ask her in my name,
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's sword and mine)
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the Rhine!

There's another—not a sister; in the happy days gone by,
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,
Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning:

Tell her the last night of my life, (for ere the moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of prison)
I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still;

And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the Rhine!"

His voice grew faint and hoarser—his grasp was childish weak;
His eyes put on a dying look,—he sighed and ceased to speak;
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled;
The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead.

And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down,
On the red sand of the battle field, with bloody corpses strewn;
Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene, her pale light seemed to shine,
As once on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

John Alcohol.

[The following excellent parody is from the Missouri Tribune; its truthfulness can be vouched for by hundreds hereabouts:]

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pocket, John,
Which now I know there ain't.
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so;
But, mark, how you have treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
We've been too long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other.
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have a bill to foot,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

"Wit," said Bishop Horne, "should excite an appetite, not provoke disgust. Wit, without wisdom, is salt without meat; and that is but a comfortless dish to set a hungry man down to. Wit, employed to disguise or prejudice truth, is salt thrown into a man's eyes."

"True wit is like the brilliant stone,
Dug from an Indian mine,
Which boasts two different powers in one,
To cut as well as shine.

"Genius, like that, if polished right,
With the same gifts abounds:
Appears at once both keen and bright,
And sparkles while it wounds."

"Wit is the philosopher's quality, humor the poet's; the nature of wit relates to things, humor to persons. Wit utters brilliant truths, humor delicate deductions from the knowledge of individual character. Rochefoucault is witty; the 'Vicar of Wakefield' the model of humor."

English humor is frank, hearty and unaffected. Irish, light as Mercury: it is extravagant. Scotch humor is sly, grave and caustic. Surely the analysis of Pleasantry is possible, and its cultivation practicable.

A Boston paper says that many years ago the whole town of Nahant was purchased by a farmer for a suit of clothes, and that then its only inhabitants were wolves and deer. The same may be said of most of the inhabitants now, only the wolves are in sheep's clothing and the *dear* in crinoline.

A French regiment, at the battle of Spires, had orders to give no quarter. A German officer being taken, begged for his life.

"Sir," said the polite Frenchman, "you may ask me any other favor; but as for your life, it is impossible for me to grant it."

Would'st thou not be thought a fool in another's conceit, be not wise in thine own; he that trusts to his own wisdom proclaims his own folly; he is truly wise and shall appear so, that hath folly enough to be thought not worldly wise or wisdom enough to see his own folly.

An Irishman was testifying in court, a short time since, in regard to an assault with a gun, and delivered himself in this manner: "Plaze your honor, he stroke a heavy blow with the goon, and broke it in three halves!"

A Western preacher, while offering up a prayer before his congregation, a few weeks ago, made a rather singular declaration, and added: "Paradoxical as this may seem to be, oh Lord, it is nevertheless true."

Jones, in a dilemma, said that he was at his wit's end. Smith sarcastically remarked that it would not take him long to return—he had not come far.

A traveler in Hayti thinks that two yards each is rather too high an estimate for the quantity of cloth employed in the wardrobe of the women there.

The moon seems the most unsteady of all celestial luminaries: she is constantly shifting her quarters.

STRANGE RETRIBUTION.

Henri Du Barre, a young French artist, became enamored of the only daughter of a well-to-do aubergiste in the town of Circassone, in the South of France. Lucille Montaigne had beauty and money, and Henri Du Barre had wit and talent; but these latter were no fair equivalent for the former in the eyes of the purse-proud father, who declared that no daughter of his should marry a poor man, though he were blessed with the wisdom of a Solomon.

Now Lucille loved Henri—at least she told him so—but she was too prudent to elope with him and risk disinheritance; for, after all, what is love without money? poverty coming in at the door would send it flying through the window.

Poor Henri was in despair. He really did love Lucille, whether she did him or not—loved her madly; and his was one of those dark fiery natures which makes love a wild terrible passion.

How much money was necessary to make him her equal in the eyes of her worthy father? The aubergiste named the sum. It was large, and Henri sighed, and felt more despair in his heart than ever. Suddenly he brightened up with the recollection that he had youth and genius, and that in some large city, Paris, perhaps, where the latter was appreciated, he might acquire both fortune and fame.

But would Lucille wait? Well, Lucille was willing to wait awhile—for just then, as she admitted herself, she could think of no one she liked better than the poor artist. But everything earthly must have a limit, and the fair coquette thought her patience ought not to extend beyond a year.

A year is a very short time for a man to acquire fame and fortune, with the latter depending on the former; but Henri was young, and youth is sanguine, and at all events he would make the trial, hoping great things, and knowing he could do no worse than fail.

So he finished his engagements hurriedly, declined any new ones, sold a few pictures on hand for a moderate sum, gathered together his scanty effects, bade his friends and Lucille adieu, and, with a hopeful but heavy heart, set off for the great metropolis of France.

It was a long, long journey from Circassone to Paris in the slow conveyance of the period when Henri Du Barre made it; and it was nearly two weeks before he reached the gay capital. And then began his struggles with poverty; which clung to him in spite of his hopes, his exertions and his prayers for six weary months, when he gave up in despair; and secretly left the city to beg his way back to Circassone, see his Lucille once more, bid her an eternal adieu, and end a life no longer of any value to its possessor.

Henri Du Barre set out from Paris afoot and alone, depending solely upon the charity of the French peasants for food and lodging. He had six sous in his pocket when he started, and these he invested in a deadly poison, which he carried as a dernier resort, determined not to suffer beyond what nature might reasonably bear, but which it was his hope to retain till he had again seen Lucille.

In this manner he reached and passed through Lyons, foot sore, ragged and disheartened—an object indeed of commisseration. Twenty leagues beyond Lyons, in passing through a long, dark, lonely wood, he met a Jew, carrying a heavy pack on his back. The poor artist asked the Israelite for charity; his appeal was answered with a few coins, for which he thanked the giver, and offered to carry his pack.

"Oh, no—it is nothing—it is nothing—a few old clothes only!" returned the jew hurriedly—so hurriedly, and with such evident uneasiness, in fact, as to awaken suspicion in the mind of the young artist that it contained something of great value.

Then it was that a wild, vague, undefined desire to possess it first took possession of the man who was now going home to die wretchedly, but whom two thousand francs might yet bless with life and happiness. When the mind of man takes a highly criminal bent, it seems as if some evil demon whispers the most plausible reason for a wicked course to happiness.

Henri Du Barre, who had never before thought of harming a human being, now glanced furtively and almost shudderingly around him, with a dark and wicked thought in his brain, that if this old man was dead, and he the possessor of his pack, he might yet have a bright and glorious future. It was a dreary, dismal spot in the thick wood where they both stood, and no human eye save theirs was looking upon the scene. Why should this old man be cumbered with wealth, which could not bring him one tithe of the joy that it might him who coveted its possession? He could not live many years, that old man, at most, and he might die at any minute, and his valuable effects become the inheritance of strangers. What mattered a few years, more or less, to him—a wandering and despised old Jew? And why should he, a poor miserable artist, hesitate between the Jew's life and his own? Were not all living creatures bound by the inner law of their being to act in self-defence, even to the taking of life when necessary to sustain their own? And would he not die should the Jew live; and would he not live should the Jew die? And even should the secret be discovered, would it be worse than a death at last? He had brought poison for himself, and why should not another take it for his salvation?—in which event he would have the means to procure more, and could always, as now, carry his life in his hands.

The Jew had bidden him good day, and was trudging along at a slow and steady pace, while these wild, wicked thoughts were coursing through the brain of the latter, with all the plausibility of the truth.

Suddenly the Jew stopped, produced a little flask, and raised it to his lips. Ah! that flask! The devil was tempting young Du Barre to crime, and here was the opportunity.

"My good friend," called the artist to the Jew, "I am very faint; will you give me a few drops of that wine?"

"I will give you half," said the Israelite, halting.

The artist advanced tremulously, produced the poison, and concealed it in his hand as he approached his victim, and, under pretence of wiping the mouth of the flask, dropped it in. Then he pretended to drink, and handed it back with thanks, begging the Jew to drink his health at the final parting. Isaac complied, and they separated, each going a different way.

As soon as Henri was out of sight of the Israelite, he entered the wood, and returned in an oblique direction, until he came in sight of his victim, who was now writhing in the agonies of death, and crying for mercy. A few minutes more, and he was still—the dread work was done.

Dragging the body from the road, and concealing it, the murderer next carried the pack for back, tore it open, and found it indeed contain old clothes. He had murdered an old man, and got nothing for it. He threw the garments from him with the wild action of remorse and despair.

Suddenly he heard a click as of money. Then he began to examine the old garments, and found, to his almost mad joy, that they contained immense treasures in gold and jewels—diamonds, sapphires, pearls and rubies, to the value, as he thought, of ten thousand francs, but in reality more than a hundred thousand.

Far in the depths of that dark wood, the murderer hid the most precious stones, to be brought forth in after time. There were two thousand five hundred francs in money; and with this amount he started for home, no longer a poor man, but alas! even further than ever from being a happy one.

He traveled in his ragged clothes as far as Nismes, fearful of spending one of his ill-acquired coins sooner; but at Nismes he ventured to purchase a new and genteel suit, and in this, shortly after appeared before Lucille, showed her father the sum required, which he represented as having been honestly obtained in his profession, and claimed her hand.

In due time Henri Du Barre married Lucille Montaigne, and happy were all at the wedding, but the guilty groom, who was never to know happiness again. He kept his secret, however, and profited by it, making an occasional journey to the dismal spot of his crime, under the pretence of traveling on business. He took away and disposed of his jewels one by one, and gradually grew opulent, and was regarded by all who knew him as an honest man of mark.

But the remembrance of his crime had a strange fascination for him, and much of his time was spent in brooding over it in secret.

