# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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HERALD

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Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.


[The following excellent and appropriate selections should have appeared last week, but the copy was mislaid, and did not again come to light until too late for that issue.]

### Thanksgiving Day.

Two hundred years ago and more,
Amid the broad Atlantic's roar,
There first their footsteps prest'd the shore,
The Pilgrim band!
There rose no songs of minstrelsy,
No shouting of wild revelry,
From those stern wand'rers of the sea,
From Father land.

No, no; to God they raised the prayer
Of grateful hearts, and planted there,
While solemn praises filled the air,
The freeman's tree!
This was the first Thanksgiving day
New England saw; and like the ray
Flashing across the ethereal way,
Bade sorrow flee.

Thanksgiving Day! the joyful sound!
Time honored. In its annual round,
Still with the Pilgrim son is found,
As with the sire,
A day of recollection sweet,
When dearest friends again do meet
The absent long once more to greet,
And kindle higher
The sacred flame of holy love,
For kindred and for God above—
The true New England heart to move
With Patriot fire.

Sons of the brave! sons of the free!
New England's sons! where'er ye be,
At home, abroad, on land or sea,
Your voices raise;
And echo through our broad-spread land
Thanksgiving to the bounteous hand
Which guided well the Pilgrim band
Of other days.

### Thanksgiving Song.

Come, uncles and cousins; come, nieces and aunts;
Come, nephews and brothers—no wou'ls and no can'ts;
Put business, and shopping, and school-books away;
The year has rolled round—it is Thanksgiving Day.

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haired youth;
Come home from your factories, Ann, Katy, and Ruth;
From the anvil, the counter, the farm, come away
Home, home with you, home, it is Thanksgiving Day.

The table is spread, and the dinner is dressed—
The cooks and the mothers have all done their best;
No Caliph of Bagdad e'er saw such display,
Or dreamed of a treat like a Thanksgiving Day.

Pies, pudd'ngs, and custards, pigs, oysters, and nuts;
Come forward and seize them without ifs and buts;
Bring none of your sins little appetites here—
Thanksgiving Day comes only once in a year.

Now children revisit the darling old place,
Now hearts and step-fathers, long parted, embrace;
The family ring is united once more,
And the same voices shout at the old cottage door.

The grandfather smiles on the innocent mirth,
And blesses the Power that has guarded his hearth;
He remembers no trouble, he feels no decay,
But thinks his whole life has been Thanksgiving Day.

Then praise for the past and the present we sing,
And trustful await what the future may bring;
Let doubt and repining be banished away,
And the whole of our lives be a Thanksgiving Day!

The following analysis of the manner in which spiritual music is sometimes produced, occurred a few days since in Lowell. The *Vox Populi* says: The celebrated Davenport Mediums, who have been performing here the last two or three weeks such wonderful tricks as drawing music from various instruments without touching them, were outwitted, a day or two since, by a printer of this city. The two boy mediums were tied, hands and feet, and put into a dark (of course) place, with the instruments, the whole arrangement being first examined by the spectators. Now, on this occasion, the said printer was a visitor, and he intended to apply a little private test for his own satisfaction. He took along with him a very little printing ink (which is as tenacious as wheel grease,) and marked therewith the instruments. The performance went on; the mediums were firmly tied and bound to their seats, to convince the audience that they could not touch the instruments; then came the darkness; then instrumental music by the spirits; then the manager said: "Let there be light," and the mediums were unbound, and came forth—each with fingers well bedaubed with printer's ink!

Col. Francis Edgeworth, besides being straitened in his circumstances by having for years a large jointure to pay to his mother, was involved in difficulties by his taste for play; a taste which, from indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night, after having lost all the money he could command, he staked his wife's diamond ear-rings, and went into an adjoining room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears, saying that she knew what he wanted them for. He won upon this last stake, and gained back all that he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he, at her request, took an oath that he would never more play at any game with cards or dice. Some time afterwards he was found in a hay-yard with a friend, drawing straws out of a hay-rack and betting upon which should be the longest!

An Irishman called at an agency in a small town in the Granite State, for half a pint of rum. He was informed that he could not have it, as it was only sold at the agency for medicinal purposes. Pat declared that he only wanted it to soak some roots; upon the strength of which declaration he obtained his liquor, which he kept in his hand till fairly out of doors, when, placing the flask to his lips, in full view of the astonished agent, its contents suddenly disappeared.

"You rascal!" exclaimed the exasperated vender, "what are you doing there? I didn't sell you that rum to drink. You told me you wanted to soak some roots."

"And so I did entirely, Doctor; it's the roots of me tongue that I'm after soaking," replied Pat, with a humorous smile.

The son of a worthy deacon, says an exchange, whose father being away from home, undertook to say the family prayers, or rather the prayer he had been accustomed to hear every evening since the days of his boyhood. He commenced aright, and for a short time got on swimmingly, quite astonishing his mother, who had no idea she had such a talented son. At last, when he was in the midst of his invocation, his memory forsook him, and he repeated the first part of the prayer over again. This he did several times, till at length the patience of the dame was thoroughly exhausted.

"John," she whispered, "John, do get through sometime."

"I would mother," replied the poor boy, "but I don't know how to wind the darned thing up."

Punch thus defines the difference between humor and wit:—Humor is the art of saying happy things that may have the effect of making others happy; whilst wit, and especially that grade of it that takes the form of satire, is the art of saying smart things that are the cause of smarting in others.

Honesty is, unquestionably, good policy—but under some fiery trials an insurance policy is better. By the way, are underwriters so called because their operations are under-handed?

## The Congress and the Agapedome.

### A Tale of Peace and Love.

CHAPTER I.

If I were to commence my story by stating, in the manner of the military biographers, that Jack Wilkinson was as brave a man as ever pushed a bayonet into the brisket of a Frenchman, I should be telling a confounded lie, seeing that, to the best of my knowledge, Jack never had the opportunity of attempting practical phlebotomy. I shall content myself with describing him as one of the finest and best-hearted fellows that ever held her Majesty's commission; and no one who is acquainted with the general character of the officers of the British army will require a higher eulogium.

Jack and I were early cronies at school; but we soon separated, having been born under the influence of different planets. Mars, who had the charge of Jack, of course devoted him to the army; Jupiter, who was bound to look after my interests, could find nothing better for me than a situation in the Woods and Forests, with a faint chance of becoming in time a subordinate Commissioner—that is, provided the wrongs of Ann Hicks do not precipitate the abolition of the whole department. Ten years elapsed before we met; and I regret to say that, during that interval, neither of us had ascended many rounds of the ladder of promotion. As was most natural, I considered my own case as peculiarly hard, and yet Jack's was perhaps harder. He had visited with his regiment, in the course of duty, the Cape, the Ionian Islands, Gibraltar, and the West Indies. He had caught an ague in Canada, and had been transplanted to the north of Ireland by way of a cure; and yet he had not gained a higher rank in the service than that of Lieutenant. The fact is, that Jack was poor, and his brother officers as tough as though they had been made of caoutchouc. Despite the varieties of climate to which they were exposed, not one of them would give up the ghost; even the old colonel, who had been twice despaired of, recovered from the yellow fever, and within a week after was lapping his claret at the mess-table as jollily as if nothing had happened. The regiment had a bad name in the service; they called it, I believe, "the Immortals."

Jack Wilkinson, as I have said, was poor, but he had an uncle who was enormously rich. This uncle, Mr. Peter Pettigrew by name, was an old bachelor and retired merchant, not likely, according to the ordinary calculation of chances, to marry; and as he had no other near relative save Jack, to whom, moreover, he was sincerely attached, my friend was generally regarded in the light of a prospective proprietor, and might doubtless, had he been so inclined, have negotiated a loan, at or under seventy per cent., with one of those respectable gentlemen who are making such violent efforts to abolish Christian legislation. But Pettigrew also was tough as one of "the Immortals," and Jack was too prudent a fellow to intrust himself to hands so eminently accomplished in the art of wringing the last drop of moisture from a sponge. His uncle, he said, had always behaved handsomely to him, and he would see the whole tribe of Issachar drowned in the Dardanelles rather than abuse his kindness by raising money on a post-obit. Pettigrew, indeed, had paid for his commission, and, moreover, given him a fair allowance whilst he was quartered abroad—circumstances which rendered it extremely probable that he would come forward to assist his nephew as soon as the latter had any prospect of purchasing his company.

Happening by accident to be in Hull, where the regiment was quartered, I encountered Wilkinson, whom I found not a whit altered for the worse, either in mind or body, since the days when we were at school together; and at his instance I agreed to prolong my stay, and partake of the hospitality of the Immortals. A merry set they were! The major told a capital story, the senior captain sung like Incledon, the cuisine was beyond reproach, and the liquor only too alluring. But all things must have an end. It is wise to quit even the most delightful society before it palls upon you, and before it is accurately ascertained that you, clever fellow as you are, can be, on occasion, quite as prosy and ridiculous as your neighbors; therefore on the third day I declined a renewal of the ambrosial banquet, and succeeded in persuading Wilkinson to take a quiet dinner with me at my own hotel. He assented—the more readily, perhaps, that he appeared slightly depressed in spirits, a phenomenon not altogether unknown under similar circumstances.

After the cloth was removed, we began to discourse upon our respective fortunes, not omitting the usual complimentary remarks which, in such moments of confidence, are applied to one's superiors, who may be very thankful that they do not possess a preternatural power of hearing. Jack informed me that at length a vacancy had occurred in his regiment, and that he had now an opportunity, could he deposit the money, of getting his captaincy. But there was evidently a screw loose somewhere.

"I must own," said Jack, "that it is hard, after having waited so long, to lose a chance which may not occur again for years; but what can I do? You see I haven't got the money; so I suppose I must just bend to my luck, and wait in patience for my company until my head is as bare as a billiard-ball!"

