PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Odds and Ends.

Why is a kiss like some sermons? Because there are two heads and an application.

A splendid ear, but a very poor voice, as the organ-grinder said to the donkey.

When may a man be said to be literally immersed in business? When he's giving a swimming lesson.

A Western editor cant ons his readers against kissing short women, as the habit has made him round-shouldered.

The girl who succeeds in winning the love of a true man makes a lucky hit, and is herself a lucky miss.

A man being commiserated on account of his wife running away, said "Don't pity me till she comes back again."

Time is like a river, in which metals and solid substances are sunk, while chaff and straw swim upon the surface.

Success produces confidence, confidence relaxes industry, and negligence ruins the reputation which accuracy had raised.

There is a man who walks so slow, that it is said he wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heels.

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said "She is one mutton as is small."

Why is the best article of malt liquor like the last song in a concert programme? Because it is the fine ale.

"Pa, aint I growing tall?"

"Why, what's your height, sonny?"

"Seven feet, lacking a yard."

Pa fainted.

"I always manage to carry my p'int," said a toper.

"Yes, you generally manage to carry at least three," was the reply.

There is both a Spanish and a French proverb which says, "A melon and a woman are hard to choose." Probably melon cholic is the sequel to a mistake in either case.

An editor says, "On our outside will be found some suggestions for raising peaches." We suppose that on his inside may be found the peaches themselves.

In the matter of plain speaking, many of us are like the soldier who, in his first battle, was afraid to fire off his musket lest he might hurt somebody.

"John, you seem to gain flesh every day; the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?"

"Well, Simon, I really don't know, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter."

A master bade his servant go and see what time the sun-dial indicated.

"Why, sir," expostulated the servant, "it is night."

"What does that matter? Can you not take a candle?"

It has been recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and we are advised to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea, coffee, or soup, because hard water is strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage.

Indignant servant man—Master, this 'ere chambermaid keeps a saying I'm a thief.

Master—What does she say you have stolen?

Servant man—She says I stole her character.

Little girl, jumping up—I geth he did, I geth he did, for I theen him behind the houth eatin' thumthin'.

The Children at Home.

The following was lately written in camp after battle, and sent by a soldier to his children at home:

Darlings, I am weary pining;
Shadows fall across my way;
I can hardly see the lining
Of the cloud—the silver lining,
Turning darkness into day.

I am weary of the sighing;
Moaning, wailing through the air;
Breaking hearts, in anguish crying
For the lost ones, for the dying,
Sobbing anguish of despair.

I am weary of the fighting;
Brothers red with brothers' gore;
Only that the wrong we're righting—
Truth and honor's battle fighting—
I would draw my sword no more.

I am pining, dearest, pining
For your kisses on my cheek—
For your dear arms round me twining,
For your soft eyes on me shining;
For your loved words, darlings—speak!

Tell me of your earnest prattle,
Of the olive-branch and dove;
Call me from the cannon's rattle;
Take my thoughts away from battle,
Fold me in your dearest love.

Darlings, I am weary pining;
Shadows fall across my way;
I can hardly see the lining
Of the cloud—the silver lining,
Turning darkness into day.

Waiting for Pa.

Three little forms in the twilight gray,
Scanning the shadows across the way;
Six little eyes, four black, two blue,
Brimful of love and happiness, too,
Watching for pa.

May with her placid and thoughtful brow,
Gentle face beaming with smiles just now,
Willie the rogue, so loving and gay,
Stealing the kisses from sister May,
Watching for pa.

Nellie with her ringlets of sunny hue,
Coolly nestled between the two,
Pressing her cheek to the window-pane,
Wishing the absent one home again,
Watching for pa.

Oh! how they gaze at the passers-by!
"He's coming at last!" they gaily cry;
"Try again, my pets," exclaimed mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star
Watching for pa."

Jack nods and smiles, as with his busy feet
He lights the lamps of their busy street;
That sweet little group he knows full well,
May and Willie, with golden-haired Nell,
Watching for pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat,
And eager patter of childish feet,
Gay musical chimes ring through the hall,
A manly voice responds to the call,
"Welcome, papa."

A coquette is a female archer, who first bags and then sacks her game.

Young women often keep their lovers by tears. Love, like beef, is preserved by brine.

Courtship is the engagement or siege; proposal is the assault, and matrimony is the victory.

"I do not say," remarked Mr. Brown, "that Jones is a thief; but I do say that if his farm joined mine, I would not try to keep sheep."

"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but it is my opinion that the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords light in the night time, when we really want it."

"Can you tell me how the word saloon is spelt?" asked a Philadelphian of a cockney.

"Certainly," said the Londoner with a look of triumph; "there's a bess, and a bay, and a bell, and two hoes, and a hen."

At a wedding, recently, when the officiating priest put to the lady the question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest curtsey, and, with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "If you please."

The pompous epithet of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"

"Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, "but when dat man dies, de Lord didn't owe him a red cent."

"Is it not astonishing," said a wealthy individual, "that a large fortune was left me by a person who had only seen me once?"

"It would have been still more astonishing," said a wag, "if he had left it to you after seeing you twice."

A little fellow, weeping most piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment—the train of thought was broken.

"Ma," said he, renewing his sniffle, and wishing to have his cry out, "Ma—ugh! ugh! what was I crying about, just now?"

"Dang me if I don't believe this world is a wheelbarrow," said a jolly inebriate, as he rolled along the pavement, "and I'm the wheel revolving on the haxis. Now I'm in the mud," said he, as he rolled headlong into a gutter, "and now I'm on dry land," as he fetched up on the curbstone. His concluding remark, as his boots followed his head down an open cellarway, "now the wheel is broken and the vehicle is out of repair."

A steamboat passenger, missing his handkerchief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But afterward, finding his pocket companion in his hat, he began to apologise.

"Oh, don't be after making an apology," said the Irishman; "it was a mere mistake, and on both sides, too. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

"Ma," the other day said a little girl who had scarcely entered her teens, "ma, maint I get married?"

"Why, child," said the anxious mother, "what upon earth put that notion in your head?"

"'Cause all the other girls are getting married as fast as they can, and I want to, too."

"Well, you must not think of such a thing; don't you ever ask me such a question again. Married, indeed! I never heard the like."

"Well, ma, if I can't have a husband, maint I have a piece of bread and butter?"

"Well, Ann, have you consented to be the wife of Mr. White?"

"No, Sally, I didn't quite confident."

"Why not? I think he loves you."

"Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a woman, I want him to call upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and, with a look that would melt an adamantine rock to pity, beg me to take pity on his sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot if I do not compassionate his sufferings."

Buried Alive.

"Tork about yer perilous enterprises, yer horrible sitevashuns, yer hair breadth 'scapes, and all that sort o' thing," said Ned Grumble, as he threw down a paper which he had been reading, and gazed around complacently upon a group of youngsters who were in the habit, whenever an opportunity offered, of "devouring up his discourse;" "why, I was in a predicament wunst to wh'ch all other predicaments as ever I heerd on is baby's play!"

"Oh, do tell us about it, Uncle Ned!" cried the boys simultaneously, as they gathered eagerly about the old tar, and disposed themselves to listen.

"Well," returned the weather-beaten old seadog, smiling affably, "jest bring yerselves to an anchor around me, and belay on yer jawing tackle, and I'll try to graterfy you."

As he spoke, he coiled away about six inches of pigtail in the side of his cheek, and continued:

"Yer see, at the time I'm a-goin' to tell yer about, I was a hand on board a blub er-hunter—a whale ship, I mean—called the Wave. It was a good many years ago, and in course I wasn't the lumbering old bulk I am now, but a trim-built, tiny crift as any a-goin', if I do say it myself.

"Well, we were in the neighborhood of the Sandwich Islands, and about half the ship's crew was down with the scurvy, myself being among the number. In fact, I had it wuss'n any of 'em. They could manage to keep about, but I was completely on my beam ends.

"Well, the captain and officers held a consultation over me, and after a good deal of palaver between them, they came to the conclusion that the only hope for me was to bury alive."

Here the youngsters groaned in chorus with horror, and one of them ventured to remark:

"But, Uncle Ned, it seems to me that the remedy was a good deal worse than the disease, besides being a very cruel one. How could a man live if he was buried alive?"

"Belay there, young 'un,' exclaimed Uncle Ned, in a slightly displeased tone; "I told yer at the start yer must keep yer jawin' tackle quiet. I was jist a goin' to explain Yer see, a favorite way of curin' very bad cases of scurvy was to bury the subject in the earth, in a standin' position, all but his head. That was left out, in course, so's he could breathe.

"Well, they took me ashore, and dug a hole to bury me in, and here I mought as well remark that the Sandwich Islands wasn't at that day what they are now. The missihunaries hadn't got there then—leastwise, not many of 'em—and the poperlashin was, for the most part, made up of crazy Kanakas and wild animiles.

"As I was sayin', the boys dug a hole, and in they shoved me and buried me completely, so that nothin' but my head was above ground, and the captain selected three o' my messmates to watch me, while he and all the rest returned on board the ship.

