

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

### Woman's Sphere.

Not thine, not thine is the glittering crest,  
And the glances of the snow-white plume,  
Nor the badge that gleams from the warrior's breast,  
Lone a star that glows in the darkness of gloom;  
Nor is thy place held the country's host,  
Where the war-steed changes the rein,  
Where waving plumes are like sea-leaves lost,  
And the surf wears a gory stain.

Not thine, not thine are the glorious dower,  
But a better gift is thine;  
When the proud have fallen in triumph's hour,  
And the red blood dews like wine,  
To win the dew from the chancy brow—  
To raise the drooping head—  
To soothe the parched and fevered glow,  
And to smooth down the lowering lid.

Not thine, not thine is the lowering height  
Where ambition makes his throne;  
The timid dove wings not his flight  
Where the eagle soars alone;  
But in the hall and in the bower,  
And by the household hearth,  
Man feels the charm and owns the power  
That binds him still to earth.

Yes, these are thine! and who can say  
His is a brighter dower?  
The timid dove wings not his flight  
Where the eagle soars alone;  
Oh! to watch death's first hour depart,  
And by the household hearth,  
And to whisper hope to the fainting heart,  
Is the proudest meed below!

### The Whistler's Tune.

Supper was over—the boy went out,  
He passed through the yard and over the stile,  
The dog barked as he went along,  
And he whistled a lively tune,  
And he whistled a lively tune,  
Which whistled a lively tune,  
And he whistled a lively tune,  
And he whistled a lively tune.

The beetle stopped from plucking the fly,  
And the load in his back stood still,  
And the hawk flew over his head,  
And a falling worm in his bill;  
And the grasshopper said, "I know that air,  
The tone of the man with no hair on his head,  
Where the hair ever ought to grow."

### A Mother's Love.

Oh, in your mother's arms, when so ray  
Of mother's smiles glimmers on my way,  
When girl with me and sorrow and the soil  
Of mother's arms, when so ray  
Of mother's smiles glimmers on my way,  
When girl with me and sorrow and the soil  
Of mother's arms, when so ray  
Of mother's smiles glimmers on my way,

The man that doth so never take,  
Greeting three dollars once a year,  
Will never a good husband make,  
Because his wife can't do a thing in the world,  
And his children will very ignorant appear,  
[The last line is rather long for a good judge, but the moral is sublime.]

Habit will reconcile us to everything but  
change; and even to change, if it recur not too  
quickly. Milton, therefore, makes his hell an ice  
house as well as an oven; and freezes his devil  
at one period, but bakes them at another. The  
late Sir George Stanton said he once visited a  
man in India, who had committed a murder, and  
in order not only to save his life, but what was  
of much more consequence, his caste, he submitted  
to the penalty imposed. This was, that he should  
sleep for seven years on a bedstead without a mat-  
ress, the whole surface of which was studded with  
points of iron, resembling nails; but not so sharp  
as to penetrate flesh. Sir George saw him in the  
fifth year of his probation, and his skin was then  
like the hide of a rhinoceros, but more callous.

At that time, however, he could sleep comfortably  
on his bed of thorns; and remarked that at the  
expiration of the term of his sentence, he should  
most probably continue that system from choice,  
which he had been obliged to adopt from necessity.

It was an examination day in our school—we  
had "read and spell"—told the sound of all the  
letters that had any sound, said the "abbreviations"  
and "modifications" without missing a word—  
and then we were ranged on the floor in front of  
"visitors," to be looked at, and answer such ques-  
tions as they or the teachers saw fit to ask.

"Where was John Rogers burnt to death?" said  
the teacher to me, in a commanding voice. I  
couldn't tell—the next—"Joshua knows," said  
a little girl at the foot of the class. "Well," said  
the teacher, "if Joshua knows, he may tell." "In  
the fire!" said Joshua, looking very solemn and  
wise. This was the last question. We had lib-  
erty to make all the noise we pleased for five min-  
utes, and then go home.

In a new book called "Heart Pictures," there  
occurs the following paragraph, which is quoted  
as an instance of heroic self-denial:

From Camden to Lancaster, a distance of 38  
miles, I traveled alone with Mrs. Greaves. She  
was a sweet and interesting woman—so sweet and  
interesting that, fastidious as I am on that subject,  
I believe I would have been willing to have kissed  
her. I had, however, several reasons for not per-  
petrating this act. 1. I am such a good husband,  
I wouldn't even be guilty of the appearance of  
disloyalty to my sweet wife. 2. I was afraid the  
driver would see me and tell Greaves. 3. I didn't  
think Mr. G. would let me.

Woman's Rights prevail among the Vizires,  
a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in  
Cahul, among the mountains between Persia and  
India. The women choose their husbands, and  
not the husbands their wives. If a woman be  
pleased with a man, she sends the drummer of the  
camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap with a pin  
she has used to fasten her hair. The drummer  
watches his opportunity, and does this in public,  
naming the woman, and the man is obliged to  
marry her if he can pay her price to her father.

A noble sentiment is recorded of a member of  
the British House of Commons, who by his own  
industry and perseverance had won his way to  
that high position. A proud notion of aristocracy  
one day taunted him with his humble origin, say-  
ing, "I remember when you blacked my father's  
boots." "Well, sir," was the noble response, "did  
I not do it well?"

We see it stated that one of the partners in a  
prominent Philadelphia firm, which lately sus-  
pended, kept two carriages, five light riding wa-  
gons, four last boxes, two dogs, two cockatoos,  
and five servant girls. It is the greater wonder  
he did not suspend—himself by the neck for his  
folly.

Cate, being scurrilously treated by a low and  
vicious fellow, said to him: "A contest between  
us is unequal, for thou canst bear ill language  
with ease and return it with pleasure; and to me  
it is unusual to bear and disagreeable to speak."