"But, Jack," said I, "excuse me for making the remark—but won't your uncle, Mr. Pettigrew, assist you?"

"Not the slightest chance of it."

"You surprise me," said I; "I am very sorry to hear you say so. I always understood that you were a prime favorite of his."

"So I was; and so, perhaps, I am," replied Wilkinson; "but that don't alter the matter."

"Why, sur ly," said I, "if he is inclined to help you at all, he will not be backward at a time like this. I am afraid, Jack, you allow your modesty to wrong you."

"I shall permit my modesty," said Jack, "to take no such impertinent liberty. But I see you don't know my uncle Peter."

"I have not that pleasure, certainly; but he bears the character of a good honest fellow, and everybody believes that you are to be his heir."

"That may be, or may not, according to circumstances," said Wilkinson. "You are quite right as to his character, which I would advise no one to challenge in my presence; for, though I should never get another stiver from him, or see a farthing of his property, I am bound to acknowledge that he has acted towards me in the most generous manner. But I repeat that you don't understand my uncle."

"Nor ever shall," said I, "unless you condescend to enlighten me."

"Well, then, listen. Old Peter would be a regular tromp, but for one besetting foible. He cannot resist a crotchet. The more palpably absurd and idiotical any scheme may be, the more eagerly he adopts it; nay, unless it is absurd and idiotical, such as no man of common sense would listen to for a moment, he will have nothing to say to it. He is quite shrewd enough with regard to commercial matters. During the railway mania, he is supposed to have doubled his capital. Never having had any faith in the stability of the system, he sold out just at the right moment, alleging that it was full time to do so, when Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill giving the Government the right of purchasing any line when its dividends amounted to ten per cent. The result proved that he was correct.

"It did, undoubtedly. But surely that is no evidence of his extreme tendency to be led astray by crotchets?"

"Quite the reverse; the scheme was not sufficiently absurd for him. Besides, I must tell you, that in pure commercial matters it would be very difficult to overreach or deceive my uncle. He has a clear eye for pounds, shillings, and pence—principal and interest—and can look very well after himself when his purse is directly assailed. His real weakness lies in sentiment."

"Not, I trust, towards the feminine gender? That might be awkward for you in a gentleman of his years!"

"Not precisely—though I would not like to trust him in the hands of a designing female. His besetting weakness turns on the point of the regeneration of mankind. Forty or fifty years ago he would have been a follower of Johanna Southcote. He subscribed liberally to Owen's schemes, and was within an ace of turning out with Thom of Canterbury. Incredible as it may appear, he actually was for a time a regular and accepted Mormonite."

"You don't mean to say so?"

"Fact, I assure you, upon my honor! But for a swindle that Joe Smith tried to perpetrate about the discounting of a bill, Peter Pettigrew might at this moment have been a leading saint in the temple of Nauvoo, or whatever else they call the capital of that polygamous and promiscuous persuasion."

"You amaze me. How any man of common sense—"

"That's just the point. Where common sense ends, Uncle Pettigrew begins. Give him a mere thread of practicability, and he will arrive at a sound conclusion. Envelope him in the mist of theory, and he will walk headlong over a precipice."

"Why, Jack," said I, "you seem to have improved in your figures of speech since you joined the army. That last sentence was worth preservation. But I don't clearly understand you yet. What is his present phase, which seems to stand in the way of your prospects?"

"Can't you guess? What is the most absurd feature of the present time?"

"That," said I, "is a very difficult question. There's Free Trade, and the proposed Exhibition—both of them absurd enough, if you look to their ultimate tendency. Then there are Sir Charles Wood's Budget, and the new Reform Bill, and the Encumbered Estates Act, and the whole rubbish of the Cabinet, which they have neither sense to suppress nor courage to carry through. Upon my word, Jack, it would be impossible for me to answer your question satisfactorily."

"What do you think of the Peace Congress?" asked Wilkinson.

"As Palmerston does," said I; "remarkably meanly. But why do you put that point? Surely Mr. Pettigrew has not become a disciple of the blatant blacksmith?"

"Read that, and judge for yourself," said Wilkinson, handing me over a letter.

I read as follows:—

"My dear Nephew,—I have your letter of the 15th, apprising me of your wish to obtain what you term a step in the service. I am aware that I am not entitled to blame you for a misguided and lamentably mistaken zeal, which, to my shame be it said, I was the means of originally kindling; still, you must excuse me if, with the new lights which have been vouchsafed to me, I decline to assist your progress towards wholesale homicide, or lend any further countenance to a profession which is subversive of that universal brotherhood and entire fraternity which ought to prevail among the nations. The fact is, Jack, that, up to the present time, I have entertained ideas which were totally false regarding the greatness of my country. I used to think that England was quite as glorious from her renown in arms as from her skill in arts—that she had reason to plume herself upon her ancient and modern victories, and that patriotism was a virtue which it was incumbent upon freemen to view with respect and veneration. Led astray by those wretched prejudices, I gave my consent to your enrolling yourself in the ranks of the British army, little thinking that, by such a step, I was doing a material injury to the cause of general pacification, and, in fact, retarding the advent of that millennium which will commence so soon as the military profession is entirely suppressed throughout Europe. I am now also painfully aware that, towards you individually, I have failed in performing my duty. I have been the means of inoculating you with a thirst for human blood, and of depriving you of that opportunity of adding to the resources of your country, which you might have enjoyed had I placed you early in one of those establishments which, by sending exports to the uttermost parts of the earth, have contributed so magnificently to the diffusion of British patterns, and the growth of American cotton under a mild system of servitude, which none, save the minions of royalty, dare denominate as actual slavery.

"In short, Jack, I have wronged you; but I should wrong you still more were I to furnish you with the means of advancing one other step in your bloody and inhuman profession. It is full time that we should discard all national recollections. We have already given a glorious example to Europe and the world, by throwing open our ports to their produce without requiring the assurance of reciprocity—let us take another step in the same direction, and, by a complete disarmament, convince them that for the future we rely upon moral reason, instead of physical force, as the means of deciding differences. I shall be glad, my dear boy, to repair the injury which I have unfortunately done you, by contributing a sum, equal to three times the amount required to purchase a company, towards your establishment as a partner in an exporting house, if you can hear of an eligible offer. Pray keep an eye on the advertising columns of the *Economist*. That journal is every way trust worthy, except, perhaps, when it deals in quotation. I must now conclude, as I have to attend a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the policy of Russia, and of warning the misguided capitalists of London against the perils of an Austrian loan. You cannot, I am sure, doubt my affection, but you must not expect me to advance my money towards keeping up a herd of locusts, without which there would be a general conversion of swords and bayonets into machinery—ploughshares, spades, and pruning-hooks being, for the present, rather at a discount. I remain always your affectionate uncle,

Peter Pettigrew.

"P. S.—Address to me at Hesse Homberg, whither I am going as a delegate to the Peace Congress."

"Well, what think you of that?" said Wilkinson, when I had finished this comfortable epistle. "I presume you agree with me, that I have no chance whatever of receiving assistance from that quarter."

"Why, not much, I should say, unless you can succeed in convincing Mr. Pettigrew of the error of his ways. It seems to me a regular case of monomania."

"Would you not suppose, after reading that letter, that I was a sort of sucking tiger, or at best an ogre, who never could sleep comfortably unless he had finished off the evening with a cup of gore?" said Wilkinson. "I like that coming from old Uncle Peter, who used to sing Rule Britannia till he was hoarse, and always dedicated his second glass of port to the health of the Duke of Wellington!"

"But what do you intend to do?" said I. "Will you accept his offer, and become a fabricator of cullices?"

"I'd as soon become a field preacher, and hold forth on an inverted tub! But the matter is really very serious. In his present mood of mind, Uncle Peter will disinherit me to a certainty if I remain in the army."

"Does he usually adhere long to any particular crotchet?" said I.

"Why, no; and therein lies my hope. Judging from past experience, I should say that this fit is not likely to last above a month or two; still you see there may be danger in treating the matter too lightly; besides, there is no saying when such another opportunity may occur. What would you advise under the circumstances?"

"If I were in your place," said I, "I think I should go over to Hesse Homberg at once. You need not identify yourself entirely with the Peace gentry; you will be near your uncle, and ready to act as circumstances may suggest."

"That is just my own notion; and I think I can obtain leave of absence. I say—could you not manage to go along with me? It would be a real act of friendship; for, to say the truth, I don't think I could trust any of our fellows in the company of the Quakers."

"Well—I believe they can spare me for a little longer from my official duties; and as the weather is fine, I don't mind if I go."

"That's a good fellow! I shall make my arrangements this evening; for the sooner we are off the better."

Two days afterwards we were steaming up the Rhine, a river which, I trust, may persevere in its attempt to redeem its ancient character. In 1848, when I visited Germany last, you might just as well have navigated the Phlegethon in so far as pleasure was concerned. Those were the days of barricades and of Frankfort murders—of the obscene German Parliament, as the jants of rogues, fanatics, and imbeciles, who were assembled in St. Paul's Church, denominated themselves; and of every phase and form of political quackery and insurrection. Now, however, matters were somewhat mended. The star of Gagern had waned. The popularity of the Archduke John had exhaled like the flame of a farthing candle. Hecker and Struve were hanged, shot, or expatriated; and the peaceably disposed traveler could once more retire to rest in his hotel, without being haunted by a horrid suspicion that ere morning some truculent waiter might experiment upon the toughness of his larynx. I was glad to observe that the Frankforters appeared a good deal humbled. They were always a pestilent set; but during the revolutionary year their insolence rose to such a pitch that it was hardly safe for a man of warm temperament to enter a shop, lest he should be provoked by the airs and impertinence of the owner to commit an assault upon Freedom in the person of her democratic votary. I suspect the Frankforters are now tolerably aware that revolutions are the reverse of profitable. They escaped sack and pillage by a sheer miracle, and probably they will not again exert themselves, at least for a considerable number of years, to hasten the approach of a similar crisis.