"Bein' buried up to the neck ain't a very comfortable position, 'speshely when a man's got the scurvy, and I hadn't been in the hole more'n ten minutes, when I begun to feel orful, and couldn't help groanin' with pain. I begged the boys to dig me out, but they said that was onpossible, because the captain was strict on discipline, and it would be as much as their lives was worth to disobey his orders. I found there wasn't any use coaxin' 'em, and so I tried to grin and bear it.

"Arter a while the boys begun to remark that watchin' a feller buried up to his neck was very dry business, and besides wasn't necessary: At last they said right out that there wasn't any danger o' anything hurtin' me, and they might as well take a cruise for an hour or so as not. The idea o' bein' left alone in that condition was a horrible one to me, and I begged 'em, almost with tears in my eyes, to stay by me, but havin' wunst made up their minds to go they wouldn't listen to me, and on they steered, leavin' me to take care o' myself.

"When I found myself entirely alone, I began to feel mighty oneasy, boys, I tell yer. All sorts of ideas come a-creepin' inter my mind about wild animals and savage Kanakas, but I tried to summon all my fersosofy, and had jist succeeded in gettin' myself in a comparatively easy frame of mind, when a clump of bushes jist in front of me begun to shake, and castin' my eyes in that direction I discovered, glaring full upon me, the sharp, piercing eyes of a tremenjus snake. I watched him till he dragged himself clear of the bushes, and begun to crawl toward me, and then, boys, I felt the cold sweat break out all over me, and the hairris straight up on my head. I would have hollered if I could, but my tongue seemed glued to my mouth and I couldn't utter a sound. Nor could I turn my gaze away from h'm. He had his spiteful eyes fixed upon mine, and the rays from 'em seemed to shoot clean into my brain. Nearer and nearer he crept, till he had got close to me and raised his head, and begun to shoot out his forked tongue as though preparin' to strike me. I felt the blood fillin' the veins around my head and my temples throbbed and beat as though they would bust. I had guv myself up for lost and was jist tryin' to think of a prayer, when all at wunst, I heerd a sort of an impatient snort, and the next moment a wild hog broke through the bushes from which the snake had come, seized his sarpintship by the neck, and in less than fifteen minutes had killed him and made a meal of him.

"I felt mighty grateful for my deliverance, I assure you, and I thought that wild hog was the pootiest animile I had ever seen in my life. I could a-hugged and kissed him if I had been free, but I soon had reason to alter my opinion of him, for, no sooner had he finished the snake, than he begun to look anxiously around him and smack his chops as if he hadn't exactly got a belly fully. The fust thing he spied was me, and he made directly for me.

"All at wunst the fact bust upon me that I was now in a worse persition than before. To be poisoned to death by snake bites was bad enough, but to have my head eaten off by a wild hog was horrible! The spell which the snake had put upon me, however, was broken, and when I felt the brute's hot breath upon my cheek, I howled for help like a wild Indian. My howling did'nt scare him, though. He was determined to taste my meat, and his first offer was at one of my ears, a piece of which he bit off and begun to chew right before my eyes!

"Boys, I had been in all sorts of difficulties before that. I had been shipwrecked half-a-dozen times—had been twenty days in an open boat without provisions—had cast lots to see who should be killed and eaten—but I had never felt sich a thrill of horror as came over me then. I howled till I was hoarse, but when I found that no help was near, and that the brute was makin' an offer to take my nose off, I fainted.

"I didn't know anything after that till I found myself on board the ship, lying in my berth with my head tied up. It turned out that jist as the hog was about to take my nose off, the captain, who had come ashore for the purpose of gunning a little, arrived at the scene and sent a bullet right into the animal's heart.

"I was cured of the scurvy, boys, but the remedy was a desperate one, and I hope none of you will ever have to submit to it. Let me give you one piece of advice, though, which is this: Never do you desert a shipmate who is in a tight place. It's onmanly, ungenerous and cruel, and must bring its own punishment; an assertion which you won't doubt when I tell you that the three shipmates who deserted me got into a fight while crusin' around with a party of Kanakas, and every one of 'em was murdered in cold blood."

The Little Pauper.

The day was gloomy and chilly. At the freshly opened grave stood a delicate little girl of five years, the only mourner for the silent heart beneath. Friendless, hopeless, homeless, she had wept till she had no more tears to shed, and she stood with her scanty clothing fluttering in the wind, pressing her little hands tightly over her heart as if to still its beating.

"It's no use fretting," said the rough man as he stamped the last shovel full of earth over all the child had to love; "fretting won't bring dead folks to life; pity you hain't got no ship's cousins somewhere to take you; it's a tough world this ere, I tell ye; I don't see how you are to weather it. Guess I'll take ye round to Mrs. Featherbee's; she's got a power of children and want's a hand to help her, so come along. If you cry enough to float the ark, it won't do you no good." Alice obeyed him mechanically, turning her head every few minutes to take another, and yet another look where her mother was buried.

The morning sun shone in upon an underground kitchen in the crowded city. Mrs. Featherbee, in a gay colored calico dress, with any quantity of tinsel jewelry, sat sewing some showy cotton lace on a cheap pocket handkerchief. A boy of five years was disputing with a little girl of three, about an apple; from big words they came to hard blows; and peace was finally declared at the price of an orange apiece, and a stick of candy—each competitor putting in for the biggest.

Poor Allie, with pale cheeks and swollen eyelids, was staggering up and down the floor under the weight of a mammoth baby, who was amusing himself pulling out at intervals little handfuls of hair.

"Quiet that child! can't ye?" said Mrs. Featherbee in no gentle tone. "I don't wonder the darling is cross to see such a solemn face. You must get a little life into you somehow; or you won't carve the salt to your porridge here. There, I declare, you've half put his eyes out with those long curls dangling around; come here and have 'em cut off; they don't look proper for a charity child!" (and she glanced at the short stubby crops on the heads of the Featherbee's.)

Allie's lips quivered as she said, "Mother used to love to brush them smooth every morning; she said they were like sister's; please don't cut them," she said beseechingly.

"But I tell you I do please to cut 'em, so there's the end of that," said she as the several ringlets fell in a shining heap on the kitchen floor, "and do for creation's sake stop talking about the dead folks, and eat your breakfast if you want it; I forgot you hadn't had any—there's some of the children's left; if you're hungry it will go down, and if you haint, you can go without."

Poor Allie! the daintiest morsel would not have "gone down!" Her eyes filled with tears that wouldn't be forced back, and she sobbed out, "I must cry if you beat me for it, my heart pains me so bad."

"H-i-t-y—T-i-t-y! what's all this?" said the broad-faced rosy milkman, as he sat his shining can down on the kitchen table. "What's all this, Mrs. Featherbee? I'd as lief eat pins and needles as hear a child cry: Who is she," pointing at Allie, "and what's the matter with her?"

"Why, the long and short of it is, she's a poor pauper we've taken in out of charity, and she's crying at her good luck, that is all," said the lady with a vexed toss of the head: "That's the way benevolence is always rewarded; nothing on earth to do here only tend the baby, and amuse the children, and run to the door and wash the dishes, and dust the furniture, and tidy the kitchen, and go of a few errands; ungrateful little baggage!"

Jimmy's heart was as big as his farm—and that covered considerable ground. Glancing pitifully at her, he said, "That child is going to be sick, Mrs. Featherbee, and then what are you going to do with her? Besides she's too young to be much use to you. You'd better let me take her."

"Well, I should'nt wonder if you was half right," said the frightened woman. She's been trouble enough already. I'll give her a quit claim."

"Will you go with me, my little maid," said Jimmy with a bright and good-natured smile. "If you please," said Allie laying her little hand confidingly in his rough palm.

"Sit up closer," said Jamie as he put one arm round her fragile figure, as they rattled over the stony pavement. "We shall soon be out of this smoky old city—concern it; I always feel as if I was poisoned, every time I come into it—and now we'll see what sweet hay, fields, and new milk and clover blossoms, and kind hearts will do for you—you poor little plucked chicken! Where did you come from, when you come to live with that miserable old Jezebel?

"From my mother's grave."

"Poor thing! poor thing!" said Jemmy, wiping away a tear with his coat sleeve. "Well, never mind, I wish I hadn't asked you. I am always running my head against a beam. Do you like to feed chickens, or ride on top a hay cart, or go a berrying? Do you love bouncing red apples, and peaches as big as your fist? It shall go hard if you don't have 'em all. What has become of your hair, child! Have you had your head shaved?"

"Mrs. Featherbee cut it off."

"The old sarpent! I wish I had come a little quicker. Was it your curls them younguns was playing with? Well never mind," said he, looking into the sweet face before him, "you didn't need 'em, and they might get you to looking into the glass oftener than was good for you."

"Here we are, I declare; and there stands my old woman in the door way, shading her eyes from the sun. I guess she wonders where I raised you!"

"Look here, Betsy! Do you see this child? The earth is fresh on her mother's grave. She has neither kith nor kin. I've brought her from the old skinflint of a Featherbee, and here she is. If you like her, it's well and good, and if you don't she shall stay here just the same; but I know you will," said he coaxingly, as he passed his brawny arm around her capacious waist. "And now get her something that will bring the color to her cheeks; for mind you I have no white slaves on my farm."