The same pride which makes us esteem the  
faults we imagine ourselves exempt from, inclines  
us to despise the good qualities we are not possess-  
ors of.

### [From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.] The Congress and the Agapadome. A Tale of Peace and Love.

CHAPTER II.

"Dear friends and well-beloved brothers!  
I wish from the bottom of my heart that there  
was but one universal language, so that the gen-  
eral sentiments of love, equality, and fraternity,  
which animate the bosoms of all the pacificators  
and detesters of tyranny throughout the world,  
might find a simultaneous echo in your ears, by  
the medium of common speech. The diversity of  
dialects, which now unfortunately prevails, was  
originally invented under cover of the feudal  
system, by the minions of despotism, who  
thought, by such despicable means for ever to  
perpetuate their power. It is part of the same  
system which decrees that in different countries,  
alien to each other in speech, those unhappy  
persons who have sold themselves to do the bidding  
of tyrants shall be distinguished by differ-  
ent uniforms. O, my brothers! see what a hel-  
liah and deep-laid system is here! English and  
French—scarlet against blue—different tongues  
invented, and different garments prescribed, to  
inflame the passions of mankind against each  
other, and to stifle their common fraternity!

"I shall reserve the expression of my opinion,"  
replied Jack, "until I have the satisfaction of  
meeting that gentleman in private. But how are  
we to proceed? With this woman in the way,  
it entirely baffles my comprehension."

"Do you know, Jack, I was thinking of that  
during the whole time of the meeting; and it  
does appear to me that there is a way open by  
which we may precipitate the crisis. Mind—I  
don't answer for the success of my scheme, but it  
has at least the merit of simplicity."

"Out with it, my dear fellow! I am all im-  
patience," cried Jack.

"Well, then," said I, "did you remark the  
queer and heterogeneous nature of the company?  
I don't think, if you except the Quakers, who  
have the generic similarity of ears, that you  
could have picked out any two individuals with  
a tolerable resemblance to each other."

"That's likely enough, for they are a most  
seedy set. But what of it?"

"Why, simply this. I suspect the majority of  
them are political refugees. No person, who is  
not an absurd fanatic or a designing demagogue,  
can have any sympathy with the nonsense which  
is talked against governments and standing ar-  
mies. The Red Republicans, of whom I can as-  
sure you there are plenty in every state in Europe,  
are naturally most desirous to get rid of the  
latter, by whose arms they are held in check; and  
if that were once accomplished, no kind of govern-  
ment could stand for a single day. They are  
now appealing, as they call it, to public opinion,  
by means of these congresses and gatherings;  
and they have contrived, under cover of a zeal  
for universal peace, to induce a considerable  
number of weak and foolish people to join with  
them in a cry which is simply the forerunner of  
revolution."

"All that I understand; but I don't quite see  
your drift."

"Every one of these bearded vagabonds hates  
the other like poison. Talk of fraternity, in-  
deed! They want to have revolution first; and  
if they could get it, you would see them flying  
at each other's throats like a pack of wild dogs,  
that have pulled down a deer. Now, my plan is  
this: Let us have a supper-party, and invite a  
deputy from each nation. My life upon it, that  
before they have been half-an-hour together,  
they will be so far from caring for the rates  
niggers as will frighten your uncle Peter out of  
his senses, or still better, out of his present  
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"That's not very difficult. They are at this  
moment hard at work at roulette, and they will  
come readily enough to the call if you promise  
them lots of Nierstein."

"By George! they shall have it in bucket  
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say we must positively have that chap who  
abused the army."

"I think it would be advisable to let him alone.  
I would rather stick to the foreigners."

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slight score to settle, for the credit of the ser-  
vice."

"Well, but be cautious. Recollect the great  
matter is to leave our guests to themselves."

"Never fear, a short take care to keep  
within due bounds. Now let us look after Uncle  
Peter."

We found that respected individual in a state  
of high glee. His own run of luck had not  
been extraordinary; but the Latchley, who ap-  
peared to possess a sort of second-sight in fixing  
on the fortunate numbers, had contrived to ac-  
cumulate a perfect mountain of dollars, to the  
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who, judging from the violence of his language,  
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would not yield; and even Pettigrew seemed to  
think that there were times and seasons when  
the female countenance might be withheld with  
advantage. We found no difficulty whatever  
in furnishing the complement of the guests.

There were seventeen of us in all—four Britons,  
two Frenchmen, a Hungarian, a Lombard, a  
Piedmontese, a Sicilian, a Neapolitan, a Roman,  
an Austrian, a Prussian, a Dane, a Dutchman,  
and a Yankee. The majority exhibited beards  
of startling dimension, and few of them appeared  
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ury.

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His Italian was superb, his Danish above par,  
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under the rule of Oudinot."

"You are a German," said the Hungarian to

the Austrian; "what think you of our brave  
Kossuth?"

"I consider him a pragmatical ass," replied the  
Austrian cutly.

"Perhaps in that case," interposed the Lombard,  
with a sneer that might have done credit to  
Mephistopheles, "the gentleman may feel in-  
clined to palliate the conduct of that satrap of  
tyranny, Radetzki?"

"What!—old father Radetzki! the victor in  
a hundred fights!" cried the Austrian. "That  
will I; and spit in the face of any cowardly  
Italian who dares to breathe a word against his  
honor!"

The Italian clutched his knife.

"Hold there!" cried the Piedmontese, who  
seemed really a decent sort of fellow. "None  
of your stiletto work here! Had you Lombards  
trusted more to the bayonet and less to the knife,  
we might have given another account of the  
Austrian in that campaign, which cost Piedmont  
its king."

"Carlo Alberto!" hissed the Lombard, "scel-  
erissimo traditore!"