Being an artist, he at length naturally conceived the idea of painting the scene of the murder; and he finally drew it in miniature, on ivory, picturing himself in the act of dragging the dead body of the Jew into the forest, whose features, from memory only, he delineated with wonderful fidelity. And as if this were not enough to satisfy his morbid infatuation, he wrote underneath:

"Isaac, a Jew murdered by Henri Du Barre, Sept. 10, in a dark wood about twenty leagues south from Lyons."

It was a strange, insane idea, that of preserving a memory of the horrible deed in this manner; but this miniature of the scene he had set in a belt around his waist.

But the strangest part of this horrible affair as yet is to be told. On his last visit to the forest for his last jewel that yet remained of the proceeds of his awful crime, he was shot dead by a highwayman, who, on searching his person, found the miniature, and recognized in the features of the murdered Jew—*his own father.*

This produced so strange an impression upon the second murderer, that he carried it to the authorities, and made a full confession of his own crime. A full and thorough investigation took place, and among the papers of Du Barre was found one containing the sentiment of the whole transaction, as we have here recorded it.

The second murderer, the son of the Jew, was subsequently executed, and so ended the chain of dark and bloody events.

Truly the ways of providence are wonderful and mysterious.

Inclined to be Quarrelsome.

There was once a little, slim-built fellow, rich as a Jew, and as independent as the devil, riding along a highway in the State of Georgia, when he overtook a man driving a drove of hogs by the help of a big, rawboned, six-foot two specimen of humanity. Stopping the last-named individual, he accosted him—

"I say, are these your hogs?"

"No, sir; I'm to work by the month."

"What pay might you be getting, friend?"

"Ten dollars a month and whiskey thrown in," was the reply.

"Well, look here, I'm a weak, little inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see. Now, I'll give you twenty-five dollars a month to ride along with me and protect me," said Mr. Gardner. "But," he added, as a thought struck him, "how might you be on a fight?"

"Never been licked in my life," rejoined the six-footer.

"Just the man I want. It's a bargain?" queried Gardner.

Six-footer ruminated. Twenty-five dollars—double wages—nothing to do but to ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally when he's sassy.

Six-footer accepted.

They rode along till just at night they reached a village inn. Dismounting at the door, they went in. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest man in the room, and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his fighting friend, and intimated that the licking of that man had become a sad necessity. Six-footer peeled, went in, and came out first best.

The next night, at another hotel, the same scene was re-enacted—Gardener getting in a row with the largest man in the place, and Six-footer doing the fighting.

At last, on the third day, they came to a ferry kept by a huge, double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life. Whilst crossing the river, Gardner, as usual, began to find fault "and blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things around, and told him his opinion of *their* kind. Gardner turned to his friend and gently broke the intelligence to him, "that he was sorry, but that it was absolutely necessary to thrash that ferryman."

Six footer nodded his head, but said nothing. It was plainly to be seen that he did not relish the job, by the way he shrugged his shoulders, but there was no help for it. So when they reached the shore, both stripped, and at it they went. Up and down the bank, over the sand, in the water they fought, scratched, gouged, bit and rolled, till, at the end of an hour, the ferryman gave in. Six-footer was triumphant, but it had been tough work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a moment, and then broke forth—

"Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary sets mighty well, but—I'm—of—the—opinion—that you are *inclined* to be *quarrelsome.* Here I've only been with you three days, and I have licked the three biggest men in the country! I think this firm had better dissolve, for you see, Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you're inclined to be quarrelsome, and I reckon I'll draw!"

Literary fame is more easily caught than kept. If you do nothing, you are forgotten, and if you write and fall, your former success is thrown in your teeth.

The Beggar—A True Tale.

One cold, windy morning, the last Sunday in December, 1847, a half-naked man knocked timidly at the basement door of a fine substantial mansion in the city of Brooklyn. Though the weather was bitter even for the season, the young man had no clothing but a pair of ragged cloth pants and the remains of a flannel shirt, which exposed his muscular chest in many large rents. But in spite of his tattered apparel and evident fatigue, as he leaned upon the railing of the basement stairs, a critical observer could not fail to notice a conscious air of dignity, and the marked traces of cultivation in his pale, haggard countenance.

The door was speedily opened, and disclosed a comfortably furnished room, with its glowing grate of anthracite, before which was placed a luxuriously furnished breakfast table. A fashionably attired young man, in a brocade dressing gown and velvet slippers, was reclining in a soft fauteauil, busily reading the morning papers. The beautiful young wife had lingered at the table, giving to the servant in waiting her orders for the household matters of the day, when the timid rap at the door attracted her attention. She commanded it to be opened; but the young master of the mansion replied that it was quite useless—being no one but some thievish beggar; but the door was already opened, and the sympathies of Mrs. Maywood enlisted at once.

"Come in to the fire," cried the young wife, impulsively, "before you perish!"

The mendicant, without exhibiting any surprise at such unusual treatment of a street beggar, slowly entered the room, manifesting a painful weakness at every step. On his entrance, Mr. Maywood, with a displeased air, gathered up his papers and left the apartment. The compassionate lady unwisely placed the half-frozen man near the fire while she prepared a bowl of fragrant coffee, which, with abundant food, was placed before him. But noticing the abrupt departure of her husband, Mrs. Maywood, with a clouded countenance, left the room, whispering to the servant to remain until the stranger should leave.

She then ran hastily up the richly mounted staircase, and paused before the entrance of a small laboratory and medical library, and occupied solely by her husband, who was a physician and practical chemist. She opened the door and entered the room. Mr. Maywood was sitting at a small table with his head resting on his hands, apparently in deep thought.

"Edward," said the young wife, gently touching his arm, "I fear I have displeased you; but the man looked so wretched I could not bear to drive him away," and her sweet voice trembled as she added—"You know I take the Sacrament to-day."

"Dear Mary," replied the really fond husband, "I appreciate your motives. I know it is pure goodness of heart which leads you to disobey me, but still I must insist upon my former commands—that no beggar shall ever be permitted to enter the house. It is for your safety that I insist upon it. How deeply you might be imposed upon in my frequent absences from home, I shudder to think. The man that is now below may be a burglar in disguise, and already in your absence is taking impressions in wax of the different keyholes in the room, so as to enter some night at his leisure. Your limited experience of city life makes it difficult for you to credit so much depravity. It is no charity to give to street beggars; it only encourages vice, dearest."

"It may be so," responded Mrs. Maywood, "but it seems wicked not to relieve suffering and want, even if the person has behaved badly, and we know it. But I will promise you not to invite another beggar into the house."

At this moment the servant rapped violently at the door, crying out that the beggar was dying.

"Come, Edward, your skill can save him, I know," said the wife, hastening from the room.

The doctor did not refuse this appeal to his professional vanity, for he immediately followed her flying footsteps as she descended to the basement. They found the mendicant lying pale and unconscious upon the carpet, where he had slipped, in his weakness, from the chair where Mrs. Maywood had seated him.

"He is a handsome fellow," muttered the doctor, as he bent over him to ascertain the state of his pulse.

And well he might say so. The glossy locks of raven hair had fallen away from a broad white forehead; his closed eyelids were bordered by long raven lashes, which looked like silk fringe on his pale bronzed cheeks, while a delicate aquiline nose and a square, massive chin displayed a model of manly beauty.

"Is he dead?" anxiously asked the young wife.

"Oh, no, it is only a fainting fit, induced by the sudden change of temperature, and perhaps the first stage of starvation," replied the doctor, sympathizingly. He had forgotten for the moment his cold maxims of prudence, and added, "he must be carried to a room without fire, and placed in a comfortable bed."

The coachman was called in to assist in lifting the athletic stranger, who was soon carried to a room in the chambers, where the doctor administered strong doses of Port-wine sangaree. The young man soon became partly conscious, but all conversation was forbade him, and he sank quietly to sleep.

"He is doing well; let him rest as long as he can; should he awake during our absence, give him beef tea and toast *ad libitum*," said the doctor professionally, as he left the room.

In less than an hour afterwards, Dr. Maywood and his lovely wife entered the gorgeous church of the most Holy Trinity.

Amid the hundreds of fair dames that entered its broad portals, dressed with all the taste and magnificence that abundant wealth could procure, not one rivaled, in grace and beauty, the orphan bride of the rich physician. Her tall, graceful figure was robed in a velvet silk that only heightened by contrast her large azure eyes, bright with the lustre of youthful happiness; yet there was a touch of tender pity in their drooping lids that won the confidence of every beholder. The snowy ermine mantilla, which protected her from the piercing wind, rivaled but could not surpass the delicate purity of her complexion. Many admiring eyes followed the faultless figure of Mrs. Maywood, as she moved with unconscious grace up the central aisle of the church, but none with more heartfelt devotion than the young, wayward, but generous man who had recently wed her in spite of her poverty and the sneers of his aristocratic acquaintance.

The stately organ had pealed its last rich notes, which were still faintly echoing in the distant arches, when a stranger of venerable aspect, who had previously taken part in the services of the altar, rose and announced for his text the oft-quoted, but seldom applied words of the Apostle, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Dr. Maywood fel his forehead flush painfully; it appeared to him for the moment that the preacher must have known of his want of charity towards strangers, and wished to give him a public lesson; but he soon saw from the tenor of his remarks that his own guilty conscience had alone made the application in this particular case. I have not space, nor the power to give any synopsis of the sermon; but that it, combined with the incident of the morning, effected a happy revolution in the mind of at least one of its hearers; so much so that on return of Dr. Maywood from church, he repaired at once to the room of the mendicant, to offer such attentions as he might stand in need of.

But the young man seemed to be much refreshed by rest and nutritious food, and commenced gratefully thanking his host for the kind attentions he had received, which, without doubt, had saved his life. "But I will recompense you well, for, thank God, I am not the beggar that I seem. I was ship-wrecked on Friday night in the *Ocean Wave*, on my return from India. My name was doubtless among the list of the lost—for I escaped from the waves by a miracle. I attempted to make my way to New York, where I have ample funds in bank awaiting my orders; but I must have perished from cold and hunger had it not been for you and your wife's provident charity. I was repulsed from every door as an imposter, and could get neither food nor rest. To be an exile from one's native land ten years, and then, after escaping from the perils of the ocean, to die of hunger in the streets of a Christian city, I felt was truly a bitter fate.