How sweetly Allie's little tired limbs rested in the fragrant lavendered sheets! A tear lingered on her cheek, but it's birth was not of sorrow. Jemmy pointed it out to his wife, as they stood looking on her before retiring to rest.

"Never forget it, Betsey," said he, "harsh words ain't for the mot orless. May God forgive me if she ever hears one from my lips."

The Two Pictures.

A few years ago, some persons of cultivated taste, and lovers of the fine arts, met at the house of a distinguished traveler. During the evening, a discussion arose among the guests respecting certain paintings, and the comparative merits of the old masters.

"I hear," said the host, turning to a friend at table, "that you purchased the large picture that in days of yore adorned my hall?"

"Yes," was the reply; "and although I obtained it at a very moderate price, considering its great merit, it ultimately proved a very bad bargain for me."

"I can tell you," said the gentleman, "a very singular adventure connected with that picture; but before I do so, pray tell me how your afflictions arose."

"It is a simple story, and, I fear you will say, the story of a simpleton. The picture was greatly admired; and one day a gentleman expressed a desire to inspect it, and after giving utterance in glowing terms to his admiration, he urged that it should be sent to a person he named to be cleaned and repaired. I consented to confide it to this highly extolled artist, and after paying some pounds for a suitable case, and divers other pounds for charges to and fro, and thirteen pounds to the knight of the brush for his labor, I again received my picture, but in the interval alterations in the house rendered so large a picture no longer admissible. I therefore forwarded it to London for sale. This was another expense. It was placed in a gallery, and there for some time it remained; but the expenses becoming too heavy, I ordered it to be sold for whatever it would produce. For my consolation I received a letter informing me that, had I sent the painting to town in its original state, the writer would have given me two hundred guineas for it; but now ten pounds was the utmost the picture was worth, and from this goodly sum must be deducted all the charges incurred; which meant, in other words, that I had to pay whatever sum was due over the said ten pounds. I settled the matter and bid adieu to my picture; and my advice to others is now exceedingly prudential. I say to them, if you are rash enough to buy an old painting, at least be wise enough to shun all repairs and cleaning. It is like gilding a bronze: you waste your gold, and your bronze is spoilt. Now, my friend, that you have had your smile at my simplicity, let us hear your adventure."

"It is soon told. When I was in Italy, I had the opportunity of seeing many very choice pictures in private collections, and on my return to England I was astonished to learn that one of these collections had been sent to this country, to be sold by an eminent auctioneer in Bond street. I took care to attend the sale, as there were two pictures which I desired to possess: the one was the painting which caused your afflictions, and the other was a cabinet picture, very small, but delicately finished, and thought to be the best production of that master. The attendance was good, and the contest for the little painting was very spirited, but stopped very suddenly when the last bidding had reached nine hundred and fifty pounds. Upon this I advanced twenty-five pounds, and no one seemed, as I thought, willing to exceed that sum, when a Jew cried out a thousand pounds. I bid again twenty-five pounds, and felt assured that the picture would be mine; but, as the hammer was falling, my opponent, the Jew, called out:

"'Make it guineas.'

"The bidding ceased, and the auctioneer turned to me a first, a second, and even a third time, and almost entreated me not to lose the picture. I said, 'I cannot go higher,' and the picture the next moment became the property of the Jew. A very few minutes afterwards a foreigner entered the room in great haste, and, coming up to me, inquired, in broken English, when the cabinet picture was to be sold, pointing to the catalogue. I replied, 'It is already sold.'

"'What you mean, sar?' he exclaimed.

"'I mean,' was my reply, 'that you are too late; for the lot you mention has been put up to auction and sold.'

"The gentleman left me, but shortly after came to me again:

"'I do understand, sar,' he said, 'that you have bought that picture.'

"'You are misinformed, sir,' I replied: 'I did for the picture, but I was not successful: Had I purchased the painting, it would have been added to my little collection; but the person who has obtained it, if I am not in error, has bought it for sale, and the purchaser you will find standing in yonder corner. I may tell you, for your guidance, that my bid was one thousand and twenty-five pounds, and the successful offer was one thousand and fifty pounds.'

"The foreigner expressed his thanks for the information, and after a short time he returned to me, bringing with him the buyer of the picture, and requested me to do him the favor to step aside to witness his arrangement for the purchase of the painting. The terms agreed upon were, that the foreigner was to pay the auctioneer the one thousand and fifty pounds purchase money, and whatever charges there might be, and to pay to the Jew one thousand five hundred pounds as profit upon the picture. When the terms were settled, the fortunate Jew—finding that, without drawing one pound from his purse, he was to deposit one thousand five hundred pounds into it—could not conceal his delight, and in the exuberance of his exultation he laughed, and leaped, and rubbed his hands. The French gentleman, unable to comprehend this active kind of mirth, mistook it for ridicule, and regarded it as an insult on the part of the Jew. The offended man's wrath rose to actual rage; when, clenching his fist at the Jew, he cried out:

"'You laugh at me, sar, you insult me—yes, sar, you mock me because you have gained one thousand five hundred pounds by me. Now, sar, as you do make de sport of me, I will tell you something. I belong to de King of Holland, and my master say to me, 'There is such a picture to be sold in England; there are but two of that kind in de world, and I have de one, and I desire very much to have de other. Now, you go directly to England and buy that picture, and you bear me, sar,' said the king, 'you never come back to Holland if you do not bring that picture with you.' Why, sar, in place of giving you two thousand and five hundred pounds for de painting, I would have given you five thousand pounds if you had asked me that price for de picture; yes, sar, I would have given you five thousand pounds.'

"No sooner had the Jew heard that he might have obtained two thousand five hundred pounds above the price he had asked, than his joy vanished in a moment, and he set up a roar, wringing his hands in deep agony. The one thousand five hundred pounds profit already obtained was lost sight of in the overwhelming grief of thinking that, had it not been for his modesty in asking, he might have walked out of the room a richer man by four thousand pounds. The foreigner's triumph was complete; and, if the Jew be living, it is more than probable that his chagrin continues to this day, and, what is worse, that he never will forgive himself while life lasts. If revenge were the angry Frenchman's object, never was revenge more effectually accomplished. When I consider the opposite results to the Jew and to yourself, the two buyers of these pictures, I fear there is some truth in honest Sancho's sentiment, 'that some men are born with a silver spoon in their mouths, and others with only a wooden ladle.'"

A correspondent of an exchange paper calls to mind those "brave days of old" in Rome:

"Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the State;
Then the good man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great;
Then lands were fairly portioned:
Then spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old."

Then remember the changes that took place; and caused Rome to fall.

"Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe;
And the Tribunes beard the high,
And the fathers grind the low.
As we grow hot in faction,
In battle we grow cold;
Wherefore men fight not as they fought
In the brave days of old."

When the late Bishop of Derry, Hon. Dr. Ponsonby, filled the onerous and important position of rector of a large parish, he found full scope for the exercise of the kindness of heart, and the unbounded benevolence that through life distinguished him. Among his flock stood somewhat conspicuously a rackety "ne'er-do-well" blacksmith, in whom the good rector took some rather unusual interest, partly, it may fairly be presumed, because he was undoubtedly a clever, clear-headed poor fellow, which of course the doctor was quick enough to discover, and in a great measure, no doubt, because he had a large and well-conducted family, foremost of whom was the eldest son, a remarkably fine boy about fifteen years of age. One day the rector and blacksmith met in the centre of the village, when the former said:

"Ah, Jemmy, Jemmy, I am sorry to see you beginning your evil course again; and, Jemmy, I am very anxious to know what you intend to do with that fine lad, your son?"

"I intend, sir," said Jemmy, "to do for him what you can't do for your son."

"Eh! eh! how's that?"

To which Jemmy, with a burst of genuine feeling, said:

"I intend to make him a better man than his father."

The following scene is located at a Newark (N. J.) Exemption office:

The next aspirant was Yawcob Schneirder.

"What is the matter with you, Yawcob?"

"Vell mine pack is most broke."

"Local or chronic?" asked the clerk.

"Locale or komice, vats dat?"

"I mean is yours a standing complaint?"

"Neigh, I hys in dot bed generally."

"Well, how did you hurt your back?"

"Vell, I vas some beer drink last weekt in der saloon, and I goes mine house in, and then I goes my stairs up, and I tumbles my window out, and by dam I strikes the sidewalk on my pack, and I lies in ter bed for three months."

"Ah!" said the clerk, "you fell out of the window last week?"

"Yaw."

"And you laid abed three months, how do you make that out?"

"Ich nix for stay, Ich can nicht so much English speeken all der while." Yawcob didn't get his papers.

At the criminal term of the Superior Court in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a little boy, six years old, was called as a witness in an assault case. The District Attorney, having some doubts whether a boy of so tender age knew the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions, as follows:

District Attorney—Little boy, do you know what it is to testify?

Little Boy.—I suppose it is to tell the truth.

District Attorney—Yes; but what would be the consequences if you did not tell the truth?

Little Boy—I suppose I should be sent to jail.

District Attorney—But would not God punish you?

Little Boy—No, I guess not; dad's a Universalist.

"Arrah, Pat, and why did I marry ye—jist tell me that? for it's meself that's had to maintain ye ever since the blessed day that Father O'Flanagan sent me home to yer house."