The reply of the Piedmontese was a pie-diah,  
which prostrated the Lombard on the floor.

"Gentlemen! gentlemen! for Heaven's sake  
be calm!" screamed Pettigrew; "remember,  
we are all brothers!"

"Brothers!" roared the Dane, "do ye think I  
would fraternize with a Prussian? Remember  
Schleswig-Holstein!"

"I am perfectly calm," said the Prussian, with  
the stiff formality of his nation; "I never quarrel  
over the generous vintage of my fatherland."

"Sie sollen nicht haben  
Den Deutschen freien Rhein!"

"You never were more mistaken in your life,  
said one of the Frenchmen, brusquely.  
"Before twelve months are over we shall see  
who has a right to the Rhine!"

"Ay, that is true!" remarked the Dutchman;  
"confound these Germans—they wanted to an-  
nex Luxembourg!"

"What says the frog?" asked the Prussian  
contemptuously.

The frog said nothing, but he hit the Prussian  
on the teeth.

I despair of giving even a feeble impression of  
the scene which took place. No single pair of  
ears was sufficient to catch one-fourth of the  
general discord. There was first an interchange  
of angry words; then an interchange of blows;  
and immediately after, the guests were rolling in  
groups of twos and threes, as suited their fancy,  
or the adjustment of national animosities, on  
the ground.

The Lombard rose not again; the pie-diah  
had quieted him for the night. But the Sicilian  
and Neapolitan lay locked in deadly com-  
bat, each attempting with intense animosity to  
bite the other's nose. The Austrian caught  
the Hungarian by the throat, and held him till  
he was black in the face. The Dane pommelled  
the Prussian. One of the Frenchmen broke a  
bottle over the head of the subject of the Pope;  
whilst his friend, thirsting for the combat, at-  
tempted in vain to insult the remaining non-believers.

The Dutchman having done all that  
honor required, smoked in mute tranquility.  
Meanwhile the cries of Uncle Peter were heard  
above the din of battle, entreating a cessation of  
hostilities. He might as well have preached to  
the storm—the row grew fiercer every moment.

"This is a disgusting spectacle!" said the or-  
ator from Manchester. "These men cannot be  
true pacificators—they must have served in the  
army."

"That reminds me, old fellow!" said Jack,  
turning up the cuffs of his coat with a very omi-  
nous expression of countenance, "that you were  
pleased this morning to use some impertinent  
expressions with regard to the British army.  
Do you adhere to what you said then?"

"I do."

"Then up with your mauleys; for, by the  
Lord Harry! I intend to have satisfaction out  
of your carcase!"

And in less than a minute the Manchester  
apostle dropped with both his eyes bunged up,  
and did not come to time.

"Stranger!" said the Yankee to the Pied-  
montese, "are you inclined for a turn at goug-  
ing? This child feels wofully in raise hair!"  
But, to his credit be it said, the Piedmontese de-  
clined the proposal with a polite bow. Mean-  
while the uproar had attracted the attention of  
the neighborhood. Six or seven men in uniform,  
whom I strongly suspect to have been members  
of the brass band, entered the apartment armed  
with bayonets, and carried off the most obstre-  
perous of the party to the guard-house. The  
others immediately retired, and at last Jack and  
I were left alone with Mr. Pettigrew.

"And this," said he, after a considerable pause,  
"is fraternity and peace! These are the men  
who intended to commence the reign of the mil-  
lennium in Europe. Give me your hand, Jack,  
my dear boy—you aren't leave the army—say,  
my darling, upon it I shall cut you off with  
a scabbard, and surely my fortune to the Wool  
wich hospital. I begin to see I am an old fool.  
Stop a moment. Here is a bottle of wine that  
has fortunately escaped the devastation—fill  
your glasses, and let us dedicate a full bumper  
to the health of the Duke of Wellington."

I need hardly say that the toast was responded  
to with enthusiasm. We finished not only that  
bottle but another; and I had the satisfaction of  
hearing Mr. Pettigrew announce to my friend  
Wilkinson that the purchase-money for his com-  
pany would be forthcoming at Count's before he  
was a fortnight older.

"I won't affect to deny," said Uncle Peter,  
"that this is a great disappointment to me. I  
had hoped better things of human nature; but I  
now perceive that I was wrong. Good night, my  
dear boy! I am a good deal agitated, as you  
may see; and perhaps this sour wine has not  
altogether agreed with me. I shall seek refuge on  
my pillow, and I trust we shall soon meet  
again."

"What did the venerable Peter mean by that  
impressive farewell?" said I, after the excellent  
old man had departed, shaking his head mourn-  
fully as he went.

"O, nothing at all," said Jack; "only the  
Nierstein has been rather too potent for him.  
I have you any sticking plaster about you?  
I have damaged my knuckles a little on the seats  
of that electrical pacificator."

Next morning I was awoken about ten o'clock  
by Jack, who came rushing into my room.

"He's off!" he cried.

"Who's off?" said I.

"Uncle Peter; and, what is for worse, he has  
taken Miss Latchley with him!"

"Impossible!"

"However, it was perfectly true. On inquiry  
we found that the enamelled pair had left at six  
in the morning.

### How to Get Along.

An Eastern journal volunteers the following  
advice to its readers, which if followed, will en-  
able them to get through life in the most easy  
manner:

If a bee has the audacity to sneeze its sting in  
your cuticle, justice demands that you should in



PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T. Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Nov. 22d. The Washington correspondent of the Times says: Advice received by the Government from Great Britain represent that, though much scorn of feeling is manifested towards the United States, the movement in favor of strict neutrality was daily strengthening.