Everybody knows Homberg. On one pretext or another—whether the mineral springs, the baths, the gaiety, or the gambling—the integral portions of that tide of voyagers which annually fluctuates through the Rhinegau, find their way to that pleasant little pandemonium, and contribute, I have no doubt, very largely to the revenues of that high and puissant monarch who rules over a population not quite so large as that comprehended within the boundaries of Clackmannan. But various as its visitors always are, and diverse in language, habits, and morals, I question whether Homberg ever exhibited on any previous occasion so queer and incongruous a mixture. Doubtful counts, apocryphal barons, and chevaliers of the extremest industry, mingled with sleek Quakers, Manchester Reformers, and clerical agitators of every imaginable species of dissent. Then there were women, for the most part of a middle age, who, although their complexions would certainly have been improved by a course of the medicinal waters, had evidently come to Homberg on a higher and holier mission. There was also a sprinkling of French deputies—Red Republicans by principle, who, if not the most ardent friends of pacification, are at least the loudest in their denunciation of standing armies—a fair proportion of political exiles, who found their own countries too hot to hold them in consequence of the calorie which they had been the means of evoking—and one or two of those unhappy personages whose itch for notoriety is greater than their modicum of sense. We were not long in finding Mr. Peter Pettigrew. He was solacing himself in the gardens, previous to the table d'hote, by listening to the exhilarating strains of the brass band, which was performing a military march, and by his side was a lady attired, not in the usual costume of her sex, but in a polka jacket and white trousers, which gave her all the appearance of a veteran duenna of a seraglio. Uncle Peter, however, beamed upon her as tenderly as though she were a Circassian captive. To this lady, by name Miss Lavinia Latchley, an American authoress of much renown, and a decided champion of the rights of woman, we were presented in due form. After the first greetings were over, Mr. Pettigrew opened the trenches.

"So Jack, my boy, you have come to Homberg to see how we carry on the war, eh? No—Lord forgive me, that's not what I mean. We don't intend to carry on any kind of war: we mean to put it down—clap the extinguisher upon it, you know; and have done with all kinds of cannons. Bad thing, gunpowder! I once sustained a heavy loss by sending out a cargo of it to Sierra Leone."

"I should have thought that a paying speculation," observed Jack.

"Not a whit of it! The cruisers spoiled the trade; and the missionaries—confound them for meddling with matters which they did not understand!—had patched up a peace among the chiefs of the cannibals; so that for two years there was not a slave to be had for love or money, and powder went down a hundred and seventy per cent."

"Such are the effects," remarked Miss Latchley with a sarcastic smile, which disclosed a row of teeth as yellow as the buds of the crocus—"such are the effects of an ill regulated and unphilosophical yearning after the visionary theories of an unopportune emancipation! Oh that men, instead of squabbling their sympathies upon the lower grades of creation, would emancipate themselves from the network of error and prejudice which reticulates over the whole surface of society, and, by acknowledging the divine mission and hereditary claims of woman, construct a new, a fairer Eden than any which was fabled to exist within the confines of the primitive Chaldea!"

"Very true, indeed, ma'am!" replied Mr. Pettigrew; "there is a great deal of sound sense and observation in what you say. But, Jack, I hope you intend to become a member of Congress at once. I shall be glad to present you at our afternoon meeting in the character of a converted officer."

"You are very good, uncle, I am sure," said Wilkinson, "but I would rather wait a little. I am certain you would not wish me to take so serious a step without mature deliberation; and I hope that my attendance here, in answer to your summons, will convince you that I am at least open to conviction. In fact, I wish to hear the argument of your friends before I come to a definite decision."

"Very right, Jack; very right," said Mr. Pettigrew. "I don't like converts at a minute's notice, as I remarked to a certain M.P. when he followed in the wake of Peel. Take your time, and form your own judgment; I cannot doubt of the result, if you only listen to the arguments of the leading men of Europe."

"And do you reckon America as nothing, dear Mr. Pettigrew," said Miss Latchley. "Columbia may not be able to contribute to the task so practical and masculine an intellect as yours, yet still within many a Transatlantic bosom burns a hate of tyranny not less intense, though perhaps less corruscating, than your own."

"I know it, I know it, dear Miss Latchley," replied the infatuated Peter. "A word from you is at any time worth a lecture, at least if I may judge from the effects which your magnificent eloquence has produced on my own mind. Jack, I suppose you have never had the privilege of listening to the lectures of Miss Latchley?"

Jack modestly acknowledged the gap which had been left in his education; stating, at the same time, his intense desire to have it filled up at the first convenient opportunity. Miss Latchley heaved a sigh.

"I hope you do not flatter me," she said, "as is too much the case with men whose thoughts have been led habitually to deviate from sincerity. The worst symptom of the present age lies in its acquiescence with axioms. Free as from that, and we are free indeed; perpetuate its thraldom, and Truth, which is the daughter of Innocence and Liberty, imps its wings in vain, and cannot emancipate itself from the pressure of that ailment which was devised to impede its glorious walk among the nations."

Jack made no reply beyond a glance at the terminations of the lady, which showed that she, at all events, was resolved that no extra raiment should trammel her onward progress.

As the customary hour of the table d'hote was approaching, we separated, Jack and I pledging ourselves to attend the afternoon meeting of the Peace Congress, for the purpose of receiving our first lesson in the mysteries of pacification.

"Well, what do you think of that?" said Jack, as Mr. Pettigrew and the Latchley walked off together. "Hang me if I don't suspect that old fellow in the breeches has a design on Uncle Peter!"

"Small doubt of that," said I; "and you will find it rather a difficult job to get him out of her clutches. Your female philosopher adheres to her victim with all the tenacity of a polecat."

"Here is a pretty business!" groaned Jack. "I'll tell you what it is—I have more than half a mind to put an end to it by telling my uncle what I think of his conduct, and then leaving him to marry this harridan and make a further fool of himself in any way he pleases."

"Don't be silly, Jack," said I; "it will be fun enough to do that after everything else has failed; and, for my own part, I see no reason to despair. In the meantime, if you please, let us mend our places at the dinner-table."

(To be continued.)

A curious superstition exists in the fishing villages of Scotland respecting swine. If a hog crosses their path when about to set out on a sea voyage, they consider it so unlucky an omen that they will not venture on. A clergyman of one of these villages having mentioned this superstition to a clerical friend, and finding he was rather incredulous on the subject, in order to convince him, told him he would allow him an opportunity of testing the truth of it, allowing him to preach for him on the following day. It was arranged that his friend should read the chapter relating to the herd of swine into which the evil spirits were cast. Accordingly, when the first verse was read, in which the unclean beast was mentioned, a slight commotion was observable among the audience, each one of them putting his or her hand on any near piece of iron—a nail on the seat or back board, or to the nails on their shoes. At the repetition of the word again and again, more commotion was visible, and the words "cauld airn," (cold iron) the antidote to this baneful spell, were heard issuing from various corners of the church. And finally, on his coming to the fated word again, when the whole herd ran violently down the bank into the sea, the alarmed parishioners, frightened beyond bounds, rose and left the church in bodies.

Fate must trouble itself about a number of foolish people, for no sooner does a fool get into trouble of his own making than he puts it all down to fate.

Sally Jones says that when she was in love, she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways.

It is conferring a kindness to deny at once a favor which you intend to refuse at last.

We find self-made men very often, but self-unmade ones a good deal oftener.

**THE PUGET SOUND HERALD**

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

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

**L. P. FISHER,**

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. 5, 1861.**

MEDICINE AND POETRY.—We are not aware of the existence of any analogy between the practice of médicine and the composition of poetry, but certain it is that medical men are found among the most gifted poets of the day. We are reminded of this by a notice of the departure of the late surgeon at Fort Dalles, who was said to have been the author of many poems of much merit. Among our acquaintances are several physicians, two of whom have been stationed at Fort Steilacoom, (Drs. H. R. Wirtz and Geo. Suckley) from whose pens have emanated poems equal to the best which adorn the pages of the first magazines of Europe or America at the present day. The most facile poet of the time is probably Dr. Chas. Mackay. While others write under inspiration, which is vouchsafed them only at long intervals, Mackay seems ready at all times, and on any subject, either to deliver orally (as he did at public dinners in New York) or to indite extemporaneous poems. Others might be mentioned; but we stop to inquire what there is about the study or practice of medicine which gives birth to the poet in the physician. We think the other learned professions may be searched in vain for an equal proportion of poets.

QUERY.—While fat offices are being freely dispensed to old opponents of the Republican party—to men who have identified themselves with unwavering fidelity for life with the Democratic party, and who still rigidly adhere to it—why are so many of our Republican friends in this Territory overlooked and passed by with silent contempt? We hear of several toadies, eleventh-hour converts to the new faith, who have been, with all the patience and long-suffering of Job, kept in painful expectancy of office, until they would be glad to accept the crumbs rejected by others, if offered to them. One of these, at the outset, aspired to the Governorship of Utah; the other to the Collectorship at Port Townsend; both would now be grateful for any position, however menial. Both are patterns of patriotism, as may be seen by their weekly lucubrations in the party organ. What is Uncle Abe about, that these self-sacrificing patriots should be thus neglected? Unfortunately for the party here, they and their Delegate are impotent for good or evil. Uncle Abe don't know them. If anything is done for the mendicants, it must be accomplished through the agency of Uncle Abe's connections, who have been sent out from Springfield, Ill.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Beyond the fact of Col. Wallace's writing to a citizen of this place, and stating that a stranger would be appointed Governor of this Territory, we have learned nothing of our new Executive. It will be seen in the following item, which we clip from the Portland *Times*, that he is close at hand:—"Dr. Steinberger, who was one of the interlopers at Charleston, claiming to represent the democracy of Oregon in that Convention, has been appointed and commissioned Colonel for the Pacific coast, and is now on 'is way to raise a regiment of Volunteers for Washington Territory. The Governor also accompanies him, and will be here on the next steamer."