"Swate jewel!" replied Pat, not relishing the charge, "and its meself that hopes I may live to see the day when ye're a widow, waping over the cold sod that covers me; then, by St. Patrick, I'll see how you get along without me, honey!"

Lord Cockburn was once sitting on a hillside with a shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation, he observed to him, "John, if I were a sheep, I would be on the other side of the hill.

The shepherd answered, "Ay, my lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye would have had more sense."

"Is that animal a biped or a quadruped?" asked one of the visitors to a circus one day of a bystander.

"I think, sir," said an evident student of natural history, with bulging eyes and green spectacles, "that the man who shows the animals called it a kangaroo."

"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are now going among some fascinating girls."

"I had much rather steal theirs," said the promising young man.

A down East editor says he has seen the contrivance lawyers use when they "warm up the subject. He says it is a glass concern, and holds about a pint."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

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

☞ Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 4, 1862.

THE SANITARY BALL.—The most signal success, in the matter of balls in Steilacoom, was that which attended the Sanitary Fund Ball of last Friday night. Owing to the admirable arrangements of the managers, everything worked to a charm: the supper was recherche and abundant, the music the best we ever had, and the company numerous and unexceptionable. Olympia was well and handsomely represented on the occasion, and the large hall was as full as comfort would admit of. The supper was decidedly a feature of this ball; being on the most liberal scale and in the best style yet witnessed in this Territory. The gentlemen having charge of this department are deserving of great praise, and it was freely accorded to them by the guests. Henry Hertz, as leader of the musicians, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of everybody. He proved himself not only a master of the violin, but also a master of the order of dancing; for his calling was pronounced better, in point of time, than any we had before been favored with. We have not learned the gross receipts of the ball, but believe they will exceed three hundred dollars.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was very generally observed by our citizens as Thanksgiving Day. There was an unusually large attendance at church, to listen to an excellent discourse from Rev. Mr. Kendig, in regard to which we have heard the most flattering encomiums from those who were so fortunate as to be present; a privilege denied to us in consequence of its being our publication day. We indulged the hope, however, of being afforded an opportunity to put it in print, doubting not that the sentiments and language of the rev. gentleman would fully justify the appropriation of the necessary space in our columns; but he objects, from motives of delicacy, to having it printed. The day passed away quietly, as such a day should. In order to permit all in attendance on the Court to appropriately observe the day, Judge Hewitt adjourned the Court to Friday.

W. T. VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Steinberger's Regiment of W. T. Volunteers will soon have its complement of men. The only company that remains to complete its organization is that of Capt. E. H. Tucker, at Fort Steilacoom. Of this company there are already some seventy men here, and Lieut. Tochill is at Portland with a sufficient number of recruits to make up the deficiency. Tochill is expected here in a few days; when he arrives, the company will be mustered in. Mr. Tennant, of Whatcom, who was to have had the position of second lieutenant of Capt. Tucker's company, has been displaced by Mr. Tochill, on the order of the Colonel of the Regiment.

THE SPECIAL AGENT.—The anxiously expected Brown has come and gone. Whether in the case of Brown and Smith "the end justifies the means," at this moment we are unable to decide; but we learn that Brown will whitewash Smith when he returns to Washington. How, after a hasty examination of the Collector's books, without a particle of other evidence, he can honestly report Victor Smith as a faithful and efficient public officer, is something that passes our comprehension; yet, we are informed, he is prepared to do so. If we are to believe Special Agent Brown, there has been an immense deal of smoke without a spark of fire in all the rumpus kicked up about Victor Smith.

THE FOGS.—The fogs have not been confined to the Sound. Vancouver's Island has been visited by them, somewhat to the annoyance of shipping. The Victoria *Chronicle* attributes this unusual weather to the coming of so many Londoners, who neglected to shake the dust from their feet before leaving home.

APPLES AND ONIONS.—We are indebted to the generosity of Mr. Edward Huggins, of Fort Nisqually, for two large sacks of apples and onions; the latter the finest grown in this county. Mr. Huggins need have no fear of offending by offering such gifts, for which he has our thanks all the time.

COUNTERFEITS.—The *British Colonist* notices the circulation of counterfeit sovereigns in Victoria. They are said to be lighter in weight and color than the genuine coin. As they may possibly find their way up the Sound, it will be well to look out for them.

A RAILWAY.—Stock to the amount of £50,000 (all that is required for the work) has been subscribed in Victoria for the construction of a railway from Victoria to Esquimalt. Our neighbors are to be commended for their enterprise.

FOR VICTORIA.—Four vessels (one of them a steamer of 1447 tons) cleared from London for Victoria in the month of September last. All are fully laden with miscellaneous cargoes.

OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 3d, 1862.

Last Sunday was a busy day. The steamer and the stage from Monticello brought in nearly all the members of the Legislature. These gentlemen, together with no small number of hangers-on, gave the streets and saloons quite a lively appearance. Gathering in squads, button holing, confidential confabbing, and slow, sage-looking and very consequential promenading, marked the beginning of the legislating epoch for the coming winter. Intrigue might have been seen perching upon their wise-arching brows; the smell of service-money might be scented as you passed.

You know the fashion in these days. Of course, it would not be proper for these men to organize and go at once about their business. Ever since the famous Banks speakership contest, legislative bodies that make the least pretension to respectability must, as a matter of course, be a long time in organizing. The speakership, small as it is, is the bone of contention.

Mr. John D. Bagley, of Clallam, whose claims are being vigorously put forward by Mr. Geo. Gallagher, of Steilacoom, is a prominent candidate for the mace in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bagley may be a good man, but there are doubts about his being made Speaker.

Thomas M. Read, Esq., of Idaho, is also a prominent candidate. Mr. Read is a resident of this place. He went to the mines last spring, and was thence returned a member. He is said to be amply competent to discharge the duties of Speaker.

In the Council, it is understood that Paul K. Hubbs, Frank Clark and O. B. McFadden are having their claims for the presidency well attended to. Still, B. F. Shaw may be the winner.

A temporary organization has been effected. Mr. C. Eagan is Speaker *pro tem.*; J. S. Hurd, Clerk; Mr. Porter, Assistant Clerk; and Mr. Fargo, of Walla Walla, Sergeant-at Arms. In the Council, Paul K. Hubbs is acting as President; Mr. Knox has been chosen temporary Clerk, and Mr. Turbin assistant.

It is thought that a permanent organization will not be effected before the middle or last of next week. Several members from over the mountains have not arrived yet, and little besides wire-pulling will be done till they come.

The question of moving the Capital will doubtless be up early in the session; and, if anything can be predicated from the signs of the times, the removal is a fixed fact. Yes, Olympians must make the most of this session; for I fear they will not be greeted with the presence of these law-makers again.

In connection with the removal of the Capital, the matter of dividing the Territory will also be hitched. And it is possible that Olympia may still be the Capital of Washington.

Last Saturday, Judge Lander arrived in this city from Portland. The Judge looks hale and hearty, and was cordially welcomed by his many friends. He has been all through the Salmon River mines, and speaks well of the future prospects of that portion of our Territory. It may not be amiss for me to express the hope that Judge Lander will again be a candidate for the Delegateship. The Judge has lived several years in the Territory—is, in fact, an old pioneer. He is well known to the people, and is deservedly popular. Probably no man in the Territory would more earnestly look after its interests. He is a man of character, an able lawyer, and a most worthy citizen.

PICKAX.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The following very decided views are published in a letter dated Oct. 11th from W. C. Grier, of the Kentucky Senate, who has just been burned out of house and home by the marauding guerrillas of the rebel Morgan: "Why is all this persecution of me? Is it because I condemned this wicked rebellion, urged a vigorous prosecution of this war, and, in my place in the Senate of Kentucky, opposed the temporizing policy of my own party? For this I am burned out and hunted out of Kentucky. I am now unequivocally for confiscation, subjugation, extermination, and hell and damnation!"

COMPELLED TO RESIGN HIS SEAT.—Senator Simmons, who was detected in corrupt practices while holding a seat in the United States Senate, has been compelled by the force of public sentiment in Rhode Island to resign his seat, and S. G. Arnold has been chosen in his place. Simmons is the man who obtained army contracts for friends on condition that he was to receive a share of the profits. If public sentiment could effect the removal of the thousand and one other leeches who are preying upon the life-blood of the nation, it would accomplish a good work, and hasten the conclusion of the war.

SUDDEN TRANSITIONS.—Last week we learned that two changes in official positions had been made in Olympia, almost simultaneously. The announcement had scarcely taken place when we were informed that in one case the party removed had been reinstated, and in the other that the Governor's son had come on to take the private secretaryship, to which an appointment had just been made. We refer, in the first instance, to Mr. A. J. Moses, Clerk of the District Court, than whom, we presume, a more efficient officer could not be found. Truly there is nothing certain but uncertainty.

LATE PAPERS.—Between Jerry Sullivan and Purser Finch we are likely to be well supplied with papers in future, if we may judge from our experience the past few weeks. To Jerry we were last week indebted for the usual well selected bundle of papers, including Harper's Monthly Magazine for November; and to Mr. Finch for files of Victoria papers. Both gentlemen have our thanks.