"My name is Arthur Willet," added the stranger.

"Why, that is my wife's family name. She will be pleased at her agency in your recovery."

"Of what State is she a native?" asked Arthur Willet eagerly.

"I married her in the town of B——, where she was born."

At this moment Mrs. Maywood entered the room, surprised at the long absence of her husband.

Arthur Willet gazed at her with a look of wild surprise, murmuring:

"It cannot be—it cannot be. I am desirous to think so."

Mrs. Maywood gazed with little less astonishment.

"What painful mystery is this?" cried Dr. Maywood, excitedly, addressing his wife, who then became conscious of the singularity of her conduct.

"Oh, no mystery," she replied sighing deeply, "only this stranger is the image of my long lost brother Arthur." And Mrs. Maywood, overcome with emotion, turned to leave the room.

"Stay one moment," pleaded the stranger, drawing a small mourning ring from his finger, and holding it up, asked if she recognized that relic.

"It is my father's gray hair, and you are—"

"His son, Arthur Willet, and your brother."

Mary Willet Maywood fell upon the mendicant's breast, weeping tears of sweetest joy and thanksgiving.

Dr. Maywood retired from the room, and left sister and brother in that sacred hour of reunion, saying to himself:

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Universality of Religion.

If there be in man a heart, a sentiment which is unknown to all other living beings, and which always manifests itself, whatever may be his position, is it not likely that this sentiment is a fundamental law of his nature?

Such is, in our opinion, the religious sentiment. Savage hordes, barbarous tribes, nations enjoying the full force of the social state, those which are languishing in the decrepitude of civilization—all demonstrate the power of this indestructible sentiment.

It triumphs over all interest. The savage, to whom fishing or the arduous chase furnishes an insufficient subsistence, consecrates to his Fetish a portion of that precarious support.

The warlike colony lays down its arms to reunite at the foot of the altar. Free nations interrupt their deliberations to invoke their gods in temples. Despots grant their slaves days of intermission for the same purpose.

The passions, as well as interests, are submissive. When suppliants embrace the knees of sacred statues, vengeance is hushed, hatred is calmed, man imposes silence upon his most imperious desires. Pleasure is interdicted, love abjured and he precipitates himself upon suffering and death. This sentiment is, however, associated with all our needs and all our desires. The citizen invokes the Deity in favor of his country; the lover, separated from the object of his love, confides her to the superintending care of Providence. The prisoner's prayer pierces the wall of his dungeon; the tyrant upon his throne is disquieted, harassed by invisible powers; he can scarcely reassure himself in imagining them mercenary.

There are many stratagems in war, and as many, it may be well said, in love or law.

A young man of Nuremburg, who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family where he was a daily visitor, and where was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed, but the father of the young lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had? The lawyer said he did not know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his friend, he asked if he had any property at all.

"No," replied he.

"Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer any one to cut off your nose, if he would give you twenty thousand dollars?"

"Not for the world."

"'Tis well," replied the lawyer, "I had reasons for asking!"

The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, "I have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has, indeed, no ready money, but he has a jewel, for which, to my knowledge, he has been offered and refused twenty thousand dollars!"

This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place; though it is said, in the sequel, that he often shook his head when he thought of the *jewel!*

If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one; if you would not have a thing known of you, don't you *do* it.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, or $3 for six months, in advance; single copies, 25 cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week.

THE HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

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

NOTICE.

MR. G. FORD is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and receipt for the same, for the PUGET SOUND HERALD.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1859.

NO MAIL.

The steamer *Panama*, not having on board the mail from the States on leaving San Francisco, did not design coming into the Sound; and we shall therefore be without a mail, from San Francisco and the Atlantic States, for a month. The steamer carrying the mail, it seems, on her passage out from New York, met with an accident of some kind, (the nature of which can only be learned by the mail leaving after her return to New York) and put back. A gentleman who arrived in San Francisco on the *Golden Gate*, on her last trip, narrates the following circumstances relative to the missing steamer, which we copy from the S. F. *Herald*:—

He says that heavy wagers were laid in New York as to which of the two lines of steamships would land their passengers first in San Francisco, and for three days the two steamers kept company with each other, neither appearing to have the advantage. After getting to the southward of Cape Hatteras, the opposition steamer was seen by a number of passengers on the steamer *Atlantic* to drop astern very rapidly, so rapidly that she was soon out of sight, and they conjectured that some accident had happened to machinery. Had it been of a serious character, the opposition boat would undoubtedly have hoisted a signal of distress. From the foregoing narrative, we are inclined to believe that the opposition steamer put back, which would naturally detain the *Cortes* at Panama.

SUICIDE OF HENRY SHIPLEY.

We regret, says the Sacramento *Union*, to announce that Henry Shipley, late editor of the Oregon Weekly *Times*, published at Portland, committed suicide Thursday evening at the Merchants' Hotel, (Cummings & Hand, proprietors) on K street, by taking strychnine. He retired to his room as usual about 5 P.M., disrobed himself, and having taken the poison, took to his bed. About six o'clock a lady boarder, hearing groaning in the room, advised Mr. Hand that there was some one there very sick, requiring attention. Mr. Hand went to the room immediately, finding Shipley in great distress, who called him hurriedly and repeatedly to go for a doctor. Dr. Harkness was immediately called in, and perceiving evidences that he had taken strychnine, asked attendants to look around for the bottle. Shipley remarked—"You will find no bottle," and immediately after requested the doctor to administer to him an antidote for strychnine. Dr. H. used all known appliances to save him, but without success. He died soon afterwards.

The deceased was born in Shirley, Mass., and aged about thirty years. His father, familiarly known as Deacon Shipley, (connected with the Baptist church) conducted business in Boston as a baker for several years, and was long recognised as a prominent politician. He has since deceased. Henry Shipley graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, and conducted business as a druggist in Covington, Ky., whence he came to California. Here he was connected as associate editor of the Marysville *Herald*, afterwards as editor of the Grass Valley *Telegraph* and the Nevada *Democrat*; subsequently a reporter for the *State Journal*, during the proprietorship of of Redding & Co. Upon the failure of Redding & Co., it was conducted under his editorial management, under the same name, the press and material having been purchased by him and an association of practical printers. Early in the spring of 1858, Shipley sold out to S. W. Ravenly, who continued it under another name.

A NIGHT WATCH.—Serious apprehensions being entertained of fires during the hours when everybody sleeps, it is very wisely suggested that a reliable watchman be employed to guard from the merciless element the lives and property of the sleeping inhabitants of Steilacoom. Recently, several small fires in our stores have been discovered, which, had the discovery been made an hour later, would perhaps have destroyed property to a ruinous amount. Our Portland exchanges frequently contain paragraphs relative to the discovery, in that city, of fires in incipient stages by the watchmen there; and an incalculable amount has doubtless been saved, there and elsewhere, by this precautionary measure. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, remember.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to designate a day for holding the National Convention, at Charleston, will be held in the city of Washington on Wednesday next, 7th inst.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.—Among the passengers by the *Panama*, last week, were Capt. Anderson and twelve men belonging to the Royal Engineers, destined for British Columbia; also 275 recruits for Fort Vancouver.

THE WEATHER.—After a fortnight of freezing dry weather, the temperature underwent a marked change on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday and Thursday warm light rains prevailed.

A large fire occurred in Leavenworth, K. T., on the 20th ult., by which property to the amount of $100,000 was destroyed.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY.—Don't forget that the regular meeting takes place next Monday evening.

SEWING MACHINES, JEALOUSY AND MURDER—ALMOST.

On Tuesday, 22d ult., a "tragic affair" occurred near our sister town, (Olympia) which has been the subject of much talk and vague speculations in the two counties ever since. The *Pioneer and Democrat* of last week adverts to it, under the head of "Intrigue and Tragedy," in a very obscure style; exciting the curiosity of its readers to a painful degree, and then refusing to tell them anything about the "intrigue and tragedy." But we have learned the particulars of this melancholy affair from other and perfectly reliable sources, and proceed briefly to give them below, without further remark.

Mr. S. and Mr. C. are neighbors, on adjoining claims; the former married and the latter single. Until quite recently, we are told, the most friendly feelings and a daily social intercourse have existed between Mr. and Mrs. S. and Mr. C., and would still have continued to exist but for the ill-fated infatuation of Mrs. S. with a Sewing Machine, which she was determined to possess, regardless of cost or consequences. Mr. S. having refused, after repeated solicitations, to comply with the demand of his spouse for the money to purchase the coveted treasure, she had recourse to her next friend, Mr. C., who, without hesitation, loaned her the requisite amount. On learning this fact, the green-eyed monster immediately took possession of Mr. S., and nothing short of the life of the destroyer of his domestic happiness would appease the ire of the infuriated husband. He accordingly armed himself with a wicked-looking long-barreled gun, and started in pursuit of his enemy; who, hearing of the pursuit, took the precaution to arm himself with a pistol, as an offset to the aforesaid gun. Thus prepared, and intent on murder, they soon after encountered each other on the road, whereupon they fired simultaneously, and both fell dead!—at least, so they thought. After lying for some time on the ground, Mr. S. awoke to consciousness, and having satisfied himself, after some little cogitation, that he was not dead, he arose and surveyed the bloody field. At a short distance, directly in front of him, was the prostrate form of his antagonist, in the cold embrace of death. Mr. S., without more ado, proceeded to the office of the nearest justice and placed himself in custody. Returning again to the battle field, we also find Mr. C. restored to life; after sundry manipulations, he arrived at the gratifying conclusion that he, too, had miraculously escaped death. But what had become of the man whom he had met in deadly strife? Mr. C. had certainly seen him fall; and the only way to account for the disappearance of his body was, that some friends had conveyed it away for interment. His mind haunted with visions of blood and murder, straightway he also goes to a justice of the peace, and, having detailed the circumstances of the fatal fray, gives himself up to abide the issue of a trial.