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—It is in contemplation, we learn, soon to issue in Steilacoom a new paper, to be devoted to the interests of the Democratic party of Washington Territory. Monday will be the publication day. As the Union Democracy of the Territory have now no organ, it is proposed to make this the mouthpiece of the party, for the enunciation and defence of its doctrines and principles. We understand that the most talented gentlemen in the party will be among the contributors to its columns, and that it will be started under auspices more favorable than those which have attended any of its predecessors.

THE WEATHER.—Than that of the month just past, (November) there never was any weather in this country more disagreeable, if there ever was any half so bad. It has been more windy, more rainy, more haily, and more stormy generally, than any month in the last four years, to our certain knowledge. No resident for that period of time will gainsay this.

GOING EAST.—Dr. Hagar, the late Surgeon at Fort Steilacoom, whom we congratulated our citizens, a fortnight ago, upon retaining in our midst, last week received an order to go East, and took his departure hence on Monday last. This is regretted by our citizens not less than by the present officers and volunteers at the station, who have learned to prize the Doctor socially and professionally.

RIVER DISPATCH.—The Nisqually bridge, belonging to J. A. Packard, was swept away by the flood yesterday morning, and, in consequence, the communication between this place and Olympia has been somewhat interrupted. The stage from Olympia, due at noon yesterday, could not cross the river, and the mail was brought down on horseback in the evening.

## DETENTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

For the information and benefit of Messrs. Evans, Goldsborough and others, editors of the scurrilous sheet styled the *Washington Standard*, we copy below part of an Act of Congress of July 2d, 1836, which has a direct bearing upon the gross violation of law and duty they were so eager to have the Olympia postmaster commit, a few weeks since. It has been recently issued in a circular from the office of the Special Mail Agent for the Pacific coast, and the attention of postmasters is called to it for their guidance:

SEC. 128. *Be it further enacted*, That * * if any person employed in any department of the Post Office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other to open, any mail or packet of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offense. And if any other person shall open any mail, or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 102. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any Postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster of the United States.

COMMISSION AGENT.—Frequent application has been made to us to obtain for persons here articles of various kinds from San Francisco, compliance with which has sometimes subjected us to serious loss of time as well as inconvenience. For the benefit of such as may desire the execution of commissions of any nature in California, we here state that Mr. L. P. Fisher, 629 Washington street, San Francisco, is a very suitable, competent, and reliable person to apply to. He has been the agent for this paper for upwards of three years, during which time we have always found him both prompt and faithful in the discharge of every trust confided to him; we can therefore recommend him to the confidence of the public without the slightest fear of that confidence being abused. Any article that may be needed, from a darning needle to a steamboat, he will obtain to the entire satisfaction of the person wanting it. We know of no one who has facilities for this business equal to Mr. Fisher. His long residence in San Francisco, added to the fact of his having been agent during that residence for nearly all the newspapers of the Pacific coast, brings him in daily contact with merchants, manufacturers, and professional men of all classes, and thus affords him facilities which few or none possess. See his advertisement, in the last column of the next page.

A GOOD WOMAN GONE.—The San Francisco *Herald*, in noticing the funeral of Mrs. Peter Donahue, which took place on the 14th ult., says the ceremonies were very imposing, including the performance of High Mass, and the procession the largest ever seen in San Francisco. Mrs. Donahue was universally beloved, and was abundantly possessed of this world's goods, which she knew well how to use. Hundreds have been the beneficiaries of her charity. The orphans have lost in her one of their best and most liberal friends. The Sisters of Mercy, who have been such frequent witnesses of her benevolence, and the little girls who found in her an adviser and mother, were present at the funeral to pay the last tribute of respect. Mrs. Donahue was twenty-seven years of age at the time of her decease.

ANOTHER FEMALE REBEL.—Female rebels are turning up in strange quarters. The reader will be much surprised to learn that the wife of that gallant old patriot, Commodore Stringham, who did such noble service in command of the Federal squadron which captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina, has been busily engaged all the while in conveying information to the rebels. She has, at last, been detected in Louisville, Ky., and is now in the hands of the proper officers at that place. We suppose the Commodore would not experience very serious regret if she were suddenly made to go the way of all flesh for her crime.

APPOINTMENT OF HELPER.—Some of the most sterling of our Union-loving citizens complain loudly of the appointment of that rank Abolitionist, H. R. Helper, to a Consulship at the present juncture of affairs. They think it very ill-advised, and not calculated to help the restoration of peace to our distracted country. It is looked upon in the light of a taunt cast into the teeth of the loyal citizens of the South by the Administration, and will doubtless be so regarded by many of them.

FROM THE SOUND.—A small schooner sailed from Port Townsend for this port, some ten days since, says the Portland *Advertiser* of the 26th ult., with a miscellaneous cargo. She intends taking back a cargo of apples, butter, cheese, &c. A profitable business, with due attention, may be established between the two ports.

SLIDELL AND MASON.—The California papers give the following item: A private dispatch, dated at Salt Lake, Nov. 17th, states that Slidell and Mason have been captured by a United States frigate. These worthies, it will be recollected, were reported recently to have sailed for Europe in the employ of the rebels.

GOOD.—Lieut. Bilke, of Fort Steilacoom, being asked, the other day, by one who had not seen them, whether the volunteers were hard drinkers, (the querist meaning, as contrasted with the regulars) replied: "Oh, no; they are very easy drinkers."

## FLOYD, THE ARCH-TRAITOR.

This wretched and wicked man seems to be fast receiving the just reward of his high crimes. The fate of Arnold is the fate of Floyd—contemned and despised by the people for whom he betrayed his country; and, like Arnold, he will finally have occasion to exclaim: "I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say, I have not a friend—not one in all America." A just retribution speedily overtakes such men, surely, as we see in the fate of these two.

In the San Francisco *Herald* of the 16th ult. we find the following, which throws some light on Floyd's present position among the rebels:—

Floyd's fate will be a warning through all time to American politicians. "Poor Floyd" is now his title of reproach. The very men who used him as their tool and rejoiced in his treason, salute him, since their purposes have been accomplished, with scoffs and sneers; while by loyal citizens he is held in universal execration. Had he died in one of his raids in Western Virginia, it had been better for him; his name would sooner have been forgotten.

Our readers have already been informed how Floyd, while occupying one of the highest and most honorable positions under the Government, used his power and influence in aid of the conspirators who were plotting the present rebellion; how, while under the obligation of a solemn oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws, he put arms in the hands of traitors who were preparing to violate and set at naught the Constitution and the laws; and how, when released from the duties of his office, he ignobly fled from the Capital and joined Jeff. Davis. Since that time he has led a kind of fugitive life. He is despised by the men whom he prostituted his office to serve; and the press, whose praises he expected to monopolize, regards him with nothing but sentiments of scorn, delighting to taunt him with his former crimes. Recently, an army correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* severely criticised his conduct as a military officer, accusing him indirectly of cowardice. Floyd wrote to the editor of the newspaper demanding the name of his accuser, at the same time expressing a determination to have him court martialed. The reply of the *Enquirer* was that the name of the correspondent could not be given if Floyd's purpose was only to try him for a breach of discipline; but that if the general desired to hold his subordinate personally responsible for the insult, "according to the custom among gentlemen," he might obtain all the information he required, adding, with terrible irony, "the character of our correspondent *has never been stained by the suspicion of a crime.*" This, to a former Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War!

The New York *Times* says that Floyd is suspected by the Virginians of having kept to himself a great share of that which he plundered from the Government, and that when "the gunthief" was Governor of Virginia, he was a notorious speculator in State stocks, to the disadvantage of the Commonwealth. Whatever may be the fate of the other leaders of the rebellion, should the United States troops ever get hold of this creature, very short will be his shrift.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSING THE ADMINISTRATION.—Resolutions, sustaining the President and the Government in the constitutional stand taken against the mad scheme of the Abolitionists for the conversion of the war into a crusade against slavery, were (October 15, 1861,) *voted down* by the Republican majority in the Connecticut House of Representatives. After unsuccessful motions from the leading Republicans of that body to kill the resolutions outright, by indefinitely postponing them, they were finally tabled by a vote of 118 to 70. It was a straight party vote. The Democrats voted No, the Republicans voted Yes. Among the latter were only found *four*, out of a total of nearly 160, to vote for sustaining the Government, and against Abolitionism. It is a strange spectacle, says the Hartford *Times*, and one of the many singular results developed by the existing state of public affairs in this country, that the action of the President in sustaining the Constitution and Laws, is repudiated by his own party in a Connecticut Legislature, while his position, so far as he abides by the Constitution and the Union, is sustained by the Democrats in opposition to the Republicans.