Advices from France indicate that the feeling on the part of that government towards us is cordial. The papers in the case of Gen. Fremont have been several days in the hands of Maj. Lee, Judge Advocate of the Army, who to-day made his report to Major-General McClellan. Accompanying the report were charges substantially the same as those preferred by Col. Blair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. Lord Lyons has made no offensive comments on the Mason and Sillidell affair. Reports to the prejudice of that Minister are positively contradicted in diplomatic circles.

Nov. 23d.—The Government has secured a large mail intended for the rebel Commissioners, Mason and Sillidell. It contains files of Southern papers, letters, dispatches, drafts, etc.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 21. Advice from the southwest state that Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Ntosh.

The Rebel Legislature, in session at Neosho, passed an ordinance of secession, united the State to the Southern Confederacy, and elected Gen. Rains one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22. A train of 30 wagons and 200 men from Sedalia, en route to Leavenworth, was attacked by 500 rebels, and the train captured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. Kentucky has furnished Government her full quota of the half million of men for national defense, and proposes to raise as many more for State service, until the rebel army is driven from her soil.

Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived yesterday. Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain the message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress. He says the operations of the army are soon to be partially interrupted. The approaching winter has afforded protection to the country, and shed glorious lustre upon its arms through trying vicissitudes and of more than an arduous campaign. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupation on our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchallenged conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive. Upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald states that the expedition which left a few days ago for the lower Potomac, returned this morning with six political prisoners arrested in St. Mary's county. They were members of an association organized for the purpose of conveying men and arms to the rebel government. A large quantity of arms were seized. A rebel spy was also arrested who had left Richmond the day before. Many valuable letters and papers were found upon his person. The expedition also seized a large quantity of contraband correspondence in several post-offices in lower Maryland. They discovered a channel through which the rebels received Northern papers and important information.

QUEEN, Ill., Nov. 23. Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredations on American commerce. American consuls are keeping a sharp lookout for secession vessels lately seen at Malta.

New York, Nov. 25. The steamship South Sea has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing some U. S. troops and Col. Buchanan and other officers from California. No news from Sumter.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. The Richmond Enquirer says the Confederate Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville. The Congress will soon assemble there.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 29. The Statesman, published a list of information from Nesho that the members of the Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly a member of Congress, and Edmond McDonald, of St. Louis, L. McHenry, of Adrian county, James S. Barnes, of Jasper Co., and others, to the rebel House. All of these parties are in Price's army.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. The other day the Federal forces in Fort Pickens opened their batteries on the rebels in Pensacola. After a bombardment of about twenty hours, the rebels showed signs of weakening, so that troops from the Federal side were sent to make a lodgment on the main land. They did so successfully, and Pensacola, together with all connected therewith, was captured by the Federal troops.

Ben McCulloch is now marching north from Arkansas with a very large force. The object is evidently to create a diversion of Federal troops from Kentucky.

The great flotilla, built for operations against the rebels along the Mississippi River, is now about ready for use. The expedition will be fully appointed.

On Thursday last, the town of Warsaw, Mo., was burned by rebel marauders to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federal forces. A late number of the Richmond (Va.) Whig has been received here. It is woefully despondent in regard to the future prospects of the Confederates. It sees nothing ahead but defeat, disaster and ruin.

St. Louis, Nov. 25. The Confederate forces in front of Fairfax are falling back, and the Federal troops are extending their lines.

The last heard of Gen. Price, he was near the Osage river, marching his forces to the northward.

New York, Nov. 26. The North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning.

Lieut. Robt. N. Scott was arrested for treason. Col. Buchanan applied for his release, and promised to deliver him to the authorities at Washington, but the request was not complied with. [Lieut. Scott was lately stationed at Fort Townsend.]

The Government has given a permit for the re-opening of the trade between Port Tobacco and Baltimore. [This is the second permit of the kind that has been granted. News was received a few days ago that parties in Rhode Island had been allowed to supply the Union men of North Carolina with the necessaries of life.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d announces

the removal of five thousand Yankee prisoners to Tusculoo and Salisbury. [This must be regarded as another change in the programme of the rebel Southern movement. Do they find Virginia no longer tenable?]

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st states that intense excitement prevailed there in relation to the threatened attack of the Federals.

There was a large number of troops and seventy cannons at Columbia.

The Government has advised that Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans were in a panic. Families were packing up and in readiness to leave when the Yankees approached.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Centerville reports that there were 60,000 troops there, which is supposed to be about half the rebel force on the Potomac. Johnston was in command; provisions were plenty. The troops were tolerably well armed and clothed.

Count de Villenar was assigned to a position on Gen. McClellan's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Thomas Brazz, of North Carolina, has been appointed Rebel Attorney General, in place of Benjamin, made Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. The Norfolk Day Book publishes advice from Richmond that, in an engagement at Pensacola, the frigates Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae. The vessels received damages and were compelled to haul off.

Fort Pickens was firing hot shot, and had set the Pensacola Navy Yard three times on fire, and entirely destroyed the town of Warrington.

New York, Nov. 26. A letter from Key West states that the privateer Bourgeois had been captured near Alaco. Capt. Gilbert says the commander threw overboard his ammunition.

Nov. 27th.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from England with 30,000 stand of arms for the Government.

A Richmond dispatch reports that there are 3000 Unionists in the mountains of East Tennessee, under the command of "Parson" Brownlow and Major Gilliam, where they are doing more mischief than the Yankees in Kentucky.

St. Louis, Nov. 26. The Rebels in Columbus, Kentucky, are making great preparations for defense. The Confederate forces at that place are hourly expecting an attack from the Federal troops, which are marching thither in strong force.

The bombardment and capture of Pensacola and surrounding points, resulted in the burning of the village of Warrington. [Note.—Warrington is the name of the village or hamlet outside the Navy Yard at Pensacola. The town of Pensacola proper is some seven miles from the Navy Yard, but the capture of the latter must have preceded by the capture of all the rebel batteries which defended the town of Pensacola.]