Thus matters stand at present, we believe. At the close of last week, it was not known to our cotemporary what had become of Mr. C.; a painful uncertainty veiled his fate; but we are assured he escaped without a scratch, and is now safely domiciled under the protecting roof of a generous neighbor.

The originator of the Sewing Machine, we take it, little dreamed that his invention would be instrumental in bringing about encounters of the above nature; else the responsibility incurred in its introduction to the world might perhaps have deterred him from ever perfecting it. Be that as it may, however, we are disposed now to regard it of more value than we previously did. An article worth shedding blood or sacrificing a home for should be indeed valuable, and we must henceforth esteem the value of the Sewing Machine above that of human life.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1859.

The dispatch to Lord Lyons from his government, demanding explanations of the conduct of Gen. Harney, is as represented in my dispatch. There is no asperity manifested in it, but it is firm and decided, and it will be answered by our government in the same spirit.

It is a matter of public notoriety that Mr. Marcy had an understanding with the British government to the effect that neither party was to occupy San Juan during the pending of negotiation. It is not perceived how, therefore, the conduct of Gen. Harney can be approved by this government. It is understood that the matter was before the Cabinet, who were in extra session until a late hour this evening.

On this subject, we glean the following items from exchanges:

The London *Times* says the San Juan difficulty should be settled as early as possible, and, rejoicing at the mission of Gen. Scott, trusts to a pacific solution of the difficulty; asserts England's right to the island, and pitches into Gen. Harney as a fillibuster. It also says the difficulty originated in the audacity and assumption that England would be afraid to avenge it, and remarks that it is time to stop such notions. [All of which it is very easy to assert, but not quite so easy to establish. The "Thunderer" is blowing hot now; it will blow cold by and by.]

Lord Lyons had received a peremptory and important dispatch demanding explanation for the seizure of San Juan Island. The *Herald* denies that any explanation has been asked, and says, that on the contrary, the papers submitted contained a proposition for the settlement of the boundary, in which England claims the Island. Cass replied, denying the shadow of a title. In this condition the dispute remains.

Louis Napoleon is an extensive farmer, and owns 50,000 acres of land, divided into 26 farms.

LATE ELECTIONS.

In Ohio, the Republicans have elected their entire State ticket by about 17,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, thus securing a Republican United States Senator in place of Mr. Pugh.

In Pennsylvania, the Opposition have elected their candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, the only State officers chosen this year, by about 20,000 majority, and have carried the Legislature, thus putting a quietus upon the aspirations of Mr. Bigler for re-election to the U. S Senate.

Minnesota has aquitted herself nobly, electing the Republican State ticket and the two members of Congress by about 2,000 majority, with a Republican majority of 7 in the Senate and 30 in the House. A Republican will be elected Senator in place of Gen. Shields.

Iowa elects a Republican State ticket, beyond a doubt. The majority will be at least 2,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

In Indiana an election has been held on the question of calling a convention to amend the State constitution, and for county officers. The people voted, by a large majority, against calling a convention. The vote for county officers shows flattering Republican gains.

In Kansas the people have adopted the new constitution by 6,000 majority.

Georgia and Mississippi have gone Democratic, as usual. Two Opposition members of Congress have been elected from Georgia.

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

A serious insurrection broke out at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on Sunday night, October 16th. The parties engaged in this outbreak were a body of two hundred and fifty Abolitionists and a gang of negroes, under command of a man named Brown. The first acts of the insurrectionists were to stop the trains going East and cut the telegraph wires. The first intelligence received was from a station east of Harper's Ferry. Intense excitement prevailed in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Frederick and Martinsburg, and all through the adjoining States, and immediate steps were taken to pour into Harper's Ferry a military force to quell the insurrection, while precautionary measures were adopted against a general uprising of the blacks.

On Monday, October 17, President Buchanan ordered three companies of artillery at Old Point Comfort and a corps of Marines in the Washington Baracks to proceed at once to the scene of disturbance. The marines, 39 in number, left on the quarter past three o'clock P.M. train with two twelve-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition, accompanied by the Hon. J. C. Faulkner, of Virginia. They were ordered to force the bridge over the Potomac, reported to be in the hands of the insurrectionists, at all hazards. They were commanded by Col. Harris, United States Marines.

The President also, by telegraph, ordered out the military of Frederick, Md., under the command of Col. Edward Sheriver; he also accepted the services of Capt. Lorick's company from the same place. The volunteers proceeded at once to Harper's Ferry, as did also a company of volunteers from Charlestown, and one from Martinsburg, Virginia. They had with them the road-master and a force of laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the wires.

Three companies from Frederick had gone ahead of the Baltimore train, and the Marines followed in a special train.

A force of about one thousand armed men, military and marines, would be collected at the seat of war. The first body of auxiliaries which appeared to have reached the scene of action was a company of railroad tonnage men from Martinsburg, led by Capt. Alburtis.

The first authentic information was received by the arrival of a train at Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, by telegraph, via Pittsburg lines. The first intimation the citizens of Harper's Ferry had of the existence of the insurrection was its actual consummation, although it is stated that some weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous letter stating that about the 15th of October the Abolitionists, negroes, and other disaffected persons, would seize the Arsenal. But no notice was taken of the communication, because it was of so indefinite and improbable a character.

The leader, John Brown, or 'Old Brown,' as he was familiarly termed in Kansas, had taken his abode on the Maryland side of the river sometime before, as well as his second in command, John E. Cook, also said to be from Kansas. Brown passed under the name of Smith, and attracted no suspicion.

Further particulars of this outbreak, which reached us too late for insertion in this issue, will appear next week. At last accounts the insurrection was quelled and quiet again restored.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by a vote of one hundred and forty-two to thirty-one, have expunged the word "white" from the militia law. The Senate may not concur.

THE NEW MINES.—A Dalles correspondent informs the Portland *Advertiser* that a party of eight men left that place for the Similkameen mines, yesterday.

Dupont's Powder Mills, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del., were blown up on the 22d October. Seven men were killed, and one had an arm broken.

ICE IN THE COLUMBIA.—Columbia River, above the Dalles, is represented to be full of floating ice, with a prospect of navigation being suspended in consequence.

Some fresh details have been given in a Paris journal of 28th ult. respecting a projected expedition to China. The force is to consist of 12,000 men, chosen from the best men of every corps. It is certain that all the men of a regiment are not fitted to endure the climate. A depot to repair deficiencies is to be established near Hong Kong or Shanghae. The departure of the force cannot take place before the first fortnight in November.

In Charleston, S. C., Judge Withers, who presided over a court, recently, in a session in that city, fined Mr. Thomas Hume $500 for having conversation with a juryman in regard to a case that was then before them. He also fined the deputy sheriff $100 for allowing Mr. Hume access to said juryman. The Charleston papers speak in the highest terms of the remarks of Judge Withers on imposing the sentence.

Col. Hawkins, of the Brirish Boundary commission here, had arrived in London and had an interview at the Foreign Office.

GUERRILLAS IN TEXAS.

The following startling intelligence is contained in a dispatch from New Orleans, dated October 18th:

Advices have been received here that Brownsville (Texas) has been attacked by a party of twenty-eight guerrillas, and five persons killed, the jail broken open and all the prisoners set at liberty. Intense excitement prevailed among the citizens. The Mexicans have sent aid from Matamoras to defend the town. The guerrillas were headed by Cartinas, who shot the Sheriff of Brownsville, last July, while attempting to arrest him. A party of one hundred strong, on horseback, rode into the city and posted sentinels. Gen. Carvajal and others, of Matamoras, arrived and persuaded the outlaws to leave.—Fort Brown was garrisoned with Mexican troops from Matamoras, and the citizens had formed themselves into a patrol. The outlaws, two hundred strong, were encamped near the city. The Mexican General visited their camp and obtained their promise not to molest Brownsville any more, but the citizens expect another attack, as the outlaws boasted that there were more on the list to kill. An express has been sent to San Antonio for troops.

The Brownsville *Flag* Extra thanks the military and civil authorities of Matamoras for the aid extended, and blames the Government for leaving them defenceless. The Sheriff and posse came down to Point Isabel with the Arizona's mails. The cause of the difficulty is said to be revenge on the part of Cartinas for alleged injuries. The citizens of Brownsville had mostly fled to Matamoras.

Secretary Cobb received a letter from the Collector at Brownsville, giving an account of the recent affair at that place. The statements previously received are fully confirmed.

The bandits, numbering nearly two hundred, headed by Mexican outlaws, entered the town, deliberately murdered five citizens, broke open the jail and liberated prisoners, entered the Custom House, destroyed and carried off a large amount of property, and after committing numerous other outrageous acts, left the town and returned to Mexican territory.

Prompt and decided meaures will be adopted by the government to bring these outlaws to justice, and to prevent any future occurrence of the kind.

FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Brownsville state that the fever has disappeared from that vicinity. The citizens of Brownsville had formed themselves into battalions, to stand guard nightly.

Advices from Monterey, to the 28th ult., had been received. Durango, in the State of Durango, was taken and sacked on the 10th, by a band of one hundred robbers. On the arrival of the troops they were dispersed, and many of them were killed.

The army of Monterey had pronounced against Gen. Vidaurri, who, with Zuazua, had left for Texas.

Gen. Marquez has been defeated twice near Gaudalajara, by Gen. Ogason, commanding a force of Liberals. Gen. Marquez had asked for reinforcement from Gen. Wall.

The Odd Fellows had a grand procession in Baltimore, recently. Twenty-eight lodges and encampments participated in it, including delegations from Philadelphia and other cities. In the procession there were five wagons drawn by six horses, attended by turbaned grooms. These wagons contained the children who are being educated by the Order, and each wagon was handsomely decorated with flags.