NEW INSPECTORS.—Victor Smith has appointed a Mr. Clifford Inspector of Customs at Deception Pass. Similar appointments are contemplated for other places, we learn.

LONG VOYAGE.—A schooner arrived at Victoria from Port Angeles on the 24th ult., in seven days. The distance is between twenty and thirty miles.

OWEN ON EMANCIPATION.

Robert Dale Owen is known to many of our readers as one of the most influential citizens of Indiana, which State he has represented for some years in Congress. He has been through life an uncompromising Democrat, and, before the attack on Fort Sumter made peace impossible, was opposed to coercion to prevent secession. Since that time, however, his sentiments have undergone a radical change, and we now find him urging upon the Administration the adoption of extreme measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

A few days before the President issued his Emancipation Proclamation, Owen addressed to him an eloquent letter, urging a resort to and endorsing in advance that memorable measure. We do not doubt that this earnest appeal exerted a salutary influence with the President; it was well calculated to inspire him with courage sufficient to assume a responsibility so weighty. The sentiments of the letter are our sentiments, and cannot fail to strike responsive chords in the breasts of all who read it. We intended to publish the letter alluded to in this issue, but time and space forbid. In our next we shall give it in full, with the assurance that it will well repay perusal.

PRENTICE'S SAYINGS.

The following are a few of Prentice's sayings, gleaned from late numbers of his *Journal*:

To the soldiers standing in front of the enemy, we have to say that we will keep the ball moving at home, and they must keep the balls moving where they are.

There's a muster-roll and a roll of infamy. Those who refuse to enroll themselves upon the one may, by the very refusal, enroll themselves upon the other.

In times like these, no private calling can compare at all, in respectability and honor, with the vocation of a soldier.

It is very important to raise large armies. It is quite as important to use them when they are raised.

An Ohio paper thinks that Buell will scratch the *r* out of Bragg's name and make a big thing of it.

The rebel war dance is best known as the skedaddle.

The best calling now is rendering obedience to the loud calling of our country.

The rebels, in their late flight from Rosecrans, did not seek refuge in any mountain gorge, but relied chiefly for safety upon a fastness.

The best arts of peace are now the arts of fighting; for, without a vigorous prosecution of the war, peace is impossible.

If the rebel army in Maryland has escaped, so has Baltimore.

The rebels are nearly all sick, and there's no salt to cure them.

The rebels entered Maryland to get food and left it hungry.

The editor of the New York *Tribune* recommends that our armies now postpone hostilities till the close of winter. He is a traitor. Why is he not treated as one?

Gen. Price is said to be careless in some of his military arrangements, but he always keeps his rear open.

People shouldn't be too hard upon General-Bishop Polk for swearing. We are assured that he hardly ever swears except when he is drunk.

The only kind of fighting that some people are in favor of is other people's.

It is a mistake to say that the President has proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves in the rebel States. He has only proclaimed his intention to proclaim.

The rebels came into Kentucky because hunger "pricked them on." They may go out because the bayonet "pricks them off."

THE PROCLAMATION AT RICHMOND.—The reception of the President's proclamation at Richmond, says an exchange, rather tends to unsettle the hitherto prevalent ideas about the *brutum fulmen* character of that document. When the President's first proclamation, calling for 75,000 troops, was read at Montgomery, the then rebel capital, it was greeted with "bursts of laughter." That would seem to be one natural way of receiving a *brutum fulmen* by those against whom it should be aimed. But the last proclamation appears to have caused an instant ebullition of anxiety, wrath and revenge. Four sets of resolutions were brought forward in the rebel Congress, and several vindictive speeches were made. Some members avowed that they had always been in favor of prosecuting the war under the black flag, and others thought that that piratical emblem should be hoisted now. But the mildest proposition—that of the majority set of resolutions—proposes that all captured officers of the Union army who shall have endeavored to carry out the late acts of Congress and the President's proclamation shall be tried by a military court, and, if convicted, suffer death.

PATRIOTIC SUGGESTION.—The *Territorial Enterprise* eloquently records a proposition made by Speaker Mills to the Legislature of Nevada Territory, to relieve the Federal Government of the expense attending the management of the affairs of that Territory. The plan is to have the Territory itself offer to raise the money, at the same time remaining as now under Congressional control. The proposition is generous and patriotic, and its practical adoption, if Congress would consent, would redound to the lasting honor of Nevada. The proposition was favorably received, and was still pending at last accounts.

BALL MUSIC.—Mr. Henry Hertz, of Capt. Barry's company, at Fort Steilacoom, we understand, has the permission of his commanding officers to make engagements for Balls on Puget Sound. We commend him to the public as a superior musician and a reliable gentleman. No one at present on the Sound, we think, can give greater satisfaction than Mr. Hertz.

SMALL POX.—There are still a few cases of small pox, it seems, in the vicinity of Victoria. It is confined to Indians exclusively.

YEAST POWDERS.—Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly good, light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement, in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Tom Thumb has been made a Master Mason.

During the week ending Oct. 11th, $2,225,513 was exported from New York.

The mining town of Auburn, eight months old, has a population of three thousand.

Marshal Count Nugent, of Austria, is dead. He was born in Ireland in the year 1777.

Eight thousand women have petitioned the President for the removal of incompetent officers.

Miss Chase, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, is soon to wed Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Slidell had an interview with Louis Napoleon on the 28th of October, and left with a flea in his ear.

The shipments of arms from Great Britain to America, for the first eight months of the year, amounted to £1,308,800.

John Mitchel is now in the South, seeking the body of his second son, who was killed in the second battle of Bull Run.

Hon. Townsend Harris of New York, U. S. Minister to Japan, has arrived home. He has been absent eight years.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that Bishop Gen. Polk has "fallen into the bad habit of swearing when he gets drunk, which is not seldom."

In an affray in a gambling house at Auburn, on the 19th ult., a Spaniard killed two Americans by stabbing them to the heart with a bowie-knife.

The wife of the celebrated traveller, Dr. Livingstone, died on the African coast at the mouth of the Zambeze, in April, on her return from the interior.

It is stated that Illinois has raised 12,000 men over and above the quotas demanded of the State. Kansas has raised 11,000 men, which number constitutes one-ninth of her entire population.

The project of a railway ferryboat between Dover and Calais will shortly be before the public. The boat is to be 3000 feet long, 100 feet width of beam, and drawing only five feet of water. It was supposed she would make forty miles an hour.

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, at Boston, was conducted with more than the usual solemnity. His remains lay in Faneuil Hall. The body was taken to Marshfield and deposited in the family tomb by the side of his father.

The Cincinnati papers say that Gen. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, has been handed over to the civil authorities, and that the government will not interfere in the case at all. Should he be discharged by the court, he will be retained in his command.

A man running for the Legislature, in Illinois, says he is for carrying on the war under the Constitution, over the Constitution, through the Constitution, around the Constitution, or against the Constitution. Any way whatever, so as to put down the rebellion.

A correspondent of one of the Northern papers, who participated in the fight at Antietam, says that he noticed several members of his regiment (one of the new levies probably) who, upon firing, shut their eyes, and thus unconsciously fired in the air high above the heads of their enemies. This accounts for the great waste of ammunition on our battle fields.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the appropriate employment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad legs, all kinds of ulcers, sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings, are best met and quickly conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harmlessness with efficacy. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE LAST term of the District Court for the District of Port Townsend, a divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between Henry Korter and Louisa Korter, his wife, was decreed, and the name of Louisa Korter was changed to LOUISA HIRSCH.

LOUISA HIRSCH,

DEALER IN

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.

ALSO—Baking in all its branches, Confectionery, &c.

Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation of customers.

4-33:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Probate Court of King County, W. T., at its last regular term, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN A. KIDD, late of King County, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, properly certified according to law, within one year from the date of this notice, or said claims will be forever barred.

SAMUEL F. COOMBS,
Administrator of Estate of John A. Kidd, deceased.

Auditor's Office, Seattle, W. T., Nov. 21st, 1862. 32:4

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, IN STEILACOOM, W. T., LOW, for a portion of payment cash down, and liberal time allowed for payment of the balance:

One of the best stands, in the business part of town, for a Livery Stable, with buildings thereon.

One Store centrally located on Commercial street; also a Billiard and Liquor Saloon, with two tables and Bar fixtures, all ready for business and in order.

Also, two lots of land centrally located in Steilacoom.

Also, one Cottage House, lathed and plastered, and finished throughout, containing eight rooms, with sliding doors to parlors, hard finished, with coal grate, kitchen, &c., with three lots of land attached, well watered and under cult'vation.

Unexpected circumstances calling the subscriber to absent himself from the Territory, he offers the above property as an inducement to purchasers with small capital. Persons wishing to engage in business will find this a favorable opportunity for investment, the property being conveniently located in the business part of the town.

For particulars, apply to ALBERT G. BALCH,
Opposite S. McCaw's brick store on Commercial st, or to
J. H. MUNSON Post Office.

Steilacoom, Nov. 14th, 1862. 34:tf

NOTICE.—All persons are warned not to purchase any notes, bills, or any proofs of indebtedness or credits, or receipting to or transacting any business with Augustus Balch or my account, as he is not authorized to do business for me, nor never has had any authority from me as such, and no transactions with him will be allowed by me. Persons doing so will do it at their own risk.