Immense excitement has been caused by the action of the Federal troops throughout the Southern cities, and the citizens of the most prominent towns are preparing to leave in large numbers.

Gen. Price, of the rebel forces in Arkansas and Missouri, crossed the Osage River on the 23d inst., on his march to the North. The Federal troops, under the immediate command of General Hunter, in large force, were prepared to meet him at a short distance from Sedalia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. A large number of the Creek Indians have arrayed themselves against the Southern Confederacy, refusing the overtures of Gen. Pike, of Arkansas. They are in force with 6,000 men, and the Little Rock Democrat is awfully alarmed. The seceded had better have let the red man alone.

A path-to-holla, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of 3,000 Indians, in arms against the South. He ordered McCluskey to take down the Confederate flag, which was done, and the Stars and Stripes were run up in its place. About Van Buren and Fort Smith, Arkansas, there is the great alarm and excitement. The Creek Chief had ordered the women and children to leave North Fork, as he intended to sack and burn the village.

A letter from a captured Federal officer at Richmond, received in Boston, says that Mr. Ely, of New York, has been "honored" to a great extent by the Confederates, Governors of States, members of the Confederate Congress, in squads, who were acquainted with him in Washington, and distinguished gentlemen from every section of the South, have given him the consideration due to his former position. This important visitation was kept up until it became a burthen instead of a pleasure, when it was curtailed by order of Gen. Winder, in charge of the post, at the request of Mr. Ely himself.

Reports that Gen. Scott is in good health are false. He is afflicted with dropsy, and the other day, from trouble on hearing of the disastrous battle at Edwards Ferry, had an attack of vertigo, from which he did not expect to recover. His physicians apprehend that he may suddenly die of apoplexy. The veteran will soon sail for Europe to join Mrs. Scott, who has been in Paris for several years. He will not survive to return to America.

Fourteen of the Massachusetts regiments are armed with the Enfield rifled muskets, eight have the Springfield smooth bore muskets, and two the Springfield rifled muskets.

The Twenty-fifth regiment, of Albany, having been three months at the seat of war, are reorganizing for another trial.

In the free States there are 3,788,000 white males between the ages of 18 and 45, and 1,455,000 in the slaveholding States.

The Montreal Herald says there have settled in Montreal, as "refugees" from the United States, a gentleman from Florida, a banker from New York, (with \$250,000) and two others, men of means and property. They seek (adds the editor) to be naturalized as British subjects.

A Border State Union man writes in the following urgent style: For God's sake try to wake up ye Northern people. You all seem to us to be half asleep. You say, "we can put two soldiers into the field to their one." You say it—and they do it. You say it and they do it. You are contending with a man, and you measure your effort by the strength of a half-grown boy."

Ezekiel Woodman, of Chelsea, Mass., "got off" the following price quadrum, at Boston, last week: "Q.—Why is a water lily like a whale? A.—Because it comes to the surface to breathe—which so tickled "a committee" that Ezekiel received a hundred-dollar gold watch as a reward of merit.

"It" exclaimed an active politician in a speech at Lebanon a few weeks ago, "our fathers of the revolution were right in '76, the secessionists are right now." Oh, of course. If it was right for the fathers to establish this great Government, it is of course must be right for the sons to destroy it. Isn't that too plain for argument?"

The Levant Herald states that the new Sultan of Turkey is a rigid teetotaler, and does not even smoke, and that he is a good farmer, singer, shot, and pianist.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The appointment of Gov. Morgan, of N. Y., to be a Major General, has brought great embarrassment upon the Government. Demands are being daily made that Governors of other States shall be alike honored. The cost of a Major General, including his Staff, is about twenty thousand a year. That perfect brick, young Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has positively declined both the honors and profits of a Major Generalship.

The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.

The utopia of the cheap press has been reached in a Farthing News. The force of cheapness can no further go.

In Rues's monks and bishops cannot marry, but simple priests may. A priest, however, when his wife dies, must not marry a second time; and hence the Russian proverb, "Happy as a priest's wife."

The Secretary of War has had sent to him for payment the washing bill of a female prisoner taken in her own house in Washington. Ought the Secretary to pay it?

Henry Ward Beecher, for a clergyman, uses some beautiful language. He recently said: "Slavery will go to hell where it came from. We shall conquer the rebels, not in our own strength, but the Almighty Lord will lay them over our knees, and we will spank them in the natural order of Providence."

Thomas B. Clay, of Ky., eldest son of Henry Clay, is in Washington. He was warmly welcomed by the President and prominent citizens of the District. He expresses confidence in the ultimate success of the Union army, and believes Kentucky can never be forced to succumb to traitors.

Hundreds of those exceedingly sensitive Kentuckians who so eloquently proclaimed that they could never take up arms against the Southern States, inasmuch as those States were Kentucky's sisters, have now taken up arms for the conquest of Kentucky herself. Isn't that enough to make the devil laugh?

A lady just returned from one of the southern counties of Virginia says that all the schools have been broken up long ago; the boys are in the army, and the girls are at home knitting socks; that wherever you go the ladies meet you at their doors and gates with the needles going; the servants in the house and on the plantation are equally ambitious.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the extatic bliss of courting? You didn't! then you had better get a little gal-a-tory!

How often do men mistake the love of their own opinions for the love of truth!

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE! STEILACOOM, W. T. NOW OPEN WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NEEDED. A large number of the Creek Indians have arrayed themselves against the Southern Confederacy, refusing the overtures of Gen. Pike, of Arkansas. They are in force with 6,000 men, and the Little Rock Democrat is awfully alarmed.

DR. O. HOWLAND. BEGS TO LEAVE TO INFORM THE citizens of Puget County that he has opened a Dispensary at STEILACOOM, W. T., where he will attend to all cases of each week.