The pretty yet pungent little Miss Fanny Temple, of Boston, who recently castigated a man in the street with the raw and ravenous hide, because she thought he had slandered her, has been arrested, fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and sent to the House of Correction until that amount is paid. Ladies, beware!

☞ Last Call.—All persons indebted to Balch & Webber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same before the 1st day of January, 1860, otherwise their notes and accounts will be left with an attorney-at-law for collection. Those who have not cash to pay with may bring in beef or produce, which will be taken in place of cash; and those who may be poor, and have neither of the above named articles to spare, can arrange their accounts by note at simple interest. So no one can have any excuse for not complying with the above request, and settling their accounts at the close of the year.

39:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Mrs. Elizabeth C. Schmieg on my account, as I will be responsible for no debts contracted by her she having left my bed and board without cause.

MARTIN SCHMIEG.

Steilacoom, Nov. 23d, 1859. 38:4*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Jefferson, ss.

To B. J. Madison:—You are hereby notified that M. T. Chambers 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 date of this first publication; 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 recover from you the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars as compensation for damages to said Chambers for wrongful and oppressive proceedings by and under a writ of attachment sued out by you against said Chambers, on or about the 16th of March, 1859.

W. H. WALLACE and PAUL K. HUBBS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Complaint filed Oct. 20th, 1859. 34:3m

NEW GOODS!

Just Received,

EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

For sale by BALCH & WEBBER,

36:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts, Steilacoom.

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.

PUGET SOUND BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

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

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

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

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

DIED.

In Steilacoom, W. T., on Friday morning, Dec. 2d, of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, J. L. WESTBROOK, a native of New York, in the 31st year of his age.

On Mound Prairie, on the 17th inst., of palsy, J. W. GOODELL, aged 55 years.

On Wednesday, 23d inst., in Olympia, MOLLIE MAUD, only daughter of S. and S. E. Garfielde.

Steilacoom Market and Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	12½	Dried Apples, per lb	18
Mutton	18	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	16	Chili, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	36	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	34	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	22	Sugar, No. 1 China	14
Bacon, prime	19	Sugar, No. 2 do	12
Hams, per lb	23	Crushed, white, do	25
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Sperm do	35
Codfish	10	Adamantine Candles	35
Mackerel do.		Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	40a50	Tobacco, per lb	37½a75
Lard	25	Saleratus	15
Cheese	28	Pepper, whole	25
Flour, per 100 lbs	$5 00	Molasses	50
Corn Meal, do	4 00	Syrup	95a$1 00
Salt, fine, per lb	4	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	$1 00	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	5a6	Whisky	1 50a2 50
Beans, whole	6	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	14	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	16	Cider	5 00
Drilling, brown	15	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	12½a25	Nails, per keg	$6 00
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Window Glass	3 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 25
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 3 hoop	5 00
Colors, do	25	Brooms	5a7 00
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	1 75	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a18
Lamp Oil	1 00	Cedar	12a2[illegible]
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	5 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	8a12
Coffee, per lb	18	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	20		

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN,

Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

AT

A. KOHLER'S,

2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st.

Between Commercial and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Brass and Wood Instruments,

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.

37:3mls A. KOHLER.

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, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Tobacco, Table Sauces, Molasses, Can Oysters, Syrup, Can Lobsters, Vinegar, Can Chickens, Nails, Can Beef, Glass, Can Peaches, Axes, Bottled Peaches, Buckets, 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

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform his friends, and the public generally, that he will endeavor to keep constantly on hand the following goods:

A general variety of

Dry Goods,

SUCH AS

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Blankets, Sheetings, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirtings, Drills, &c., Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Farming Tools, Hardware, Tinware, Crockeryware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Glassware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Drugs, Turpentine, Ship Chandlery, Country Produce, &c.,

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

Feeling grateful to the citizens of this county and the public generally for past favors, and a liberal share of their patronage, I shall endeavor, by strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

5:tf PHILIP KEACH.

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.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

X-S Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 12 inch furrow;
X-4½ Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 14 inches;
X-8½ Boston Clipper Plow, cuts 14 inches, stubble Plow;
X-1 and 1½ Clipper Plow, 10 inches.

Cast Plows,

ALL SIZES.

Nos. 18, 19, 19½, 20 and 22 Eagle Plows, cutting from 10 to 16 inches.

2 B Plow, (12 inch) two extra points with each, Cast Plow.

The above Plows come direct from the manufacturers, and are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

J. D. ARTHUR,

20:6m Washington street, near Davis.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL PERSONS are warned from cutting any firewood, timber or other wood, or trespassing in any way upon my land claim, known as the Steilacoom Creek and Bay Claim.

21:3m* THOMAS M. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

NAILS—60 kegs assorted Nails For sale cheap by

38:tf P. KEACH.

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

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

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists,

33:9m 143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

☞ For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of Nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases, when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

Be cautious, as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M.D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

ALSO,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Agents

OF

ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.

182 Washington st., opposite the Market, San Francisco.

Hostetter—The surprising effects of HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS, in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, are truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. One wine-glassfull, taken three times each day, before meals; or, if the patient should be a lady or child in a debilitated condition, half the quantity will do until sufficient strength is restored, which will be realized in a very short time, and convince the patient of the truth of the above named happy results, which have gained for these Bitters such an enviable reputation everywhere.

Sold in quantities to suit by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,

50:3m 182 Washington st., San Francisco.

☞ Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, put up in quart bottles, contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other of the Sarsaparilla compounds. The invalid should beware of mineral and metallic poisons, which enter into and form the active basis of most of the Sarsaparillas and Panaceas of the day. Guysott's Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla does not contain a particle of these substances, as any one can ascertain by applying the necessary tests.

Let all poisonous Sarsaparilla preparations alone, and use Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is thoroughly efficacious, perfectly harmless, and purely vegetable. All kinds of disease yield to its genial influence.

As a purifier of the blood, and the various skin diseases, it has no equal.

Be sure and get the QUART BOTTLES, sold by druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, Importers and Dealers in all valuable Patent Medicines, 182 Washington street, San Francisco. 50:3m

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of R., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

H. C. PERKINS, W. S.

GOOD SAMARITAN DIVISION NO. 6,

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—The meetings of Good Samaritan Division No. 6 take place every alternate Friday Evening, in the lower room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Steilacoom. Members of other divisions in good standing are invited to attend.

O. P. MEEKER, G. S.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2.

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend.

J. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 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.

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

THE WASHINGTON

NURSERY,

HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the

WASHINGTON NURSERY

Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the

First day of November.

N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON.

WASHINGTON PLAINS, Sept. 19th, 1859. 29:tf

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of

Pilot Bread,
Boston Crackers,
Soda and Sugar Crackers,
&c. &c. &c.,

Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.

A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO.,

45:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

H. D. HUNTINGTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS,

Puget Sound, Washington Territory,

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS IN OREGON and California to ship Fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully solicited. For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Fort Townsend, W. T.

29:tf

FOR SALE.

A WELL-ASSORTED LOT OF DRUGS AND Medicines. They will be sold in lots to suit, or the whole together, cheap for cash. Inquire at the Sutler's store, Fort Steilacoom. 29:

HAY! HAY!

2000 BALES OF GOOD HAY FOR SALE by

30:tf PHILIP KEACH.

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by

19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

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

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.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1859.

ATLANTIC NEWS.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Panama*, Captain French, arrived at Portland (Oregon) on Wednesday evening, 23d ult., bringing dates from the Atlantic States to Oct. 20th. We copy the following summary from the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 24th: —

Arrangements have been made for expediting communications to and from the Pacific by the overland mail route, as it is the design of the President to submit a full report of the affair to Congress at the next session.

The painful rumor relative to the loss of the United States frigate *Congress* was a cruel hoax. A letter in a New York paper of a day or two since, states that "a large American frigate was seen off Cape Trio on the 6th of September." There are only two American frigates in commission—the *Sabine* and *Congress*. The former was at anchor in the harbor at Aspinwall on the 6th of September, so that the vessel seen must certainly have been the *Congress*.

Gen. Franklin Pierce begins to be talked of for the nomination at Charleston. The *Herald's* attacks upon him, as well as those of Burke, through the Concord (N. H.) *Standard*, only recall to the Southern mind the fidelity of Mr. Pierce to the South, and suggest his availability.

Ryan, who intended to contest the seat of Co'. T. B. Florence, M. C. elect from Philadelphia, has upon investigation been unable to sustain the contest.

Cornelius Wendell, the Public Printer, has returned after a long prospecting tour, and professes to be perfectly confident of his election as Printer to the House, and Forney's election as clerk.

The Cabinet has had a series of protracted meetings lately, at all of which Mr. Buchanan presided, in which the trouble at our Northwestern boundary was the principal topic, and it has been finally determined to take no further action in the matter until after the receipt of advices from Gen. Scott.

Lord Lyons is said to have received dispatches from the British Government, in which the action of the administration in sending Gen. Scott to San Juan is favorably construed and commended.

Rumors and speculations are rife as to who will be the successor of Mr. Mason to Paris. The mission has been held open for Senator Slidell for the last two years, but he has invariably declined it. He can have it now if he will accept it. It is understood he has been telegraphed to, to know whether he desires it. In the event that he declines it, it is rumored that the Secretary of War, owing to the present state of his health, will probably accept it.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that the *Saratoga* had arrived at Vera Cruz. Everything was quiet there. The vomito was still prevailing in the city.

Broderick's death had created quite a sensation in the States. He was the first Senator ever killed in a duel.

The Administration censures the act of Mr. Ward and Commodore Tatnall in aiding the English in China. Lord Lyons had offered the acknowledgments of the British Government for their services at Peiho.

Energetic efforts are on foot to divert the trade of the North-Western States through Canada to the ocean. $2,000,000 have been lost to the United States revenue by the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, died of apoplexy.