ALBERT G. BALCH.

Steilacoom, Nov. 9th, 1862. 32:3

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast:

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	Per Year.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Continental Monthly	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Tales of the Day	4 00
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Water Cure Journal	2 50
Phrenological Journal	2 50
Yankee Notions, comic	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic	3 00
Nic Nax, comic	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow, comic	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	4 00
" " Police Gazette	4 00
" " Clipper	4 00
" " Home Journal	4 00
" " Weekly Tribune	4 00
" " Sunday Atlas	4 00
" " " Times	4 00
" " " Dispatch	4 00
" " " Mercury	4 00
" " " Courier	4 00
" " Weekly Times	4 00
" " World	4 00
" " Journal of Commerce	4 00
" " Independent	4 00
" " Leader	4 00
" " Ledger	4 00
" " Leslie's Pictorial	4 00
" " Harper's Weekly	4 00
" " Illustrated News	4 00
" " Leslie's Zeitung, German	4 00
" " Staats Zeitung	4 00
" " Demokrat	4 00
" " Criminal Zeitung	4 00
" " Family Blatter	4 00
" " Vanity Fair	4 00
" " Irish American	4 00
" " Scientific American	4 00
" " Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4 00
" " Tablet	4 00
" " Country Gentleman	4 00
" " Weekly	4 00
" " Mercury	4 00
" " Herald of Progress	4 00
" " Scottish American Journal	5 00
" " Albion	6 00
" " Eco d'Italia, Italian	8 00
" " La Cronica, Spanish	12 00
" " Courrier de Etats Unis, Fr.	8 00
" " Brother Jonathan	
Boston Weekly Journal	4 00
" " Flag of our Union	4 00
" " Pilot	4 00
" " Waverly Magazine	4 00
" " Banner of Light	4 00
" " True Flag	4 00
" " Investigator	4 00
" " Literary Companion	4 00
" " Littel's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	4 00
" " Dollar Newspaper	3 00
" " Saturday Evening Post	4 00
Baltimore Weekly Sun	4 00
Louisville Weekly Journal	4 00
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	8 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	4 00
" " Anzie des Westerns, German	4 00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	10 00
Honolulu Commercial Advertiser	6 00
" " Polynesian	6 00

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illst'd News with Supplem'ts	14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
" " Illustrated News of the World	14 00
" " " Times	12 00
" " Weekly Times	10 00
" " Bell's Life	13 00
" " Atheneum	12 00
" " Punch	8 00
" " Once a Week	8 00
Liverpool W. and S. Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	15 00
L'Illustration, Paris	14 00
El Correo de Ultramar	25 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
" " World of Fashion	6 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British "	3 00
Edinburgh "	3 00
London "	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	13 00

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

San Francisco Weekly Alta California	5 00
" " " Bulletin	5 00
" " " Herald and Mirror	4 00
" " " Golden Era	4 00
" " " Police Gazette	5 00
" " " Spirit of the Times	5 00
" " " Monitor	5 00
" " " California Farmer	5 00
" " " Mooney's Express	5 00
Sacramento " " Union	5 00
Cal. Magazine and Mountaineer, monthly	3 00
Hesperian Magazine	4 00
San Francisco Voice of Mexico, Spanish	10 00
" " Echo del Pacifico, do	10 00
" " Cronica Italiana, Italian	8 00
" " Echo du Pacifique, French	10 00
" " La Ruche Literaire, do	5 00

Also—Puget Sound Herald and other journals published on the Pacific coast.

☞ Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders for Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Enclose stamp in all letters of inquiry to pay return postage. Postage stamps, new issue, received for remittances at par. Postage stamps, old issue, taken at 20 cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions payable invariable in advance.

Address J. W. SULLIVAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.

N.B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.

3-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of Fresh

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar,	Beans,
Syrup,	Rice,
Tea,	Dried Apples,
Green Coffee,	Dried Peaches,
Ground do.,	Dried Currants,
Corn Meal,	Raisins,
Lard,	Assorted Spices,
Cheese,	Mace,
Saleratus,	Corn Starch,
Mustard,	Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli,	Salt,
Tapioca,	Candles,
Flavoring Exts.,	Coal Oil,
Pails,	Linseed Oil,
Brooms,	White Lead,
Matches,	Paints,
Tobacco,	Sal Soda,
Cigars,	Soap,
Pipes,	Spikes,

Redington's superior Yeast Powders,
Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery,
School Books, Gift
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hymn Books,
Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books;
Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vases,
Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rates for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.

Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.

5:3 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

29:tf J. V. MEEKER.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,

SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

HATS,

CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
5-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must then become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash; the balance on time at moderate interest, secured by mortgage of the property.

If this property is not disposed of before the first of January next, it will be leased on reasonable terms for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.

Steilacoom, October 30, 1862. 17:tf

UNION SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,

No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,

And varieties of

TOILET SOAP,

To any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 6-44:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, Dec. 4, 1862.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Gen. Burnside has issued a general order, organizing the army into three grand divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Sumner, Franklin and Hooker. A reserved corps will be formed to be commanded by Gen. Sigel. The heads of the various staff departments, other than Adjutant General, remain unchanged.

A number of prominent shipping merchants are now here, urging upon the Secretary of War and the Navy the importance of immediately and effectually sealing up Charleston harbor, which is at present the great point of entrance of all contraband trade.

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* of the 10th wishes for peace, and says: "We are anxious for peace; that longing for it is never out of mind by man, woman or child. The war distresses us more than it does the North." It, however, says nothing but ruin need be hoped, except that peace is based upon Southern independence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

A special dispatch from Warrenton says Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington. As soon as a response is received, the army will move.

Advices from New Orleans state that the expedition under Gen. Weitzel met the enemy at Thibodeauville, and defeated them after a brisk fight. Upwards of 200 of the enemy were killed and 74 wounded. The enemy were pursued toward Berwick Bar.

Advices from various parts of the Southern coast say that nearly all the rebel salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana have been destroyed by our gunboats.

The New Orleans negro brigade is stationed at Algiers. The whole Texan coast is sealed by our blockaders.

The Warrenton correspondent of the *Tribune* says the army of the Potomac is again under marching orders. Gen. Sumner, commanding two large corps, leaves Monday morning, *en route* for an important point. As it will take two or three days to reach this point, it would be improper to tell where it is. The correspondent ridicules the idea that Jackson has fallen in our rear, or flanked Burnside's army, and says Gen. Lee will require the services of Jackson in front very soon, if he has not already been ordered to join the main body of the rebel army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.

It is reported that 20,000 rebels, under Hindman, are near Ozark, and 12,000 under Holmes, in the vicinity of Little Rock.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

President Lincoln has issued an order enjoining upon all soldiers and sailors a strict observance of the Sabbath.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.

Gen. Wright received an order by telegraph from the Secretary of War, yesterday, to muster into service, forthwith, Capt. Reed's company of California Rangers for active service in the United States army. Those who have signed the roll of the company will undergo medical examination to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Correspondence of the *Herald*, from Warrenton, says Gen. Sumner's corps moved to the front on the 15th. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg. The other commands will move as rapidly as possible.

The bridges over Potomac creek are being rebuilt, and the road beyond Warrenton Junction will be abandoned. Up to last evening, all was quiet in front.

Charles A. Dana, late editor of the *Tribune*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Wolcott, resigned.

Saturday morning, Gen. Bayard occupied Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, which was hastily evacuated by the rebels.

All the officers and men captured at Mumfordsville, Ky., in September last, numbering 4000, and all troops captured at Harper's Ferry have been exchanged.

It is said that Acquia Creek has been held for some days past by our gunboats lying off there.

Nov. 20.—Correspondence from Beaufort, S. C., states that there was a heavy frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hopes of a cessation of yellow fever.

Latest reports from Harper's Ferry state that Stonewall Jackson was falling back.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says, latest intelligence, believed to be reliable, states that the main body of the rebel army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army and Richmond.

It is reported that the rebel force at Fredericksburg was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance and the occupation of Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from Bayard's cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

At the request of McDowell, a court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to-morrow, to examine charges against him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Oct. 31st says 75 refugees from Western Texas had arrived in that city. They state that thousands of Unionists were flocking to Mexico, and that the Mexican towns are filled with Union refugees.

Indiscriminate murder of loyal men was going on in several counties.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Latest intelligence from rebel army says they have been marching into Richmond for several days. None remain except Jackson and Stuart.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The *Times* dispatch from Falmouth, dated the 20th, says rebel pickets made their appearance on opposite banks of the river.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Senator Latham passed through Quincy, Illinois, on the 18th, bound for Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

A Newbern letter of the 14th says the recent expedition under Gen. Foster left Washington, North Carolina, on the 3d, 5000 strong, to make reconnoissance in force towards Weldon, with the purpose of taking Williamston and Hamilton, and destroying the strong and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of iron-clad vessels at these points on Roanoke river.