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, barques Ori, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as are fresh 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, RIFLE BUTTERS, &c., &c. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO OF EVERY KIND.

These who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to. Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business. Call and examine our stock. PINKUS & CO., 5-11 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. PHILIP REAG.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, when said 75 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 accomplish this, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system, and we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system, and we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system.

Hence, we hope you will settle your debt with us. STEILACOOM, Sept. 27, 1861. PINKUS & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business in this place, and in a proper and satisfactory manner. Good healthy horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public. Also, a fine spring BOGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country. STABLES furnished at moderate rates. CHARLES STEWART.

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any war of the United States, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1852, or their children who were under 21 years of age at that date, or soldiers who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents applying for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to. L. B. LLOYD & CO., Attorneys for Claims, Puget Sound, Steilacoom, Wash. Land. Agents to any of the States of Department. Washington City, Dec. 20, 1861.

Business Cards.

NAGHNESS HOTEL, At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom. RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.

Board without lodging.....\$4.00 Board with lodging..... 5.00 Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each. Mrs. ANNA CARRNEY, 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. J. V. MEEKER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Steilacoom, W. T.

Cells from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. F. J. MOOREY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., STEILACOOM, W. T.

FRANK CLARK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T.

H. 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. STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC. STEILACOOM, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Type, Presses, Printing Material, INKS, CARD STOCK, &c., Nos. 412 to 417 Clay Street, (OPPOSITE FRANK BARNES') SAN FRANCISCO.

W. PAULSEN & SON, 123 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Agents for James Couser & Son's 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.

K. CROSBY, JR., L. C. GRAY, C. CROSBY, & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS. Tom Water, W. T.

J. A. WEBER, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice. Stewart Street, near Portico, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and STEILACOOM, W. T.

Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and the Sound. A. M. GILMAN & CO., S. A. BAYNE, A. GILMAN & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS, No. 88 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. BANCROFT, A. L. BANCROFT, H. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, Bookellers 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. 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

STAGE AND LIVERY STABLE STEILACOOM, W. T. WINSOR & LAMAR, Proprietors.

S. McCAW & CO. Offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of good Liquors.

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 STRUPS, 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. H. G. WILLIAMSON.

San Francisco Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS for all kinds of land and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices. J. D. ARTHUR & SON, 242 1/2 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 1842, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall send at low prices as far as the 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 117 Market St., San Francisco. And JOHN HALL, 117 Blackstone St., Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ! AND BE ASSURED THAT DR. PARREIRA'S GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY, Now known and approved by us for over FIFTY YEARS!

It remains triumphant over all the malarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effect to the system. This remedy is PURELY VEGETABLE, quick in effect, and certain to cure, acting on the system 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.

General Agent, 75 Davis St., San Francisco, and by Druggists throughout the State and Oregon. SINGLER & MOODY, Agents, Steilacoom Bay.

WIRE ROPE

IS 50 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 Goy Ropes, Perry Ropes, and for leading heavy deep shafts and hoisting machinery, or for any other use, as the rope will be strong, lasting, and standing purpose, will often do better service by cutting Wire Rope through the rigging.

Circular, with scales of weight, size, strength and list of prices attached, will be forwarded to those who apply. We can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope. Address the manufacturer, PATENT WIRE ROPE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS, 417 Clay Street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO No. 47 Montgomery Street, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF NUSH.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WILL DO BETTER WORK, WITH GREATER EASE, and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines are 100 per cent. cheaper than any other kind at 50. I am now selling our

Best and Cheapest Extra Family Sewing Machine for Families, adapted to light manufacturing purposes, at 50.

Do not allow yourself to purchase a cheap Sewing Machine, either double or single thread, and of which will wear. All cheap Sewing 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 cheap Sewing Machine.

J. H. DUNNELL, 47 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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 in order at short notice, and forwarded in any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to. GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial St., Steilacoom.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WHEAT, and other articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned. A residence in this city for over ten years, and an intimate acquaintance with the business of nearly the entire length of time, and considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally send to make purchases through the agency of a reliable party; or who may be desiring for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who interest themselves in him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or the order. These desirable information concerning the undersigned are addressed to Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco; J. H. Ogden & Co., San Francisco; C. Langley, Druggist, First, Fourth & Co., San Francisco; Isa F. Rankin, Room, Druggist & Co., 2nd and 3rd Sts., San Francisco; J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, North Market St.; and the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Flour, Raisins, and other articles, will be attended to by competent persons. E. S. FRISBEE, Commission and Purchasing Agent, 610 Washington St., San Francisco. Opposite Wagner's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW STYLE

IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME! No Lintier Pad used on NEW STYLE MACHINE! The New Style Hemmer

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESS! IMPROVED MACHINES! PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

THE MESSRS. WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overalls, Coats, Suits, &c. They save you from forty to fifty cents, and are turning out the finest goods in the market.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S H. & L. AXLE-GREASE. A CARD. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to the public that they have been favored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a FIRST PRIZE 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 advertiser to have their name distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (withstanding the overwhelming importance of an article from the East competing with this) the quality of the best and Cheapest Extra Family Sewing Machine for Families, adapted to light manufacturing purposes, at 50.

Do not allow yourself to purchase a cheap Sewing Machine, either double or single thread, and of which will wear. All cheap Sewing 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 cheap Sewing Machine.

J. H. DUNNELL, 47 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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 in order at short notice, and forwarded in any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to. GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial St., Steilacoom.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP SAN FRANCISCO. (First Street.) WE COOPER TO MANUFACTURE, AND the above well-known establishments, STEAM ENGINES, QUARTS FLOUR, AND SAWMILLS.