Mery, the imperial laureate of France, lately produced at the opera an 'Occasional Hymn,' set to Auber's music, which was received with intense enthusiasm.

Madame Ristori has been offered, by an enterprising American, twenty thousand dollars a month to visit the United States in her professional capacity.

It appears from New Orleans papers of the 8th October, that part of the filibustering expedition got off safely, as was first reported. It was the party that went by Berwick's Bay, on Saturday previous. It consisted of 150 men. Nothing has been since reported of their movements, and the filibustering subject is again nearly quiet. The only additional information we have is a telegram from New Orleans, of Oct. 11th, which mentions a rumor that the Collector had discovered a secret receptacle in the hold of the steamer *Philadelphia*, containing boxes of muskets, supposed to have been shipped at New York. It is remarked that while the filibusters neglected to lay in a supply of food, they did not neglect the article of drink.

Two women of Cayuga, Canada West, recently went into the forest to cut material for hoops, being resolved to keep up with the prevailing fashion. They selected the stem of the poison ivy, and after wearing the hoops a few days, were so dangerously affected as to require prompt medical treatment.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

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.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on Oct. 26th, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 15th October.

Rumors from Zurich are contradictory. One report says that a Treaty will soon be signed, and a European Congress will be assembled.

The exequator of the U. S. Consul at Leghorn has been withdrawn on account of political intrigues, and an explanatory note has been sent to Washington.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Paris. Severa Italians were arrested at Bordeaux during his visit there.

The war-steamer *Hero* is preparing for Vancouver Island.

The Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Co. have purchased the Glasgow steamers, and will maintain the line monthly in winter and fortnightly in summer.

It is denied that Lord Clarendon succeeds Lord Canning as Governor of India.

The Pope prolongs his stay at Castle Gondolfo, owing to the agitation at Rome, where a striking manifestation took place, in honor of the departure of the Sardinian Minister.

Rumors are afloat of the approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and also that the Emperor of Austria will visit Napoleon.

An American frigate had arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murders committed there three years ago.

A thrilling account is published of an attempt made by pirates and convicts who were being conveyed by the ship *Ararat*, from Penang, to take possession of the ship. Out of 60 pirates who came on deck in the dark, 28 were killed, others wounded. Capt. Corriga gallantly maintained possession of his ship.

Queen Victoria, on Oct. 14th, formally opened the Loch Katerine Water Works, which are to supply Glasgow.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, had been summoned by telegraph to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw, on Oct. 15th. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odeco (?) on the 17th.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the capture of Schamyl, the Circassians are far from being entirely subdued. The Russian army in Circassia consists of 60,000 men.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Zurich, Sept. 29. Separate conferences between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, have taken place.

A variety of incoherent rumors were circulated in Paris on the 28th ult. as to the settlement of the Italian question and proceedings at Zurich, but they would not agree with each other, and several are probably pure inventions. The belief seems to be general that a Congress is decided on.

The London *Herald* correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities is apprehended by many.

A French provincial journal says that the military divisions and subdivisions of France are about to be organized on a new footing, and that the government intends to make every great port a centre of a division or subdivision, in order that at a given moment the action of the land and sea forces may prove prompt and efficacious.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome has refused to deliver up the Embassy House, although threatened with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is said he is supported in his refusal by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

The Dictator of Modena has given orders for the purchase of 30,000 Minnie rifles, and also of the horses of the Piedmontese cavalry which have been reformed.

A telegraph dispatch from Naples announces that the King has left for the Roman frontiers, for the purpose, it is said, of having an interview with the Pope.

Letters from Rome mention a rumor of an insurrectionary movement in the Abruzzi, and state that the King of Naples has sent troops to put .. down.

The *Great Eastern* was not expected to leave till Oct 20th for Portland. Another account says next spring.

The Bey of Tunis died on Sept. 22, and the heir installed.

It is rumored that Sir Hope Grant has command of an expeditionary force to China, and that 10,000 men proceeded from India, but none from England.

It is rumored that Prince Albert will represent England and Arch Duke Maximilian Austria, in the proposed Congress at Brussels.

Russian authority estimates the loss of the Chinese at Peiho at 1,000. It was rumored Sir Hope Grant would have command of the expeditionary force of 10,000 men to China. Mr. Bruce had not made an official requisition for troops. Two regiments were kept in readiness. The disarming of Oude had been completed.

The French army of observation will winter in Italy.

Marshall Neil's order of the day to the troops at Toulouse is construed to indicate war. Great activity is displayed in war preparations by France, Sardinia, and Austria. Sardinia urges the formation of the "Kingdom of Upper Italy."

Shipping.

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;

Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons, — BUDDINGTON, Commander;

Barque OLYMPIC, 500 Tons, A. B. GOVE, 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

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER

RANGER,

Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.

Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sans, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

NEW GOODS!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

Ex D. M. HALL and ORK,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be offered low for cash or produce. We are determined to adhere strictly to the ready pay system, and can afford to sell goods at fair rates. Our goods have all been selected by one of the firm in person, and, we are confident, will give general satisfaction. Our stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS:

Blue and brown Drills, Sheetings, Shirtings, bleached cotton, Prints, American, French and English all wool De Laines, plain color, printed and plain Brilliants, English and French all wool Merinos, Parametto Plaids, figured and plain Alpaccas, Allendale Sheeting, colored Cambric, Corset Jeans, printed, plaid and plain Flannels, grey twilled, worsted Damask, Waterford Sheeting, Counterpanes, Quilts, white lambswool Blankets, Infants' Blankets, 3, 3½ and 4 Point, H. B. Blankets, red, blue and white, Table Linen, bleached and brown, Diaper, Crash, Table and Stand Covers, oil and worsted, fine white Shirts and Shirt Bosoms, Ingrain Carpeting, plain and plaid Shawls, Bar and Strap iron, wagon boxes.

LADIES' GOODS:

Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Corsets, Infants' Waists, Hooped Skirts, black Velvet Trimmings, Worsted Silk Braid, colored Dress Fringe, corded Tassels, Night-caps, Scarfs, plaid and plain, elastic web, silver Thimbles, Spectacles, Merino finished Shirts, children's Germantown ribbed and striped Hose, ladies' black and grey Cashmere and lambswool Hose, ladies' Cashmere and knit Hoods, children's do., fancy trimmed plain and check cambric, dotted Swiss, woolen Yarn, Bonnet Silk, pink, blue, buff and white Brilliants, Silk Bonnets.

CLOTHING:

Cloth, cassimere, silk finish, pilot, beaver, lion skin, dress, frock and business Coats, plain and fancy satinet, cadet cassimere, doeskin, casinet Pants, plain and fancy cloth, cassimere, velvet, satinet and flannel Vests, boys' cadet suits, grey, blue and red Overshirts, grey and white Undershirts and Drawers, Overalls, Jumpers, canvass Pants, gum Coats, Overalls and Pants, Sacks, Hats, every style, variety and color, Caps, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Men's half calf, kip, welt, and double sole waterproof, calf Boots, boys' and youths' calf and kip Boots, men's, boys' and youths' kip and calf Brogans, gum Boots and Overshoes, ladies' and misses calf and goat-skin Gaiters, lace Boots and Polkas, with and without heels, and any quantity of children's and babies' Shoes.

HARDWARE:

Bench, hand, broad and chopping Axes, Mill Saws and X cut Saws, butchers' Saws and Saw Blades, steels, cleavers, Sausage machines, mincing Knives, drawing Knives, pocket Knives, Butcher Steak Knives, Hunting Knives, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Belts and Sheaths, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, wrought and cut Nails, Spikes from 5½ to 14-inches, Chisels, Augers, Planes, Hatchets, Hammers, Chalk-lines, Bed-cords, Cordage, cotton and linen Twine, bar Lead, Shot, Pressed Rifle, Pistol and Musket Balls, Rifle, Pistol and Musket Waterproof Caps, Powder, Axe-handles, mill Files, smiths' Files and X cut and hand-saw Files, rat-tail Files, wooden Faucets, Spades, Shovels, short and long-handled Manure Forks, Currycombs and Horse Brushes, Western Ox and Mule Bells, Sheep Bells, Meal Sieves, Coffee Mills, Brass Kettles, Fire Shovels and Tongs, And Irons, Grindstones, Oilstones, Whetstones door, chest, till, cupboard and padlocks, Bolts and Screws, table and bed Castors.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE:

Too tedious to enumerate; come and examine for yourself.

ALSO:

Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Tea, Matches, Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Salt, fine and coarse, Dried Apples, Peaches and Currants, Yeast Powders, Spices and Sauces, assorted Oysters, Candies, Gram Pepper, Sassafras Bark, Herring, Pork.

PAINTS AND OILS:

Forest River and English White Lead, Red and Black Lead, boiled Linseed Oil, Polar Oil, in tins, Camphene, Alcohol, Turpentine, Litherage, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-black, Paint Brushes, window Glass, Putty and Panel Doors.

Also a general assortment of Family Medicines, Pills, Liniments, Salves, Balsams and Drugs. Ask for something in this line that we haven't in store, and we will send for it by the next steamer.

Positively the above goods will be sold cheap for cash or produce. We want wheat, oats, hides, butter, beef, cattle, stock, or fat hogs. So bring on your produce or cash; but do not ask for long credit.

N.B.—Two-and-a-half per cent. per month interest will invariably be charged after thirty days from delivery of goods.

STEILACOOM, W. T., NOV. 15th, 1859.

O. & E. MEEKER.

Miscellaneous.

DELIN & SHOREY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office, STEILACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Lounges,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,

And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.

Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.

12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL

STEAM BATHS,

BY

DANIEL COLLINS,

Steilacoom, W. T.