The rebels 3000 strong attempted to prevent his march at Little Creek, but were driven off. The expedition moved on to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found to be strongly fortified. The rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being bagged by a hasty retreat. Our total loss, 6 killed and 8 wounded.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

The draw of the Charlestown bridge was open this morning when the way passenger train went through. The engine, tender and smoking-car were plunged into the river. Many passengers escaped by jumping from windows and swimming. Four bodies have been recovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

A dispatch from Headquarters of the army, dated yesterday, says that our artillery opened fire upon the enemy while they were removing their stores from Fredericksburg, disabling a locomotive, and damaging the track. It is not believed they have a large force in that vicinity.

A Falmouth dispatch to the *Tribune* says, the rebels planted two Rodman guns on the hill back of Fredericksburg, but our batteries on this side soon silenced them.

A dispatch from Headquarters, dated 12 last night, says Gen. Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg from the Mayor and Common Council. If refused, sixteen hours would be given for the removal of non-combatants from the city, at the end of which time the city would be shelled.

The message was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are said to be encamped a short distance from the city. As the demand was made on the civil authorities, the Mayor sent a reply, which was evidently written at the dictation of Longstreet, to the effect that the Confederates would dispute the Federal occupation of the city. He complained of the short time allowed for moving the women and children.

Advices from Port Royal say the yellow fever had entirely disappeared.

A Washington letter, dated Nov. 21st, says some apprehension has been entertained for the forces under Sigel, but to-day it is believed they have fallen back in good order, and that they can resist any attack made on them.

The Potomac river is now so high as to render it impossible to ford it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Last night was a busy time at Fredericksburg in removing the inhabitants. Military authorities also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, as the result of the night's work. Our artillery is now being placed in most favorable positions, while the encampments, which are within range of the enemy's guns, are being removed farther back from the river. There are very strong reasons for our not opening on the city to-day, unless forced by the rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

Harper's Ferry letter says it is rumored that Jackson is still at Winchester with 40,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The Fredericksburg people are fast leaving the city. Owing to a misunderstanding, a train leaving the city with women and children had been fired into. Fortunately no one was hurt. There had been no bombardment of Fredericksburg.

An impression prevailed yesterday and to-day, that Earl's and McCall's divisions of Jackson's corps were advancing on Washington, and had arrived at Leesburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says the rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg demanded further time to consider the question of surrender. Friday night, after an interview with the civil authorities, Gen. Sumner informed them that if they had any further communication to present, Gen. Patrick would hear them. Saturday, the Mayor and Council came over, accompanied by Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina, and Col. Blunt. These officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same were accepted by them.

The civil authorities then asked an extension of time for the removal of women and children, alleging that our artillery had frightened off their trains, and it would be impossible for them to leave before night. The request was complied with, and the time was extended to 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon. No lights were visible in Fredericksburg Saturday night, but camp fires in the vicinity indicated the presence of a considerable rebel force. The enemy have evidently received large accessions.

A letter from Fernandino, Fla., gives an account of the bombardment of St. Mary's, Georgia, which says our troops landed and were fired on by rebels who mustered strongly, whereupon the gunboat *Mohawk* fired shells into the town for twenty minutes. A female, bearing a flag of truce, approached the gunboat and a Lieutenant went ashore to meet her. On his return the boat hauled off, to return to Fernandino, when the rebels fired a volley of musketry. The gunboat immediately returned abreast of the town, and shelled it for an hour and a half, reducing the place to ashes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.

Richmond papers say nearly $100,000 worth of tobacco was destroyed by the Confederates at Fredericksburg. Gen. Lee has ordered all the women and children to leave the place, he being determined to hold it.

ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 24.

Reports from Burnside's army, to-day, represent everything quiet at Fredericksburg. It has not yet been shelled.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 24.

The steamer *Arabia*, with dates from Liverpool to 15th, and Queenstown to the 16th, has arrived. The English Government dissented from the French proposition for mediation. The London *Gazette* publishes Earl Russell's official reply, dated Oct. 30. It recapitulates the circular of De L'Huys, proposing mediation; recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, but observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressly desirable; but up to the present time the Russian Government has not yet agreed to co-operate, although it may support the policy of England and France.

NEW YORK Nov. 25.

Times correspondent at Sigel's camp says information received last night leaves no room for further doubt that the entire northern part of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels. This correspondent asserts that Jackson has gone to Richmond, while the Harper's Ferry correspondent of the *Herald* says, news from Jackson as late as Saturday state that his headquarters was at Berryville, and his force 30,000, with 80 guns. Friday evening Jackson is said to have received a telegram from Jeff. Davis, saying: "If you don't leave the valley at once and come and help us defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come at all." Jackson's reply is not known. This was the fourth dispatch Jackson had received from Davis, calling on him to come to the defence of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Jeff. Davis has ordered Gen. Holmes, commanding the trans-Mississippi detachment, to inquire into the truth of statements published some weeks ago, regarding the shooting of ten Confederates in Missouri by Gen. McNeil, and if found to be true, he is to demand the immediate surrender of McNiel to the Confederate authorities. If this is not complied with, he is ordered to hang the first ten United States officers who fall into his hands.

The Fredericksburg *Herald*, of the 21st, says on Wednesday and Thursday, the Potomac near Acquia Creek was covered with vessels of all kinds, mainly transports. That they were intended to carry off the army, is the opinion entertained by many.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.

On the subject of movements of the Federal army, referred to in Washington dispatches, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the Army of the Potomac.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The board of assessors of St. Louis have determined to assess the secesh office-holders of that city the full amount of their salaries.

The surplus revenue of San Francisco, for the current year, will be about $200,000, and the authorities don't know what to do with it.

A shipment of lemons and walnuts grown at Los Angeles, and said to be of very fine quality, is one of the latest novelties at San Francisco.

A French chemist has found out a way of extracting alcohol from coal gas. We can do it here from old bottles and barrels—any quantity of it.

Massachusetts has in the service of the United States nearly one half of all her citizens liable to do military duty. Seven thousand of her men are in the navy.

Ohio Republicans assert that all the 12 Congressmen elected as Democrats in that State are War men. Every Democratic candidate of the Vallandingham stripe was defeated.

The deep black, which our war ships have been painted, has proved to be a very prominent mark to shoot at, in consequence of which, a change has been made to a grayish drab.

A Port Royal letter says that contrabands are still coming in. There is no cessation in the stream constantly and regularly arriving. It is thought the arrivals are greater in number just now than hitherto.

Gen. Bragg had reached Richmond Oct. 31st, having repeated on Buell the trick that Beauregard played on Halleck. The rebels have been concentrating their strength and talent in Virginia for the most desperate fight of the war.

The Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says that the number of horses in that State before the rebellion was 55,000, since which time nearly 10,000 have been carried away for army purposes.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the official army vote of October, 1861, taken in regiments which had been sent from Pennsylvania. From this exhibit it appears that the regiments from the Keystone State were three-fourths Republican.

When Gen. Corcoran took the magnificent sword, the New York Harbor Master presented him, he promised that "it should be the last sheathed in defense of the honor and institutions of the country." He also added, "I have lost one sword, but I will try to win it back with this."

Col. Kingsbury of the 11th Connecticut Regiment gave orders, before going into the battle of Antietam, that the name of every coward and skulker in the regiment should be published. The acting Adjutant accordingly publishes the names of twenty eight men described as cowards, deserters and skulkers, in the Connecticut papers—a shameful record.

A Frederick, Md., correspondent says that Cobb was so drunk when he was in that city that he disgusted even his brother officers. He attempted to make a speech the day the rebels retired, and wound up his drunken tirade with: "If any true and loyal Marylander is insulted by the Yankee sympathizers (hiccup) in this town, when I come back (hiccup) I will take up each case separately, (hiccup) and see they get satisfaction (hiccup)."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.
Horse-Shoeing,
Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.
Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st, Steilacoom.
5-17tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1862.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.
I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record.
April 17th, 1862.
JAMES M. BACHELDER, Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.
4:48

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
VIEW STREET,
BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.
The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.
Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.
Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms. An excellent Bar attached to the House. 22:5

J. A. McCREA,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Fire-Proof Brick Store,
WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.
N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m

$100 REWARD!
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits. It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the Body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. Notice.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.
RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

Business Cards.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts, Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 5-30:tf

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

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 48:1y

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

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

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
5-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 5-8:ly

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER,
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
TO Purify the Blood.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

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

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

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

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists, Victoria, V. I., Agents for Holloway.

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

We have lately introduced a New Style Family Sewing Machine, making the Lock Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at same prices as our Grover & Baker Stitch Machines.

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and entire satisfaction, by our privilege of exchanging for either style if not suited with their first choice.

GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 SEWING MACHINE! For Manufacturers. $60.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper, than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of all families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 329 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.
5-14tf

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUTT & CO., Leather Dealers, 423 Battery st, San Francisco.

5-14:3m Send for a Circular.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

Hall's Lung Balsam, in all cases, gives the best satisfaction; has wrought more cures, since its introduction, than any other cough medicine; is endorsed by our leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public; is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary disease; and brings in certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures in all parts of the country.

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.

We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.

Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, General Agents for the Pacific coast, 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.
4-31:6m

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of
FURS AND SKINS.
Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.
H. SHARP & CO., Hide and Wool Dealers, No. 111 California st, San Francisco.
42 6m

San Francisco Advertisements.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

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

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

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $80
Cabinets 90
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine. [illegible]
J. H. DUNNELL, 47 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
12:tf

The Farmer's Corner.