And other Machinery of every description, and also and Brass Castings of all kinds. From the long experience we have had in the construction of all kinds of machinery, and the very large collection of patterns in our possession, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best quality of work will be found to be of the highest order, and we are prepared to supply the public with the most reliable and durable machinery at the lowest rates. Orders for all kinds of work, made to the strictest order, and forwarded in any part of the country. GORDON, HARRISON & BARNES, Sole Agents, 4th St., San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Butter Making.

S. L. Wattle, of Delaware county, N. Y., gives in the Country Gentleman the details of his method of putting down butter during the summer for winter use.

1. The cows are milked regularly at the same hour morning and evening. The milk is not allowed to stand long in the milk pails after milking, but is immediately carried to the milk-room and strained into tin pans.

2. The milk-room is above ground and in the summer time kept as cool as possible and well aired. The milk is left to stand in the pans from thirty to thirty-six hours—and then the cream is taken off.

3. The cream is put in large tin pails with covers, and if the weather is warm the cream pails are set in the cellar to cool the cream.

4. The intention is, always to skim the milk before it gets much sour. Cream rises in pans set as above stated very quickly, and the sooner it is taken off after it is risen the better, both for the quality and quantity of the butter made from it.

5. Our women have a way of taking off the cream without the use of a skimmer. They use a knife only. They run the knife around the milk in the pan to separate the cream from the sides of the pan.

6. The churning is performed every day. The cream taken off one day is churned the next morning. The common crank churn is used and is worked by dog power, and because it is more convenient to wash the butter in than the barrel or dash churn.

7. After the butter has come, the buttermilk is immediately drawn off through a hole in the end of the churn, and then about half a pail of cold water is thrown into the churn on the butter.

8. The butter is then taken from the churn and put in the butter bowl and weighed, and it is then salted with one ounce of Ashton salt to a pound of butter.

9. The firkins are prepared for use by filling them with water, and letting them soak eight or ten days. They are then scalded with hot water and rinsed, and after that the inside of the firkin is rubbed with a lump of salt, and it is ready for use, and filled with butter within an inch of the top.

10. Dairies made in this way have frequently been kept at home, in the cellar, as late as March of the following season before they were sold, and have stood all the tests of time and different markets and climates.

11. The striped bug.—One of the best remedies for the striped bug in melon and cucumber patches, consists in arranging the hatching of spring chickens so as to bring out the brood about the time that the bugs appear, and then set one or more coops, according to the size of the melon patch, among the vines or hills, each coop containing a brood of small chickens freely running in and out of the coop, but keeping the dam carefully confined.

12. Blight on the melon.—This disease can be cured by the use of sulphate. A sulphate should be given in the morning, and in three days, if the blight is not from frost, repeat the dose. It is seldom necessary to give the fourth dose.

Sending Buds by Mail.

Since the postage law has been amended so as to allow the transmission of buds and grafts by mail at a cheap rate, many more than formerly will be forwarded in this way. The question is often asked, "How far can you send buds safely by mail?" The answer must depend greatly on circumstances.

There are two ways of putting them upon in oil-silk cases, made by making a water tight covering of the oil silk, by wrapping it around the sides and ends, and closing every crack by passing fine thread many times around, until no moisture can escape from within.

Another mode of packing is in damp moss, a safer mode, but more expensive, as the moss in which they are imbedded should weigh nearly as much as the shoots.

There are many kinds of garden seeds, wanted in small quantities, that may be more cheaply purchased at seed stores than raised at home. There are others which every farmer or gardener may raise and save for himself.

Always select the best seed where the supply is abundant. If earliness is desirable in the variety, take those which ripen first.

There are some seeds which farmers pay considerable sums for, which they might as well raise for themselves. We do not allude to corn, wheat, &c., which should not only be home raised, but should be as carefully selected for improvement as garden seeds.

The seed of all crops, when ripe, and before they begin to scatter, should be cut, tied in neat bundles, distinctly marked, the name and date, and placed in a dry apartment. When quite dry, they should be threshed or shelled, and neatly put up in cotton or paper bags, and placed beyond the reach of depositories.

Transplanting.—Seedlings may be safely transplanted, in hot and dry weather, if shaded for a few days by a common flower pot. The hole at the bottom serves as a chimney. Towards evening take off the pot, and replace it in the morning. Raise the side by a stone placed under, as the plant becomes established, and finally remove it altogether. The pot keeps the ground moist, and is much better than watering.

Shipping Advertisements.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I., TOUCHING AT SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND.

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.

BALCH & WEBBER'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN Puget Sound AND San Francisco.

Is composed of the Ship HANCOCK, 500 Tons, FREEMAN TRASK, Commander.

Ship HANCOCK, 500 Tons, FREEMAN TRASK, Commander. And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and generally capable pilots, 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 Coast from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully routed at the lowest rates and promptly delivered at San Francisco and Puget Sound.

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 returned free of express charge.

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.

CURE IS AT HAND! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, Scorbatic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin diseases will be speedily overcome. It acts by restoring, but not by destroying, the system as salt enters most, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsy. The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success.

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. In these complaints, the Ointment acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glanular Swellings. In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that renders it magic.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy. This last named disease is commonly produced by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever so soon lead to a fatal termination.

Gout and Rheumatism. May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this proceeding may be done for some time. It is so easy to smear it on the skin only, it may be got into the system.

Indiscretion of Youth. Sore, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with lard spread with the ointment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Scrofulous Sores, &c.