QUICK, CERTAIN, AND

Permanent Cure

For Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, including Tic Doloreux Painters' Colic and Lame Wrist; all affections arising from working in metals and poisons. Also, Fever and Ague; Intermittent, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers; Isthmus Fever; Jaundice; Diseased Liver and Kidneys; Indolent Ulcers; Scrofula; Cancerous Affections; Cancer of the Womb; Blotches and Pimples on the Face; Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Diseases of the Eye, and for the

Extraction from the Human System

Of Calomel and Mercury in all its forms, Iron, Lead, Zinc, and all other Metallic and Mineral Poisons, the almost universal cause of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, &c., &c.; thus proving the iniquity of medical practice, which employs ruinous and deadly poisons in a pretence to cure disease. Also, Poison from Oaks cured.

BATHS!

By which the most wonderful and quickest cures are effected without a particle of nasty and poisonous medicine of any kind; and he makes very moderate charges, though he does not attempt to swindle any man into the idea that he does it all

Without Pay!

☞ These Baths improve the complexion, rendering the skin soft and smooth, and are adapted to all Female Difficulties. Ladies are requested to accompany each other, and every facility is offered for their enjoyment. They may be taken by persons in perfect health, being the most luxurious Bath ever devised. 21:tf

Business Cards.

GEO. PARKINSON. GEO. WILLIAMS

PARKINSON & WILLIAMS.

BILLIARD AND LIQUOR SALOON.

The Billiard room and Saloon known as Balch's new building will in future be under the supervision of Messrs. Parkinson & Williams, who expect to meet their friends at all times, and treat them to the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars the market affords. 28:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL, Corner of Balch and Commercial sts., STEILACOOM, W. T.

18:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., &c.

12:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 16:tf

SAMUEL HOPPER, MILLWRIGHT,

Builder of MULAY and CIRCULAR Sawmills; also Flouring Mills and all other machinery in the Millwright line.

9:tf Commercial st., Steilacoom City, W. T.

FRANK CLARK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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.

8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.

Store corner of Commercial and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Miscellaneous.

THE PORT MADISON

FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of

Iron Castings,
Mill Machinery,
Steam Engines,
Stoves,
Hollowware,
&c., &c., &c.

Attached to the establishment is a MACHINE SHOP, where all kinds of Iron Turning and Finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices.

All orders promptly executed.

51:tf G. A. MEIGS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Corner of Main and Second streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 8 1y

TOWN LOTS!

BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

Parties wishing to purchase can do so by applying to FRANK CLARK, Esq., of Steilacoom, who, by power of attorney, is authorized to sell and convey lots.

50:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

MARINE HOSPITAL,

Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.

DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the pratice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico-chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D., Port Townsend,

will be duly acknowledged. 17 tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST,

Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are affected with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office: office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be faithfully attended to.

Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhea, Strictures and Whites.

Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Lucorrhoea, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copavia, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 35:tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

SIXTEEN CLAIMS IN THURSTON AND Pierce counties for sale—The undersigned, as the agent of others, has for sale sixteen land claims in this and the adjoining counties, all of which are more or less improved, and some under a high state of cultivation. Among these claims are several that are admirably adapted for cattle ranges, and others that are not excelled for fertility on the Pacific coast. Some of them are donation claims of 320 acres, and others pre-emption claims of 160 acres. Payment will be taken in cattle or money, at prices ranging from $400 to $3000.

Parties having Farms for sale will find it to their interest to intrust them to the undersigned; he being probably better acquainted with the country than anybody now living in this county, the knowledge of which fact has induced many in pursuit of claims to apply to him. Terms moderate.

THOMAS DEAN, 16:tf Oakland Farm, Pierce County, W. T.

The Cheapest

STORE IN PIERCE COUNTY!

A. G. BALCH

OFFERS FOR SALE A DESIRABLE Assortment of

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods, Groceries and
Hardware, Provisions, and
Farming Utensils.

Also, a nice variety of

CROCKERYWARE,

Just received ex schooner Tonada, from Boston.

All of which are offered at low rates. My motto is, Quick sales and small profits. 12:tf

NOTICE.

DR. M. P. BURNS TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing his numerous friends, and the citizens of Pierce Co., that he will open an office in the Post-Office building, (E. A. Light's) where in future he may be found punctually every Saturday of each week. His charges will be moderate, and terms cash. 28:tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL PERSONS ARE warned from cutting any firewood, timber, or other wood upon the land claim known as the "Van Buskirk claim," adjoining the town of Steilacoom.

EDWARD LANDER, M. P. BURNS, Owners of the above claim.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 16, 1859. 19:8m

PIONEER HOTEL, In Port Townsend,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HAVING LATELY MADE EXTENSIVE ADditions to this house, I am now prepared to offer to the public the comforts of a first class hotel, for families or single men. The entire house (containing twenty-one sleeping rooms, three parlors, one public and one private dining room) has been newly fitted up and re-furnished, and, in point of comfort and convenience, is unsurpassed by any other house on Puget Sound. An elegant saloon and well-furnished bar, with two No. 1 Billiard Tables, are attached to the house, and the undersigned pledges himself to give unremitting attention to the wants and comforts of his guests.

20:tf H. L. TIBBALS.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

128 Washington st., San Francisco.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Nets, Seines,

COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE, Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;

Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, #9, 10, 5 and 12;

Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;

Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 36;

Together with a full assortment of

Gelling Nets, Fikes,
Perch Traps, Dip Nets,
Bird Nets, &c. &c., &c.

Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c, in the city,

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

ELAM & HOWES, No. 64 Clay st., One door from the N W cor Front st., San Francisco.

26:3mls

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Corner of Sacramento and Front sts., *SAN FRANCISCO,*

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,

3000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do new Layer Raisins;
500 do Pic Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
200 cases Leaf Lard;
100 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
300 firkins new June Butter;
200 bbl bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Case Goods. 47:6mls

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK for the Spring Trade of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

And offer to country buyers the largest and best assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the Drug business in San Francisco for the past ten years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such that they can offer unequalled inducements to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises everything in their line of business that may be required by Druggists, Physicians, and Merchants, and also all goods in their line in use by Grocers, Bakers, Brewers, Confectioners, Dyers, Tanners, Assayers of gold, hatters, soda manufacturers, Barbers, hotel keepers and manufacturers.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed genuine, and at the lowest trade prices. 4:6m

DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

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

"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."

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

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SCHOOLHOUSE ST., BOSTON, MASS., April 17th, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. d11-3mls

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY large stock of the following articles, viz:

Plates of all sizes, Tumblers,
Meat Dishes, Decanters,
Vegetable Dishes, Goblets,
Ewers and Basins, Champagnes,
Coffee and Tea cups, Wines,
Stone Butter Pots, Candy Jars,
Syrup Pitchers, Spittoons,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LAMPS:

Oil side and hanging Lamps; Camphene side and hanging Fluid and oil Parlor Lamps; Lamps;
Hall Lamps and Ship Lanterns; Globes, Chimneys, and Wicks for Camphene, Oil and Fluid.

Plated and Britannia Castors;
Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons;
Ivory and common Table Cutlery;

CLOCKS:

Striking and Alarm, Thirty Hour and Eight Day.

We have the above articles for sale by the package or in small quantities, and we give particular attention to the packing of goods for shipment to all parts of California and Oregon.

HAYNES & LAWTON, Corner of Sansome and Merchant sts., 8:6m San Francisco.

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

WHISKY.

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

GENUINE MONONGAHELA.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,

For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 16:6mls

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned, having formed a partnership, and purchased the interest of Albert Balch in the Saloon recently opened in his new building, will continue the business as formerly conducted by Mr. Parkinson. The friends of both are invited to give them a call. GEORGE PARKINSON, GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Steilacoom, August 10th, 1859. 26:tf

500,000 SUPERIOR BRICK FOR SALE Inquire of CHAS. PLUMMER, At Seattle, W. T. 19:tf

Agriculture.

"Would you sow a crop,
Then in every chop
Five grains should you drop.
The reasons are thus given:
"One for the crow,
One for the crow,
One for the little bird,
And two to grow."

Sunday Doings among Horses.

Our Minister is one of the kind who gives the people the worth of their money, so he gets up pretty extensive sermons for such hot days. Last Sunday I sat till he got to 11thly, and by that time I got as dry as a contribution box; so I stepped out to get a drink at the pump. The meeting-house is on the corner, and the horses are hitched along on both sides.

As I went out I saw something was on foot among the nags; most of them had their ears back, and were showing their teeth and stamping in anything but a religious mood. When I got my fluid down, I stopped to investigate the disturbance among the horses, and, as I knew horse latin, sat down on the steps to take notes. All were outside the rails and hitching post in a paved gutter, each beating a tattoo with a quartette of iron hoofs, which I thought would be more profitable for the blacksmith and farrier than for the owner; but as the owners were mostly rich, it was none of my business.

The little Black reached his head over to the little Chestnut and whispered something; when the Chestnut moved the meeting be organized, by calling the Big Bay to the chair. This motion was carried, and the chairman proceeded to state the object of the meeting as follows:

FELLOW HORSES—We have now organized ourselves into a convention for the purpose of peaceably discussing our grievances in accordance with the republican character of our inalienable rights. We are brought from our stables and pastures every Sunday to be tied up here, in this hot weather, on a pavement of villainous boulders, exposed to the heat of a midsummer sun and the bites of merciless flies. Many of us here have not a stitch of fly net to our backs, and all of us have been more or less incapacitated from protecting ourselves by having our tails clipped to gratify an unseemly fashion, which neither our masters nor mistresses seemed disposed to honor at this time in their outward continuations. Besides our check-reins are left so tight that we cannot bite a fly from our shoulders, or ease our aching muscles a single minute. In view of these abuses, we feel that our condition calls loudly for redress, and hope this convention will devise some means of relief.

The Black then nominated the Chestnut as Secretary, which was agreed on.

The Cream Color moved a committee of three to present a platform for the consideration of the meeting. Carried, and the Chair appointed the Cream, the Black, and the Roan said Committee.