NEW MEXICO.—The Governor of New Mexico, Abraham Bencher, has issued his proclamation, ordering out the whole effective militia force of the Territory as a Home Guard. Great consternation and dismay pervades the minds of the people. Since the surrender—ignobly and dastardly and cowardly—of the United States troops (seven or eight hundred in number, under command of Major Isaac Lynde, of the Seventh Infantry,) to an inferior force of Texas rebels and Arizona outlaws, (said to be only 350) great indignation is felt by the native population. They dread the "Texans." There are now assembled at Fort Craig, (Val Verde, or Green Valley) on the Rio Grande, 100 miles above Mesilla, 1,500 or 2,000 American soldiers, mostly New Mexico volunteers. At Albuquerque, a large force is also in readiness to receive the rebels. The Texans are said to be posted at Santa Barbara, formerly Fort Thorne. If we were called upon to pass judgment on Major Lynde, we should direct that he have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service, to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

SILVER COINS.—Time was when silver coins were scarce in San Francisco, and commanded a premium for purposes of change. Now, since the discoveries at Washoe, and the consequent plentiful silver coinage at the branch mint, they have become almost a drug in the money market. The bankers advertise that they will not receive more than $5 in silver coin on deposit at a time.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The Insurance companies of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, says the Boston *Post*, are insuring property in the seceded States belonging to loyal citizens of the North, against all losses by fire. It is evident that they have the most abiding confidence in the strength of the government to crush out the rebellion.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—Books for subscriptions to the National Loan were opened in San Francisco on the 14th ult., and were kept open until the 20th. We have not yet learned the result.

POPULATION OF CHARLESTON.—According to the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* of Oct. 3d, the population of that city was 48,160; of whom 24,630 were whites and the remainder negroes.

## VANCOUVER ITEMS.

The following items are from the *Chronicle* of the 29th ult.:—

We learn that Capt. Dent, of the 9th Infantry, lost at Portland last week 19 men from his company by desertion. It is feared that the gold excitement next spring will cause many of the volunteers, stationed in the upper country, to take French leave.

We learn from the Quartermaster, that nearly a hundred applications have been made to him within the last week for employment in his department. A good portion of these applicants will be "played out."

Capt. Hopkins, U. S. A., has gone from here to San Francisco on a leave of absence of twenty days, to receive the remains and attend the obsequies of his father-in-law, the lamented Col. Baker.

Mr. Hillyer, a member of Company A, 4th Cal. Volunteers, has been elected a member of the California Legislature from Placer county. His seat will probably be declared vacant.

The *Chronicle* does not favor the scheme for the division of the Territory, and thinks it only mooted now as a bait to secure the Capital to Olympia. It says:—

We are not prepared to venture an opinion as regards the ultimate practicability of the scheme, but we are certain that measures to accomplish this now would be at least premature. We furthermore know that the population residing east of the Cascades, which is the proposed boundary, does not favor any division now, and probably never will, if its just demand for a fair and equal representation in the Legislature, according to the increase of population, and for a separate Judicial District, is acceded to. Neither do the majority of the people living west of the Cascades relish the prospect of a separate organization, which would not only entail upon them a large additional burden of taxation, but also doom them to an insignificant territorial existence for the next thirty years. The interests of the two sections are not so antagonistic, neither are the inconveniences arising from the distance and barriers between them so great as to require two distinct governments with the heavy expenditures necessarily to be made from the Federal and Territorial treasury.

## GALES AND SHIPPING.

*To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:*

PORT MADISON, Dec. 4th, 1861.

We have had heavy S. E. gales down the Sound the past month, and reports of disasters come in thick and fast. The beautiful new schr. *Winged Racer*, Capt. Smart, went down on Sunday to Port Townsend to get registered, and got an introduction to the port by kissing the beach, and being gently thrown over one of the wharves there. After making her *debut* at the Custom House, and taking her first lesson in that romantic harbor, she succeeded in getting back with a whole skin. "All's well that ends well."

The barkentine *Nellie Merrill*, Capt. Staples, came into this excellent harbor last evening in a leaky condition; having been ashore on Skagit Head during the heavy gales of Sunday and Monday last. Capt. Staples, after throwing over his deckload, and with the assistance of a north wind and the heavy tide of yesterday morning, succeeded in getting his vessel off and made for this port. The *N. M.* was from Utsalady for San Francisco, with lumber. The captain proposes to repair damages here, as his vessel leaks eight hundred strokes per hour.

JOE LANE, M.D.

APPOINTED QUARTERMASTER.—Gen. W. W. Miller, for many years known as one of the leading citizens of Olympia, and as Quartermaster in the volunteer service during the last Indian war in this Territory, is said to have received the appointment of Quartermaster in the volunteer service at the East, with the rank of Major. Gen. Miller possesses in a high degree qualifications for this position, and a better choice could not be made. We are sorry to lose him even for an indefinite time, and cannot but express the hope that he will soon return.

NED MCGOWAN.—This noted individual, who went home as the secession Delegate of Arizona, it is said, was arrested in New Orleans on the 11th ult. as a spy. Ned, it is thought, is a good Secessionist—as honest a one as Jeff. Davis or the best of them; but for some reason best known to themselves, the authorities of New Orleans suspect, or pretend to suspect him, and have thrown him into prison.

IN BAD HEALTH.—We are sorry to learn, says the San Francisco *Herald* of the 16th ult., that the Rev. Father Rossi, of the Bodega District, is at St. Mary's Hospital in bad health. He underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday last. Father Rossi is gratefully remembered by his many friends in Steilacoom.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The San Bernardino *Patriot* says that a gentleman recently requested the editor to publish an announcement of his marraige. It was found, however, that the man had forgotten his wife's name, and no effort could recall it to his recollection.

NEGRO MAGISTRATE.—John S. Rock, a colored man, recently of the Boston bar, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, by the abolition Governor.

THANKS.—Mr. Packscher, of the firm of Pinkus & Co., has our thanks for a Victoria paper containing the late Eastern intelligence, which will be found in the appropriate column.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—Hon. Henry M. McGill has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California and Oregon.

NEW GOODS.—Several invoices of goods have just reached the Sound for Messrs. Pinkus & Co., and will be here in a few days. Look out.

ARRIVED.—The ship *Massachusetts*, Capt. Freeman Trask, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS produce the most beneficial effects in all complaints of the liver, indigestion, &c. Officers of the army and navy, before proceeding abroad, should provide themselves with a supply of these Pills, as change of climate frequently causes an alteration in the system, producing bile, indigestion, flatulency, liver complaints and similar disorders. These Pills may be taken without and require no interruption of, and no particular choice of diet, business, or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, causing neither pain nor griping; they strengthen the stomach, give a healthy action to the liver, brace the nerves, and invigorate the constitution. This inestimable medicine is composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of mercury or any deleterious substance.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 30, 1861.

*To Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Territorial Superintendent of Public Schools, Wash. Terr'y.*

SIR: By law it is made a part of my duty to make out, from the reports of the several school districts, a "statement of the number of scholars in the county; the number of school libraries; the number of school houses; the number of districts; in how many districts a school has been kept during the past year; what school books are principally used; the number of children attended school for the past year, and the amount of money paid to teachers;" and to give such information and make such suggestions as may be deemed important to the cause of education.

During the past year I visited all the schools in the county with the exception of Nos. 3 and 7; but for circumstances over which I had no control, it would have given me much pleasure to have visited the schools in districts Nos. 3 and 7, both of which have had schools in operation during the past year for the first time. It is with much pleasure that I can bear witness to the great zeal manifested by the several teachers in the faithful discharge of the responsible trust confided to them. There is, however, a general neglect on the part of some officers in discharging their duties, as required by sec. 4, chap. 1 of the Act establishing a common school system in the Territory of Washington; and in consequence of this neglect on their part, the cause of education must inevitably suffer, and very materially indeed. Up to this time (9 o'clock P.M.) no report has been filed in my office by either the Auditor or Justices of the Peace.

On examining the reports of the several Districts, I find the following tatistics:

*School-books used*—Readers, Town's series; Penmanship, Payson, Dayton & Scribner's; Arithmetic, Davies, Ray, Adams, Colburn and Emerson's; English Grammar, Smith & Bullion's; Geography, Mitchell, Smith & Cornell's; Natural Philosophy, Barker's; Algebra, Davies'.

Number of School Districts, 7; total number of Scholars, 249; School Libraries, none; number of School-houses, 7; number of months in which school has been kept, 3, 6, and 12, respectively; average number of scholars attending school during the year, 130; amount paid teachers, $985.25.

As several of the districts have been but lately organized, and knowing the severe hard ship they must necessarily experience from a non apportionment of the school funds this year, I would earnestly recommend that the Legislative Assembly pass an act authorizing me to make an apportionment when the reports required by law are furnished me. I would also suggest for your earnest consideration the propriety of recommending the Assembly to pass an act giving the County Superintendent power to enforce a strict compliance with the law by all officers mentioned therein, District as well as County.

I would submit, for your consideration and opinion, whether school funds paid to District Clerks out of the county treasury, on the Superintendent's warrant, can be legitimately expended for any other purpose than paying teachers their salaries. In one of the reports I find the following items: Paid E. H. Tucker, sheriff, $17.10; paid Frank Clark, for legal services, $50; paid W. H. Wallace, rent, $30; paid E. Huggins, interest on school order, $20; paid same for interest on school order, $17.55. Are these expenditures legal? I think not.

I would also recommend that section 9 of the school law, page 307, statutes of 1859-60, be amended by inserting the words "all moneys which may be then due and to be paid into," after the word "of" in the second line, so as to read "that all moneys which may be then due and to be paid into the school fund in the county treasury" shall be apportioned. I would also inquire whether the repealing clause in said act will include sec. 33 of the Revenue Act, page 338 statutes of 1853-4. If so, I would earnestly recommend that it be revived by Act of the Legislature this session.

I have not yet been able to effect a uniformity of text books for use in our schools in this county, but hope to accomplish it during the ensuing year.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. H. WOOD,
Sup't Pub. Schools Pierce Co., W. T.