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority. Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Durability. 3d. Uncomplicated and simplicity of operation. 4th. Comparative noiseless movement. 5th. Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s REPRINT OF THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

EDWARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz: 1. The London Quarterly Review, (Quarterly), 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Bimonthly), 3. The North British Review, (Pro-Church), 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal), 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Tory, and Radical, but politics form only one of the features of the character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being constantly and intelligently read by 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 is possibly to be obtained from any other source.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers, gives the reader the opportunity of procuring as many as they can be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum, \$5 00 For any two of the four Reviews, " " 10 00 For any three of the four Reviews, " " 15 00 For all four of the four Reviews, " " 20 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, " " 5 00 For Blackwood and one Review, " " 7 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, " " 9 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, " " 11 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " " 13 00 Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be given to every subscriber who orders a copy of more of the above works. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews, for \$13, and so on.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture, By HENRY STIMPSON, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. Lists of plants, and other interesting facts.

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

\$5 for the Two Volumes! With steel and colored plates. Chicago and Washington, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, [post paid] \$8. This is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS. FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS. Fish the following Popular and Scientific Series, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.

"The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reform." A first class Weekly Pictorial newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertaining, Improvement and Progress. Its columns contain original Essays, historical, biographical and descriptive Sketches of travel and adventure, poetry, paintings, music, sculpture, &c.; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture, physiology, education and every topic which interests the human mind. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

"The American Pharmaceutical Journal." A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to pharmacy, education, medicine, psychology, mechanics, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance.

"The American Phrenological Journal." A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to phrenology, education, magnetism, psychology, mechanics, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance.

For Three Dollars, a copy of each of the above-named Journals will be sent one year.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority. Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Durability. 3d. Uncomplicated and simplicity of operation. 4th. Comparative noiseless movement. 5th. Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family use, from the lightest needle to the heaviest needle; they equally well sew silk, flax, woolen, and cotton goods; so-ming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, and on buttons, and the like various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of work. The hammer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and smoothly stretched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dress-makers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, cloaks, mottos, collars, hats, caps, combs, ladies' garters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single month.

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail. We have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wheeler & Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 103 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be sent by every steamer from New York, by E. C. Haplin, Agent in San Francisco.

CHARLES PROSCH, Puget Sound Herald Office, Agent in Steilacoom.

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

\$60 and upward! \$60 and upward! \$60 and upward!

Over 20 per cent. Discount. Over 20 per cent. Discount. Over 20 per cent. Discount.

FROM OUR FORMER PRICES! THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the introduction of our NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES in the State of California, has induced us to procure certain unexpired and valuable patents to enable us to force upon the public certain inferior articles so called

"CHEAP MACHINES" which, either by legal injunctions or from their own inherent defects, have long since died out in the Eastern States.

IT IS OUR DETERMINATION TO SUPPLY A Good Machine AT A LOW PRICE,

that the purchaser may not, as in past seasons, experience the purchase of one of the so-called "Cheap Sewing Machines" at a dear bargain and waste of money.

THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, AND THE FACT THAT

Over 50,000 have been already sold, and are daily and hourly being sold in every quarter of the globe, guaranteeing their superior action, perfect operation and wonderful simplicity.

THEIR UNDENIABLE SUPERIORITY, IS THE BEST EVIDENCE we can adduce of their merits.

The highest efforts of inventive genius, the most perfect application of mechanical skill, and the best practical result of an unobstructed mind.

PRE-EMINENCE ABOVE ALL OTHERS. Are combined in the GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

That this pre-eminence has been attained is incontrovertibly evidenced in their unprecedented and increasing sale, and the UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

ATTENDING THEM AT All the Fairs of 1860, Where, against the most powerful and unrelenting opposition of rival Machines, they have every instance received the FIRST PREMIUM OVER

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, HOWE, And all other Shuttle Machines.

For a Circular of our Reduced Prices, Cut, sample of Sewing, &c., &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent, 230 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J. St., Sacramento City; J. ALBERT, 116 Second St., Marysville; J. L. WOODMAN, Main St., Stockton; J. LEWIS, Santa Clara St., San Jose; S. D. TOWNE, Petaluma; Mrs. JAMES HARTER, Sonoma; GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan; J. F. BARRS, Placerville; D. E. GORDON, Wacareville; T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson, 12-1/2

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento Street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, For the permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war, chief surgeon to the 2nd Regiment of Honvéd, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth, Hungary; late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases peculiar to women and children.

Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

A TRIESTE OF MARRIED WOMEN. The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is no often met with in life, but testimonials, prompted by the finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their lives in philanthropic devotion to the relief of the sick and suffering. Empiricism shows the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, engaging persons to the work of their own optical charlatanisms. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, was deemed to be "a simple of life" who, by the heavy hand of disease, was rendered blind in his former health. Believed from his terrible situation, and inspired by a spiritual power, he has known his case and his remedial agent, and his statement is substantiated by a Notary Public. The demands of charity imperatively demanded its publicity, and his own words to warn the unwary that to consult the work of a physician of whom success of this case was by him.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSUMPTION. The almost insupportable pain that has been endured in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from the same disease the account 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 increased to the more shadow of my former self. At this time

San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fall Dr. Crozer, Consumption, had already passed upon my vital condition, 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 smother my path by the grave, and most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and in a few weeks I was perfectly sound. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude which 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 ball in Gilead, and there is a physician here.

[S.] HENRY WESSLING. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1860. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California. [S.] F. J. THIBAUD, 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 bearing witness to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay. [S.] A. ROSENHEIM. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1860. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California. [S.] F. J. THIBAUD, 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 is successful in curing 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 ball in Gilead, and there is a physician here.

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REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF MEDICAL RELIEF. Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the disease of quinsy, having received a permanent relief from their sufferings which is obtained, feels it his duty to this public to express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Before entering the military service, I was afflicted with the disease of quinsy, and in several instances, I was almost suffocated by the disease. My health was so impaired, that I could not perform my duty. I consulted Dr. L. J. Czapkay, who, after examining me, advised me to use his medicine, which almost immediately relieved me of the pain and distress in my throat. I was cured by the result. 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 ball in Gilead, and there is a physician here.

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