While this Committee was consulting together, the Chair called for an expression of opinion from the different members of the Convention, and requested that each one bring in a resolution embodying his sentiments; whereupon the following was offered:

By the Deacon's Yellow Mare:

Resolved, That the merciful man is merciful to his beast. Adopted.

Resolved, That every horse should be provided with a fly-net.

This was amended by the Sorrel, so as to read: "and that the said fly-net should be constructed to protect the flanks and legs, as well as the back and ears," and in this form the resolution was adopted.

By the Bobtail Black.

Resolved, That it is an abridgement of our natural rights to *curtail* us at one end and tie the other while the flies are suffered to suck our blood. Carried with much unanimity.

Resolved, That these flies bite like h—l!

Objected to by the Deacon's Yellow Mare. (The Pony had been brought up in a livery stable where his morals had been sadly neglected.) The little Sorrel said the Pony was right. The old Dun thought the language too strong for the place, but would vote for it any other day but Sunday. The Big Gray moved to strike out all after Resolved, and insert "that these flies have the faculty of causing the members of this Convention, and our race generally, much pain and annoyance."

At this the Pony fairly kicked one leg over the shaft and bit a splinter from a rail. He said:

Mr. Chairman, the horse just up is an old fogy; I go for calling things by their right names. This standing up here is a d—d outrage, which no Christian horse should endure. Master is in there on his soft cushions, hearing Shadrach, etc., in the fiery furnace, that did not burn them a whit, while we stand here in a fiery furnace that does nearly take the hair off, and are tormented with flies to boot! I protest against Dun's milk-and-water substitute, and call for the previous question on my resolution.

This was seconded by the Bobtail Black, Little Sorrel, and Dapple Gray, and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

The Cream announced that the Committee on platform was ready to report and presented the following:

1st, Since the horses are deprived of their natural defenses, they should be effectually secured against flies, etc., while confined in harness.

2d, No good Christian will leave his horse tied in the sun, upon paving stones, when there is shade and soft ground within fifty yards.

3d, No city lout should harness his horse to ride half a mile to church, because his wife's petticoats are so long that she cannot keep them out of the dirt.

4th, The man who keeps a check rein hitched up, while the horse is waiting by the hour, ought to go to the place we read of.

5th, The provisions of the Golden Rule should be constructed so as to apply to horses as well as men.

This platform was adopted by a unanimous neigh, and the Secretary was ordered to furnish a copy to every horse-congregation in the city, for ratification, with a request that the subject be acted upon next Sunday.

Just then the people began to come out of church. The little black tossed his head and gave the Chestnut a wicked leer. The Yellow Mare whined for her colt, the Pony champed his bit sulkily; but all were so glad to get away that they moved off at the word, and I guess this Convention, like many others, will only end in talk. However, if no reform is effected in a short time, I shall look for further action.

Manure Maxims.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, Mr. T. W. Field read a paper on manures, in which he said:

The whole subject of manures may be stated in this proposition:

1. Manure does not waste so long as it is unfermented, undissolved, and these conditions may be effected by drying or saturation.

2. Fresh manure is unfit for food for plants.

3. Fermenting manure, in contact with inert matter, has the power of neutralizing vicious properties, such as the tannic acid of peat, and making it a fertilizer.

4. Manure wastes in two ways—the escape of gas and the dissolving of its soluble salts.

5. The creative power of manure, mixed with other substances, is capable of multiplying its value many times.

The value of manure to crops is in proportion to its divisibility through the soil. The golden rule of farming should be small quantities of manure thoroughly divided and intermingled with the soil.

DIARRHEA IN CALVES AND PIGS.—White oak bark tea is the very best remedy for this disease, which often affects young calves and pigs raised on gruel. Remove the ross or outer bark, with a drawing knife, and boil the inner bark until it has the appearance of strong coffee. Give two or three tablespoonfulls each morning until there is a change. Omit it for a day or two, and only give more when it does not appear sufficiently checked. It is also an excellent wash for sore shoulders on horses and oxen. Rub the affected parts freely with it, and if your own hands are tender or sore they will be benefited by the application.

Quince trees seem to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen, says the *Horticulturist*, such superb specimens of fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees, as at Newport, R. I., on the sea coast. A gentleman who noticed this fact several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top dressing of two quarts of coarse salt every spring By scattering the salt over the suface, it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
Commence January, 1859.

TERMS:	Per Annum
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all of the four 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

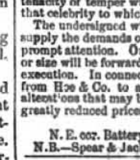
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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. Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
12tf No. 54 Gold st., New York.

To Merchants and Consumers OF SAWS AND FILES.



The undersigned, having been appointed sole Agent for the States of California and Oregon, and Washington Territory, for the sale of R. HOE & CO.'S superior cast steel, circular, mill pit, cross cut, web and other Saws, so well known throughout the United States, informs those in want that he has at all times every variety on hand. The accuracy of their circular saws for running true, the equality and tenacity of temper which they possess, has given them that celebrity to which they are so justly entitled.

The undersigned will keep a stock in San Francisco to supply the demands of the market. All orders will have prompt attention. Orders received for any peculiar form or size will be forwarded to R. Hoe & Co, New York, for execution. In connection we have a competent workman from Hoe & Co. to attend to all necessary repairs and alterations that may be required, which will be done at greatly reduced prices.

GEORGE STEAD,
N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson sts., San Francisco.
N.B.—Spear & Jackson Files. 4:6m

STEILACOOM ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD several years' experience as a teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Orthography, &c.	$8 00
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—English Grammar, &c.	10 00
SENIOR DEPARTMENT—Algebra, &c.	12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in November. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address to Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

36:tf Rev. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY has now on hand an immense stock of
Roman Type, Fancy Type,
Copperplate Script, German Type,
Music Type, Ornaments,
Borders, Brass and Metal Rules,
Brass and Electro Leads,
Labor-Saving Rules, Corner Quads,
Chess and Checker Type,
Brass and Electro Circles and Ellipses,
Metal Furniture, etc.

The types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of Fonts of Letter only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to prepay the postage.

GEORGE BRUCE,
19:3m 13 Chambers st., New York.

San Francisco.

125 McCORMICK'S Chicago Reapers!

Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

With extras for all the different patterns from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the manufacturers for the Pacific coast.]

2500 sold in 1855. | 4000 sold in 1857.
4000 sold in 1856. | 4500 sold in 1858.

15,000 sold in the last four years!

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine, (as patented) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.

Highest Prize of the United States Agricultural Society, in 1857.

As the Best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the reaping machines of any prominence in the country are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point or durability my machine is far superior to all others; besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular annual circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me or any one of my agents.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Threshers and Separaters

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, January 3. 1859.

Sir:—J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent dated June 29, 1837. (machine for threshing and cleaning grain.) was only extended for a term of seven years from June 29, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respectfully, yours,
N. HOLT, Commissioner.
SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitts' Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority of which the following is a true copy. A. GORDON & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double Pinion Horse Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent. [Signed] JOHN A. PITTS.
Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

We are this month shipping horse powers of the above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell. A. GORDON & Co.
Rochester, N. Y., October 23d, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse.

Nourse, Mason & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 horse, with full extras.

40 Ketchum's Mowers, Iron Frame.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above machines.

20 Noyes' Millstones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 dozen Batcheldor's Hay Forks;
100 dozen Blood's Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 dozen Harris's Silver Steel;
100 dozen Samson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, to arrive for Fall Trade.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements. Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

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No. 44 Battery street,
8:tf Between California and Pine sts.

JANSON, BOND & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—
200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
100 bolts No. 0—000 Duck;
500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
10 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Prague prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases ¾ and 4-4 bleached shirtings;
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtings;
20 cases blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾, ⅞ and 4 4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels;
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool, new styles De Laines;
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;
And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBG Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap blue English Blankets;
500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9 4, 10 4, 11 4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen duck and cottonnade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;

Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
33:tf Cor. Battery and Clay sts., San Francisco.

San Francisco.

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Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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The house is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and also of the up river and ocean steamers, and contains a number of single and family rooms, well ventilated, suitable for ladies and single gentlemen.

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A WAGON,

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

Board, per week, $6; per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodging, per night, 50 to 75 cents; Lodging, per week, $2 to $4. JOHN KELLY, Jr., Proprietor.
San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1-tf

J. KINGSBURY. A. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

KINGSBURY & DODGE,
Proprietors.

N.B.—The Baggage Wagon runs from the boats free of charge. 1-tf

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Scheidam, in Holland, and well known during the last twelve years throughout the Atlantic and Western States.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal qualities. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

Analyzed, it is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, in its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

In Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a SURE PREVENTIVE.

For Fever and Ague it is one of the most efficacious preventives that can be resorted to.

The Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps

Is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its other remedial properties.

In all cases of Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency it is an immediate, invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proper tionate quantities even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the cholic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men, both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by the highest written authorities.

Put up in quart or pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the respectable druggists and Liquor dealers in California and Oregon.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Caution to the Public.

London Cordial Gin, Club House Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Medicated Schnapps, Royal Schnapps, &c., &c., &c.

Under the above and similar titles, the liquor mixers of this city are bottling large quantities of adulterated, unwholesome trash, costing but little, on which they hope to realize large profits by selling in California.

Avoid all compounds.—Some are so skilfully prepared as to pass for good Liquor, except with the best judges. If you would be safe, use only the long established, renowned, genuine WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

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DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IN QUART BOTTLES,

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

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

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

The Best Female Medicine known.

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

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

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
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Also, Importers and general Agents for all the genuine PATENT MEDICINE, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. 1-tf

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Established in 1850.

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

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

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

We manufacture a style of

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

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

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Late RANKIN & Co.,
52:6m San Francisco.

M. JORDAN,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
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ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

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DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

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

Established in 1854,

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

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

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

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

☞ 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. 7th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

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

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served, during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LAJOS.
Governor of Hungary.
Washington City, January 6th, 1852. 6:3m

NOTICE.

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

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.

Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.
6-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

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Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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