A GREAT TURNING.—At the recent great Turner festival, at Berlin, 5,000 or 6,000 Turners went through the movements of the school, and an observer says it was a peculiar and highly interesting sight; the precision and alacrity with which the different evolutions and maneuvres were executed by the strong-minded, tall and well-shaped young men, excited real and general admiration. At one time, when all the arms, by word of command, were stretched up high and straight, it reminded us of a field of Indian corn, suddenly sprung up; then the bending of the thousands of human forms to the right and left, with an accuracy which made them appear like one body, might be compared again to the waves of a field, its corn ears moved by the wind. This lasted about an hour and a half.

THE SUN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—An English photographer—a greater than Joshua—has set the sun to writing his own history. A Mr. Goddard, of Wilton, has invented an apparatus by which a pencil of the sun's rays is directed upon a sheet of sensitized paper, and as the sun makes his daily journey, the varying effect of the light on the paper is recorded by the varying depths of shade. It is proposed to have this record kept through the year and through a series of years, and thus compel the sun to tell us in his own hand writing whether he preserves or diminishes the fires of his youth, or is fading away in gradual decline.

## New Advertisements.

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**

POST OFFICE, Steilacoom City, W. T., Dec. 4th, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that I will exchange the new style of Postage Stamps for the old style, or Stamped Envelopes, for six days from date, after which the old styles will not be received in this office either in exchange or in payment for postage.

E. A. LIGHT, P. M.

ORDERED BY THE COURT—That P. J. MOOREY, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN WITHERELL, deceased, be authorized to sell the Real Estate of John Witherell, deceased, consisting of 160 acres of land, lying south of L. Keach's donation land claim, in Pierce County, W. T., the same being the donation land claim of deceased.

The Court further orders that the sale of the Real Estate aforesaid be made at public auction, and that a notice of said sale be published at least four successive weeks, in the PUGET SOUND HERALD, a newspaper published and printed in Steilacoom, the county seat of Pierce County, W. T. The terms of sale to be as follows, to wit: 10 per cent. on the day of sale; one half of the remainder when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and the remainder at the end of six months from the day of sale. Deed to be given by the Administrator when the 70 per cent. and the one half of the remaining purchase money is paid by the purchaser, and mortgage to be taken on the estate sold for the remaining purchase money, if the same is not paid when the deed is given.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order to be found on page 121 of the records of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my name and the seal of said Court.

J. P. STEWART,
Ex-officio Clerk.

Notice.—The sale above ordered will take place on the premises, on SATURDAY, December 28th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P.M. County Orders will be taken in payment for the above lands.

29:4 P. J. MOOREY, Adm'r.

## Special Notices.

**The Medical and Surgical Institute**

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

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

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

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
24:6m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

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

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

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

J. H. NEYCE, C. R.
C. AUGUR, Sec'y.

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

G. G. Q., Sec'y.
Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

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

**OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,**

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

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

## Legal Advertisements.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, issued on the 12th day of November, 1861, from the Clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a Judgment rendered therein on the 12th day of October, A.D. 1861, in favor of W. W. Miller and against L. M. Collins and Thos. M. Chambers, for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from the 15th day of September, 1860, until the 15th day of July, 1861, and the amount due and paid on the last day of July, 1861, to draw interest at the rate of three per cent per month until paid, upon which there is now due Six Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars, principal, and Ninety-six Dollars and Fifty-six Cents, interest, together with the costs of suit taxed at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents and for accruing costs, I have levied on and will expose at public sale, on the premises, on Swamish River, in King County, Washington Territory, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1861, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., all of the right, title, interest and claim of the said L. M. Collins to the west half of the following described property:

Commencing at a tree at the southwest corner of Samuel Maple's claim; thence west 83 chains; following the meanderings of the river, to an alder, being the northeast corner of Dr. Smith's claim; thence west 58 chains; thence northerly, following the meanderings of the river, to a stake, the same being the southeast corner of Jacob Maple's claim; thence north 92 chains; thence east 51-50 chains; thence south 128 chains to the place of beginning, containing Six Hundred and Forty (640) acres of land, more or less, with all of the buildings and improvements thereon attached.

Seattle, November 20th, 1861.

T. S. RUSSELL,
29:4 Sheriff of King County, W. T.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Sawamish County, in the Territory of Washington, on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1861, on the Estate of C. W. SWINDAL, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after this date, to the undersigned, at the town of Oakland, in said county, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make immediate payment.

WM. CHAMP,
JOHN SWINDAL, } Administrators.
Oakland, Nov. 14th, 1861. 27:6

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—MARGARET ANN VAN BUSKIRK, Plaintiff, against ABRAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, Defendant—In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To ABRAHAM J. VAN BUSKIRK: You are hereby notified that Margaret Ann Van Buskirk has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 21st day of November, A.D. 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce and nullity of marriage heretofore existing between you and herself; also to have decreed to her the care and custody of her two minor children, Edson and William Van Buskirk, and to have her name changed to Margaret Ann Sluss.

Complaint filed November 19th, 1861.

27:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

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

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

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for a balance of $150 due on a promissory note drawn by you in favor of Charles Thompson or order, on the 20th day of May, 1859, for the sum of $600, and payable on the 1st day of October, 1859; also for interest on the said sum of $150, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from October 2d, 1861, and for his costs and charges allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 19th, 1861.

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

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

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

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for $94 25 for medicines, medical attendance and treatment of yourself by Dr. M. P. Burns during the years 1857 and 1858, and interest thereon from February 28th, 1858, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; also for the sum of $90 00, a balance due from you to plaintiff on account, and interest thereon from June 20th, 1859, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and for his costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 12th, 1861.

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

**STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND**

**Provision Markets.**

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

**FRESH MEATS**

On reasonable terms.

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

VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.

MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.

N.B.—No meat will be sold after 6½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays. E. MCKEEN,

Dutch st., Steilacoom, and
5-26:tf Water st., Port Townsend.

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

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Fight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

5-26:tf E. MCKEEN.

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

**STEILACOOM, W. T.,**
**Thursday Morning, Dec. 5, 1861.**

## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

By the barque *Ionia*, which arrived at Victoria in nine days from San Francisco, we have the intelligence found below, which we copy from the *British Colonist* of the 4th instant:—

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners, were captured the other day on board the English mail steamer *Fingal*, from Bermuda to England. They are now incarcerated at Fort Lafayette. Serious doubts are entertained as to the legality of their arrest. The arrest of Slidell and Mason created immense excitement throughout the South.

The arrest of the Rebel Commissioners is approved of by the President and Cabinet and all the people of the country.

The Federal troops have taken possession of Pinckney Island, in Beaufort (S. C.) waters, and have taken all the able-bodied men of all conditions prisoners, and taken them on board the vessels of the fleet.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.

Gen. Halleck, of California, took command of the Military Department of the West yesterday, in place of Fremont.

In accordance with instructions from the Government, Col. Brown has commenced the bombardment of the rebel batteries in Pensacola waters. The grandest military review ever witnessed on this continent, took place to-day on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Gen. McClellan, accompanied by the Cabinet, reviewed an army of near 100,000 troops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

North Carolina has declared herself in the Union.

It is thought that difficulty with England will grow out of the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Toronto *Leader* says that it is an insult which the best government in the world would not submit to.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Advices from Port Royal, per steamer *Atlantic*, say the position of our troops is considered safe. Extensive works are rapidly progressing. Guns are being mounted and entrenchments extended fourteen miles from fort on Hilton Head.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, under date of November 15th, says that Slidell and Mason were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th, off Bermuda. Lieut. Fairfax and thirty-five armed men went on board with five officers, and picked out the Commissioners. They made a feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The commander of the steamer raved and swore, calling the United States officer a "piratical Yankee."

Eustace, one of the rebel party, also resisted, but himself and his colleague accompanied their employers into confinement.

Slidell had his wife and four children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Slidell were at Fortress Monroe. His Lordship says that Capt. Wilkes must return Mason and Slidell to the bosom of the only Power which seems heartily to desire the friendship of this Republic.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 21.

Immediately after the news about the arrest of Mason and Slidell was received, the authorities at Washington determined to make the prisoners arrested by Gen. Sumner more secure than their parole would warrant. According to orders received from the Secretary of State, Superintendent Kennedy had Ex-Senator Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. L. Brent re-arrested, and their baggage overhauled. They were taken to Fort Lafayette.

Letters to the New York *Times* state that there are 5000 rebel troops in New Orleans, well armed, but poorly clothed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet, dated Nov. 18th, says that North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing forty-five counties, (there are eighty-two counties in the State) has established a Provisional Government, and has entirely repudiated the Secession Act of that State; reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Union. Gov. Taylor had issued his proclamation for an election in the 25th Congressional District, on Wednesday, 27th inst.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Advices from Europe, in relation to Mexican affairs, have been received. Spain and the Spanish party in Mexico have resolved to impose a king upon that country at the point of the bayonet. Of three Princes, Monte is the favorite. It is doubtful whether England and France have fully acceded to this.

QUINCY, Nov. 18.

A Washington dispatch says that Government will make Beaufort an open port.

The capture of Mason and Slidell created great joy at Washington, as did also the brilliant exploit at Port Royal. Secretary Welles had written a letter of congratulation to Com. Dupont.

Commodore Wilkes had an interview with Gen. Wool, who expressed the opinion that he did right, and said: "Right or wrong, these men had to be secured; he could do no more than he had."

Special dispatches state that Government has advices that the Federal troops occupy Beaufort, and are engaged in fortifying it.

After England, France and Spain had signified their intention to interfere in Mexican affairs, our Government sent a man-of-war to the Gulf to look after our interests.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 18th says that 4000 Federal troops are preparing to go into Virginia. On the way up the Potomac a boat was sent ashore with Gen. Dix's proclamation. It was read to the people assembled in a farm-house, and was well received by the Unionists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton and Reverdy Johnson have expressed the opinion that our right to take and keep Mason and Slidell is unquestionable.