The Pear.

The usual manner of getting pear stocks where you cannot buy them, is by sowing the seed in rows two or three feet apart and eighteen or twenty inches asunder. Pull up the small, unhealthy plants and throw them away. If your seeds come up and do well, they will want budding or grafting when they are two years old; when they are four, set them where they will permanently stand. Sometimes the quince stock is used instead of the pear where early crops of fruit are desirable, although not as plenty as pear standards usually produce. If the standards are feeble, the scion or bud should be placed nearer nearer the ground than when larger or healthier ones are used. The soil should be rich and rather moist, if possible, in the sunniest spot that the earth affords. Occasionally enrich with well rotted stable manure. Leaves and all vegetable manures are good for the pear. A slight sprinkling of ashes is an excellent preventive against insects of all kinds.

Pruning, &c.—If your trees grow one-sided, trim the deficient side and they will soon grow more even. When cultivated in the pyramid or conical form, the trees should be allowed to regulate their own form as nearly as possible. When trained against walls they need more care, both in summer and winter, than when trained in the open ground. In summer, pinching off all the shoots that do not grow in the right position against the wall, and in winter cutting away all the short laterals close to the branch upon which they grow, that do not go to form the head of the tree in the shape you wish it to grow. When pear trees, by reason of their age or an ill condition of their wood become unproductive, cut them down to within two or three feet of the base of the tree, and train up some new shoots which have come up from the roots or trunks; or cut off all the perpendicular branches, leaving only some lateral ones, in which to insert some grafts. There are numerous varieties of the pear.

The Bartlett.—It can be grown almost anywhere. It is of rather irregular shape; color yellowish; flesh white, very delicate, sweet, rich, and finely flavored. It is productive and hardy; ripens in October. It keeps well and is about as good a variety as can be found.

The Madelein is somewhat smaller than the Bartlett; of a pale color, with a slight blush; form rather tapering; flesh juicy and tender; hardy and a good bearer.

Beurre Bose is of large size, light brown or cinnamon color; the flesh is tender and of delicious richness; ripens in October or November; not extra productive.

The Golden Buerre of Balboa ripens in October and is very fruitful; has a pleasant flavor; color, light yellow with russet dots; is of medium size. A very good kind.

Bloodgood ripens in August, is of large size, dullish yellow, sometimes spotted, is a good bearer, has an exquisite flavor.

Muscadine is an excellent sort; color, green, with a yellowish tinge; shape, round, or nearly so; flesh has a rich oily taste, with a somewhat musky flavor.

Flemish Beauty is of large size and a yellowish brown color; flesh tinged with yellow; has a musky taste, but is sweet, juicy and pleasant.

Seckel.—Color variable, occasionally yellow, with a flush on one side; sometimes a brownish shade without any red. The flesh is exceedingly well flavored. It ripens in October, sometimes earlier.

Dearborn Seedling.—Small in size; of pleasant flavor, sweet and rich; of light color, dotted with dark yellow or russet; very productive; ripens early, from the middle to the last of August.

Summer Frank Reel.—Hardy and productive; color light yellow, with spots of a greenish brown color; flesh rich, juicy, and tender, sweet and of superior flavor, ripens in September or October.

There are other varieties, but it would take too much room to enumerate them all. Here are a few: Frederick of Wurtenburg, Belle, Lucrative, Marie Louise, Belle et Bonne, Vergelouse, St. Germain, Passe Colmar, Bleeker's Meadow, principally fall and winter varieties. Some of the summer or early sort are these: Jargonelle, Beurre d'Amanlis, Rousselet de Rheims, and the Stevens Genesee.

FALL PLOWING.—The editor of the Illinois *Farmer* says: So soon as the small grains are harvested, no time should be lost in putting the plow to work. The stubble should be turned under with a shallow furrow, that the grain scattered out on the ground may come up for fall feed for stock, and to rot the weeds and other trash that covered the surface; besides this, if again plowed in the spring, the plow can go below the old furrow and not turn up but turn under still deeper the seeds of weeds. Some years since, we took a good lesson in this mode of plowing; we deeply fall-plowed some three acres intended for spring rape; this we again plowed the last of May. The surface at the time was almost free of weeds, and would have done well if it had been sown with rape; but we were bound for a good crop, and in went the plow up to the beam, but just reaching the bottom of the fall furrow. The result was the bringing to the surface all the seeds of the last year's crop of weeds and unrotted stubble. The rape was sown, and the result was a fine crop of weeds, which soon choked out the rape; but it has proved a valuable lesson both to us and to others.

MARKING SHEEP.—The best method for marking sheep is to take four parts tar, one part tallow, and from one to two parts, by measure, of lampblack—warm and mix together thoroughly. Then take a marker, or type made of wood, with a handle to it, and dip it into the mixture and put it on the sheep while warm. The mixture should be warm enough to be thin, otherwise too much will stick to the marker.

SLOBBERING IN HORSES.—Give a table spoonful of pulverized saltpetre in the morning, and in three days, if the horse is not free from it, repeat the dose. Three or four doses will cure the worst case.

Breeding Farm Stock.

At one of the recent meetings of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society, the breeding of farm stock formed the subject of discussion. Dr. Hitcham delivered a lecture upon the topic, in which he illustrated and endeavored to establish the following propositions:

1. That man has been endowed with the means of controlling and modifying the form of all animals.

2. That such modified forms can be handed down to the progeny; but being departures from the primitive or natural type, the form can only be maintained by assiduous attention on the part of breeder.

3. That not only because the qualities of the male can be immediately brought to bear upon larger numbers, but also because of his own special endowments, it is best to seek for improvement of form and quality through him.

4. That qualities both of the form and also of the character become hereditary in proportion to the frequency of their repetition in past generations; but that it is dangerous to breed from any animal with important defects, however high its pedigree.

5. That healthful, well-formed animals, without hereditary taint, even if closely related, may be safely permitted to propagate their kind, provided the practice be not continued through many generations.

6. That young animals, for their first impregnation, should be placed to the best of their own kind, in order to avoid the re appearance of stain in any future progeny.

7. That science has not yet revealed any trustworthy arrangement by which the proportion of the sexes can be determined upon and secured.

LIME VS. POTATO ROT.—Spread on the floor a layer of potatoes, then take air-slacked lime and spread it thinly over them, taking care to have them all well coated, then another layer of potatoes, and again lime as before, and so on till your potatoes are all thoroughly coated with lime. This will effectually stop the infection under almost any circumstances. This process has been tried with perfect success.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE FOR FODDER.—Horses and cattle cannot get anything they like better and do better on than Chinese sugar cane fodder. Give a horse sugar cane and good clover hay at the same time, and he will eat the cane first. I am of opinion that it will pay every farmer to plant a few acres of sugar cane as feed for stock.

GRAFTING WAX.—Take one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax, and four pounds of rosin; melt together; pour into cold water, and when cold enough to handle, pull it till white. Put on cold. Grafting wax made in this way will not melt or crack.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.
3:29

CISTERNS.—Cement cisterns are the best and cheapest where the soil is not too sandy. Dig a circular hole of the size desired, say 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and 8 to 9 feet deep, rounding the bottom so as to give it the shape of the bottom of an old-fashioned iron kettle. Plaster this directly on the earth with three coats of water lime cement, made of one part water lime and two parts clean, coarse sand. The mortar is mixed a little at a time, owing to its tendency to harden quickly. A flat stone should lie in the centre of the bottom for the workman to stand upon. The third coat should be made quite thin, and is mainly to give a smooth finish. The top of the cement wall should be at least a foot below the intended level of the surface of the ground, and should be finished with a rim of cement extending outwards for a foot or more. Then cover with sound timber and plank, leaving an opening large enough for a man to pass, for cleansing and for drawing water. Place a waste-pipe at one side to carry off surplus water. Cover the plank with a coating of cement, over which lay pine shavings, then earth sufficient to protect the cement from frost and from damage from jarring.

LIQUID GLUE.—Place in a glue pot, or in a glazed vessel, one quart of water and three pounds of hard glue; melt over a gentle fire and stir up occasionally. When the glue is all melted, drop in gradually a small quantity of nitric acid, when effervescence will take place. Now take it off the fire, allow it to cool and bottle it It will keep for years without changing. It is always ready for use without melting and is of great value in the household for mending things when you want to "save the pieces." This is the "Celebrated Prepared Glue."

ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.—If your fruit trees are infested with vermin, or in a state of decline, dig the turf from around the trunk of each tree and apply a half bushel of leached ashes in its place, piling them up around the body of each tree. This will destroy the vermin and likewise promote the growth of the trees. If this process were repeated annually, you would soon see a marked improvement, not only in the health and growth of the trees, but also in the quantity and quality of fruit.

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Leonard Scott & Co.'s

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

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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.

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

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

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Read the statement of MR. M. McWILLIAMS, who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1859.

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DEAR SIRS:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter Ellen has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and, as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

With the greatest respect I remain yours,

M. McWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO:

DEAR SIRS:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.

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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.

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