The *Herald's* dispatch says: Without waiting to ascertain how far the act of Capt. Wilkes is justifiable by the acknowledged and established principles of international law, some Foreign Ministers have allowed themselves to be dragged into exhibiting more passion and prejudice than judgment and diplomatic intelligence. The Minister from one power had openly declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would immediately have demanded his passports.

There are 1500 men at Annapolis, Maryland, ready to embark. The current rumor is that they are to reinforce General Sherman. The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. The news of another exploit may be expected soon. Gen. Sherman is reported to have seized Pinckney Island, and all the able bodied negroes. No attempt has been made to land on the mainland.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 13.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

It is reported from Savannah that, in consequence of the victory of the Federal fleet at Port Royal, everybody was greatly alarmed. Several parties who were packing up to leave, had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th says: Intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department, that a large force of the enemy (Federals) 40,000 strong, had invaded the eastern shore of the State, crossing over the Potomac. Our whole force there is not over 1,800 and it will be impossible to get reinforcements to them across the water.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14.

The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fort Diana yesterday, bound South. General activity prevails in the defenses of the city, and a general feeling of security exists.

The same paper [the Norfolk *Day Book*] says: The steamer *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah, with munitions of war, etc.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusions have been made since the attack on the coast of their State.

SALISBURY, Md, Nov. 18.

All the troops except two regiments left Newton yesterday for Dixie.

A messenger has arrived with a flag of truce, communicating that Gen. Lockwood, then in arms in Accomac, Va., had laid down his arms and claimed the protection of the stars and stripes, which are floating at Drummondstown.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Pure Democrat*, Peoria, Ill., has been interdicted from the mail, for treason.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, Member of Congress from Boston, has resigned his seat.

A son of the late Gen. Lopez has been arrested in New York for stealing a gold "turnip."

Physical training, in the Boston public schools, is recommended by the superintendent.

The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres will probably be placed on Gen. McClellan's staff.

The Philadelphians have got up a splendid sword for McClellan—pearls and diamonds on the hilt, and a silver American eagle seizing a golden rattlesnake.

A man recently made application at the Adjutant General's office, at Hartford, to get "his boy," who had enlisted. On inquiry it was found that the boy was about 40 years old.

Very impolite was the venerable Neptune during the recent disaster to the *Great Eastern*. He permitted his waves to wash a cow shed, with two cows in it, into the ladies' cabin.

Dunbarton, N. H., has within its limits no lawyer, no physician, no store, no tavern, and not a solitary town pauper. There is in successful operation one Baptist, one Methodist, and one Trinitarian Congregational Church.

The New York local reporters are henceforth forbidden to report naval movements at that port, on pain of incarceration at Fort Lafayette.

In a little town in Vermont, a whole congregation left the church, one Sunday afternoon, to see some elephants that belonged to a traveling show.

The New Bedford *Mercury* states that Mrs. Samuel Frazer, of Duxbury, is now engaged in knitting stockings for the soldiers of the Revolution. She is now 92 years of age.

A good one is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel, he said: "Friend, its unfortunate, but thee stands just where I'm going to shoot;" and, blazing away, down came Secesh.

The bad surgery in the rebel army has called forth an order to have them examined by a competent medical board, before they receive an appointment. This has excited the indignation of the surgeons, who threatened to secede from the army, unless this implied suspicion of their ability is retracted.

Mr. John Patch, who claimed the honor of being the original inventor of the steam screw propeller, died at the Poor House in Yarmouth, N. S., on the 27th of September. He was a Nova Scotian, and died like many men who have given valuable inventions to the world, poor indeed.


**PHILIP KEACH,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,**
**Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.**
ALSO,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HOSIERY,
GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
☞ No credit will be given. 4:5-tf

**Sewing Machines**
**FOR SALE CHEAP.**
ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELER & WILSON,
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

**M. J. WEST**
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of
**IRON AND STEEL**
Foreign and Domestic,
At prices to suit the hard times.
ALSO,
**CHAINS**
Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.
48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**
EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.
**Just Received,**
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Oregon and Eastern Bacon Hams, Lard, Pork, Cheese, Sugars,—China, Batavia, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, roasted and ground, Rice, Brooms, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c., &c.
Call and examine the stock.
8-46tf E. MEEKER.


### THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE.

"Eureka! Eureka!" shouted Archimedes as he ran naked through the thronging thoroughfares of ancient Syracuse, on his discovery of a great philosophical principle. At the dawn of the present century the world was similarly startled by the announcement that the stomach and blood were the two great empires of disease, and science has since endorsed it with her signature. Coupled with the above fact, Professor Holloway stated that he had also discovered two preparations, Pills and Ointment, which exerted a powerful influence over all diseases emanating from these sources. In all bilious disorders and complaints of the liver, we are enabled to trace the primary symptoms to the unhealthy condition of the stomach, or the depraved state of the blood, so that the mischievous consequences resulting from the free use of mercury must be obvious to every man of common sense. Prof. Holloway emphatically asserts that calomel is not only unnecessary, but highly pernicious in liver complaint, and disorders of the liver generally, and facts bear him out in his assertion. He confidently points to the thousands of certificates in his possession attesting the cures effected by his Pills and Ointment, which contain not a particle of mercury. Dropsy generally arises from improper action of the liver, and it is to that organ we must direct our attention in the treatment of this disease. The combined use of the Pills and Ointment is marvellously efficacious; by their means the inflammation of the liver is reduced, the biliary secretions corrected, the stomach cleansed and the bowels regulated. The action of the Pills on the blood, bile, and liver, is speedy, searching, and active, effectually eradicating every vestige of disease from the system, whatever form it may assume. This fact is so well established, that these medicines are admitted into countries where no proprietary medicines are allowed to be sold. We understand that royal orders have been issued by Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, and even the Government of Naples issued a royal edict directing that these medicines should be sold through their respective dominions. Indeed, there is no country in which they are not to be found; a convincing proof that the whole world, as with one voice, willingly and most justly corroborates the merits of these two wonderful medicines.—[Fulton Monitor.

The latest news from Rio (via England) advises a decline in the prices of coffee in that great market.

It is said the magazines at Quebec will soon be filled with arms, cannons and equipments for an army of 100,000 men, and ammunition sufficient for a three years' war.

Walter Jones, who for over half a century has been an eminent lawyer of Washington City, died in that city a short time since, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

A New York critic, noticing a new play and its mechanical splendors, ventures to say, "the water might, at least, be made to emit a more natural sound than that of new boots." The sun, also, he says, requires discipline.

The planters are getting uneasy about the cotton and sugar they have sold to the Confederate Government, and to allay their anxiety, the Richmond *Examiner* tells them that the Congress will pass a relif measure, seeing there is no prospect of disposing of the staples.


## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

**Puget Sound**
**DRUG STORE!**
STEILACOOM, W. T.
NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**
NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
35-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

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

**UNION CLOTHING STORE**
**REMOVAL! REMOVAL!**
**PINKUS & CO.,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**CLOTHING**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE TO TIDD'S building, several doors below their former location, where they will continue to keep on hand everything in their line of business.
By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—
HATS,
CAPS.
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
**CIGARS AND TOBACCO**
OF EVERY KIND
Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.
Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINKUS & CO.,
8-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

**NOTICE! NOTICE!**
I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.
44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.
We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.
Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.
S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 20:tf

STEILACOOM
**LIVERY STABLE.**
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-ly CHARLES STEWART.

## Business Cards.

**NACHESS HOTEL,**
At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom.
RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.
Board without lodging........$4.50
Board with lodging........5.50
Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each
22:4m Mrs. ANNA CARNEY, Proprietor.

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

**J. V. MEEKER,**
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 8-39:tf

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

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

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

**GEORGE GALLAGHER,**
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-ly Steilacoom, W. T.

**CHARLES F. ROBBINS,**
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:ly 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. 8-3:ly

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

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

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

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

**STAGE**
AND
**LIVERY STABLE**
STEILACOOM, W. T.
8- WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors

**S. McCAW & CO.**
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as
Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-ly

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

## San Francisco Advertisements.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
24:3m Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

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

**YE THAT SUFFER,**

**READ! READ! READ!**
AND BE ASSURED THAT
**DR. PAREIRA'S**
**GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,**
Now known and approved by use for over
**FIFTY YEARS!**
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
D. BABCOCK,
General Agent, 73 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:13-3m Bellingham Bay.

**WIRE ROPE**
IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manila or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

**SINGER'S**
**SEWING MACHINES**
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
**No. 47 Montgomery street,**
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
**SINGER'S**
**FAMILY**
**SEWING MACHINES**
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
**FAMILY SEWING MACHINES**
Plain, at ........ $50
Cabinets ........ 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ........ 60
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
**J. H. DUNNELL,**
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

**GALLAGHER'S**
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-ly Commercial st, Steilacoom.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

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

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
**FAMILY**
**SEWING MACHINE!**
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!
PRICES GREATLY
**REDUCED!**
☞ Send for a Circular,
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 6:1tf

**HUCKS & LAMBERT'S**
CELEBRATED PATENT
**H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.**
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!
Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
HOME MANUFACTURE
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the
Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the
Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, &c.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:32-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

**PACIFIC FOUNDRY**
AND
**Machine Shop**
*SAN FRANCISCO.*
(First street.)
WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,
**STEAM ENGINES,**
**Quartz, Flour**
AND
**SAW-MILLS.**
And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.
[illegible] Iron Screens, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.
GODDARD, HANSCOM & [illegible],
Late Goddard & Co.,
8-3-6m First st, San Francisco.

## The Farmer's Corner.

### Borrowing Tools.

Borrowing is an ancient and evil custom, the fruitful source of many troubles. In the ruder stages of civilization there might have been greater necessity for borrowing than now; but as the world progresses there is less and less need of it. The tendency of cultivated humanity is too independent action, the tendency of barbarism is too servile obligation. The more educated a community, the less they borrow, and consequently the more the borrowing element predominates, the greater their degradation. There are several kinds of borrowers at the present day. There are the careful and the careless, the slack and the prompt, those who expect to pay for the privilege, and those who don't expect to; those who help themselves without permission, and those who forget to return. The careful, prompt-paying borrower is usually a welcome visitor. It is a pleasure to lend to such a man. This class know how to appreciate a favor, and it is of these that Solomon spoke when he said "the borrower is servant to the lender." But there is a class to whom the lender is servant, a degenerate class of borrowers, always to be dreaded. They wear a fair, smooth face to begin with, and a mean sneaking face at the end. They take precious property of another, and subject it to rougher usage and severer strain than does the owner. The chances are that the article is returned in a broken or damaged condition. A man who can misuse a borrowed thing, seldom has delicacy enough to make amends for any injury. Thus insult is added to injury, and if complaint arises, neighbors become enemies. That such are the frequent final results of borrowing, any one familiar with social life knows.

For instance, farmer A keeps all sorts of tools neat, bright, and in perfect order. He prides himself on having tools, and sacrifices other pleasures to save money to buy and pay for them. He has neighbors who are unable or too stingy to buy, and so they live by borrowing and making old apologies for answer instead. They can appreciate good tools, and are willing to save time in using them as well as anybody, but they never think of the propriety of remuneration. Farmer A buys a new corn-planter, and the season being backward, several neighbors are behindhand in planting, and apply for the use of the machine. The implement cost money; the owner never expecting to buy another, handles it himself carefully, and reluctantly loans it. Some days after, when farmer A wants to use his machine, he has to hunt it up among his neighbors, and finds it dirty, unhoused, a nut lost off, and a wooden linch-pin supplying the place of the appropriate one. As it has been used by several individuals, each throws the blame of damage upon the other, coolly leaving the owner to pocket the loss and its injury.

Again, farmer A gets a mowing machine, and puts it in running order some rainy day before the time of using. Soon after a neighboring farmer comes all prepared with his team, and wants to try it in his home lot, intimating that he thinks of buying when he can decide upon its merits. The machine is allowed to depart, and finally returned by the borrower without thanks or offering, but with the cool impudence that it wouldn't do its work. On examination the knives are found gapped and marked by the sticks and bricks through which it has run, and the loss of an important screw is a key to the mystery. Other cases might be enumerated. Suffice it to say, there are well off farmers in almost every town, who for years have depended upon less opulent neighbors for plows, rakes, forks, and grindstones. These things ought not to be. Every tub should stand or fall upon its own bottom. It is neither charity nor religion to lend to rich men without remuneration. A man's tools are property, and, like money, are entitled to security and pay.

### Stock at Large.

The general practice of farmers and others of pasturing the highway, so that there is, generally, more stock in the road in proportion to the feed, than there is in the fields, cannot be too strongly condemned. Farmers often turn their sheep and young cattle into the road because a portion of it is theirs, and they wish to use their own; and because they have more stock than their enclosed land will keep. Mechanics and laboring men turn their only cow into the road because they have no land of their own, and they think they cannot afford to pay for keeping. The portion who do not use it except for the right of way, are those who understand business well enough to know that it does not pay to do so. Let us look at this question in the light of profit. Does it pay to let stock run at large in those portions of the country where all the land is fenced, as in the more thickly populated parts of the country? It costs about twenty-five cents a week to pasture a cow, or three and a half cents a day, which is a small sum. For this she has good feed, shade to protect her from the sun, when it is hot, water to slake her thirst, a fence to restrain her running propensities and the quiet so very desirable to the full secretion of milk. In the road she has dusty pasture, and scanty at that; water and shade only at intervals; freedom to go as far east, west, north or south, as the road extends; and opportunity to learn all sorts of vicious habits, besides so much running and excitement that the flow of milk is materially lessened. You have uncertainty as to her whereabouts, and plenty of exercise in finding it, and liability to loss or accident. A good cow would probably give more than enough more milk, when kept in good pasture, to pay the expense, and you would have all the other things above mentioned clear gain, almost any of which is worth twenty-five cents a week, either to the cow or to her owner. The same may be said of the disadvantages of allowing any stock to go in the road.

## Agricultural Items.

Number of Seeds in a Bushel.—H. Briggs, in the *New York Farmer*, says: Finding a diversity of opinion among farmers in regard to the quantity of seed necessary to stock a given quantity of ground, and thinking that some others as well as myself might be curious to know the number of grains in a bushel, and how many would fall on a given quantity of ground, I have made out the following statement with a tolerable degree of accuracy, by computation, after counting a small quantity of the several kinds mentioned. Timothy seed numbers 41,828,400 grains to the bushel, and if sown on an acre of ground, as recommended by some, would give about 6 1-2 to the square inch. Clover of medium size, what we here call Eastern clover, numbers about 17,400,960 to the bushel, and gives about 2 3-4 to the square inch on an acre. Rio Grande wheat, fair and plump, numbers about 559,288 to the bushel, and gives about 12 3-4 to the square foot. Rye numbers about 898,880, and gives about 20 1-2 to the foot.

Chaff in Animals' Eyes.—Cattle which eat straw from a stack, or thrust their heads into large piles of straw, sometimes get barley beards or oat chaff into their eyes, inflaming and shutting the eye, causing the flow of water from it, and sometimes producing blindness. S. E. Todd states, in the Ohio *Farmer*, that after trying for a cow partly blinded with oat chaff, the various remedies prescribed, including powdered burnt alum blown into the eye, the use of honey, &c., to no purpose, he found the best remedy, and one entirely effectual, was to take a silk pocket handkerchief, draw it tightly over the end of the finger, and after having raised the lid as much as practicable, thrust the covered finger carefully into the eye. The chaff adhered to it, and was at once brought out. He has always succeeded with this remedy. If the finger is not large, it may be passed all around the ball. The animal, if not gentle, will require tying.

Pinching the Blackberry.—It is recommended, by cultivators of the blackberry, that the tall upright shoots of the blackberry should be pinched, when four or five feet high, and that the side shoots be pinched when two feet long, to render them productive. As an instance of the effect of this method when pursued in the natural way, the *Country Gentleman* states that an old farmer informed him that when a boy he invariably found those bushes of the wild variety which had been browsed on by the cattle to be full of berries, whilst the tall spreading bushes which they had not touched generally had but a scanty crop.

Ant Riddance.—A correspondent of the *Bee Journal* gives the following: We have made an important and very cheap discovery to keep ants from bees. Several years since the little red ants were very numerous in our cupboard, and we put stone coal against the end of the house opposite the cupboard, and it banished them all. We concluded it was the effect of the copperas in the coal. This spring the black ant began to annoy our bees, and we procured copperas out of the coal bank, and, putting it around the bench legs, cleaned all the ants off the bench, and there has not been one about the hives since.

Lime for Old Gardens.—Old gardens, that have been manured year after year, are frequently unproductive. Lime has in these instances been found a great renovator. When in this state, the vegetables are rank enough in growth, but without flavor; while potatoes, and the root crops, are watery or diseased, and not sound. Lime has the effect of curing this, and, when used, should be spaded in as fresh as possible. Added to this, if the soil is light, may be given a few light top-dressings of clay, which the lime will have the effect of reducing to a fine loam in conjunction with the richly manured soil.

The Spring pruning of gooseberries and currants, if not done already, should be performed immediately. To do this properly, it is necessary to begin when the plants are very young, and then, when carefully and and judiciously treated, handsome plants may be raised of almost any desired shape. The finest flavored fruit is produced on the spurs of the old wood, but the largest on the young wood of the previous Summer. The English mode of pruning is usually adopted, but we doubt if it is the best for this climate, all things considered.


## Shipping Advertisements.

**FOR VICTORIA, V. I.,**

TOUCHING AT

**SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND,**

The Steamer

ELIZA ANDERSON,

JOHN R. FLEMING, Commander.

The above favorite Steamer will leave Steilacoom every TUESDAY for Victoria, touching at Seattle and Port Townsend. Returning, she will leave Victoria every WEDNESDAY for Olympia and intermediate ports.

Particular attention will be given to the shipment of Stock. By arrangement, Stock will be taken to New Westminster and Bellingham Bay.

For Freight or Passage apply on board. 22tf

**BALCH & WEBBER'S**

*REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS*

BETWEEN

**Puget Sound**

AND

**San Francisco**

Is composed of the

Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 800 Tons,

FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco

BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

**WATCHES,**

**CLOCKS,**

**JEWELRY,**

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

**Breastpins and Earrings,**

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

**Finger-Rings,**

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

**CALIFORNIA BUCKLES!**

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

**Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,**

**LOCKETS,**

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

**Pens and Pencils,**

**PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES**

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames.

**Striking and Alarm**

**CLOCKS,**

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

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

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

**TABLE AND POCKET**

**CUTLERY,**

AND

**FISHING TACKLE**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

ADVICE GRATIS.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

**TO Purify the Blood.**

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

**Female Complaints.**

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

**Indigestion with languor and want of energy.**

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

**DROPSY.**

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

**Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.**

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

**Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.**

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

**Complaints incident to Children.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

**BRITISH REVIEWS**

AND

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**

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

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

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

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

**Terms:**

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| For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum | | $5 00 |
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**Private Medical and Surgical Institute,**

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**Established in 1854,**

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

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Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

SURE REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction the means of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, which, most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

*To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:*

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE RECEIPT TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE:

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

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

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

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

(Signed) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

[L. S.]

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DABLEE, Painter.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco: On this 21st day of July, A.D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dablee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

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

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

**Spermatorrhœa,**

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

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