



THE PUGET SOUND HERALD is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

L. P. FISHER, 600 Washington st., San Francisco. Is authorized to act as Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and remitting for the same.

PUGET SOUND HERALD. STEILACOOM, W. T. Thursday Evening, June 11, 1863.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, J. O. RAYNOR, OF CLARKE COUNTY.

END OF VOLUCER FIVE.—The present number completes the fifth volume of the PUGET SOUND HERALD. Until the end of the Congressional canvass upon which we are now entering, we shall continue it without interruption; after which we shall suspend it for a few weeks, in order to enable us to make new arrangements, which we have for some time had in contemplation, for its future management.

RECAPITULATION.—The season for berrying having arrived, frequent excursions are made by our citizens, of both sexes and all ages, to the strawberry patches on Nisqually Plain. Three weeks have now elapsed since the first ripe berries appeared, and they are not yet exhausted.

THE FOURTH AT SEATTLE.—Among the attractions promised by the people of Seattle, on the coming National Anniversary, is a Ball to be given by Mr. A. P. Delin, the popular proprietor of the What Cheer House.

WEDNESDAY.—Hon. H. M. McGill, who was announced in our columns last week as an independent candidate for Congress, waited upon us in person and requested the withdrawal of his name.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—During the past few weeks there have been several sales of real estate, in town and country, at a wide range of prices, at auction, in Steilacoom.

THE PACIFIC MONTHLY.—This is now the title of the magazine formerly known as the Harpian. A change has been made in the name only; the quantity and quality of the matter being about the same.

ACCIDENT TO THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—When on her return from below, last week, the Eliza Anderson met with an accident to her machinery near Port Angeles, and was compelled to return to Victoria for repairs.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

We have only time, this week, to take a cursory glance at the candidates presented for the suffrages of our citizens for Delegate to Congress. The first of these, Mr. J. O. Raynor, an unequalled Union man, and the nominee of the Union Convention, is an old and much respected citizen of Vancouver, Clarke Co., where he has for many years taught school for a livelihood.

OF G. E. Cole, the Copperhead candidate, little or nothing can be said to commend him to the support of Union-loving men, or those who have the interests of the Territory at heart. He is a resident of Idaho, we are informed, and not of Washington.

In mentioning Mr. Cole's nomination, on Saturday, we expressed our surprise that such a professed Union man should expect copperhead support; for, if he is sincere in his professions, we cannot see how a peace democrat can vote for him.

THE CANVAS.—The rival candidates, Messrs. Raynor and Cole, have entered upon the canvass, and are now, aided by their respective friends, engaged in electioneering throughout the Territory. Mr. Raynor went down the Sound on Wednesday to Whatcom, where he proposed to address the voters of that place and of San Juan, and inform himself of the character and wants of that section.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—It is quite time, we think, that steps should be taken to convene the Union County Convention of this county, for the nomination of county officers and representatives. Only a little more than four weeks remain until election day—barely sufficient for a good canvass.

ROW IN MOHONSON.—Under the head of "A bold Attempt at Kidnapping," the Salt Lake News has a long account of a woman named McMillen attempting the rescue of her daughters from the Mormons, in whose clutches they were.

REBEL STAR CHAMBER.—It has recently come out, in a controversy between the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Enquirer, that Jeff Davis has been empowered by the rebel Congress to suspend the habeas corpus wherever and whenever he pleased.

L. JAY S. TURNER, of Walla Walla, late Secretary of this Territory, has nominated himself an independent candidate for Congress. Go in and win, Turney—if you can.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

In this and other journals, in Oregon and California, some months since, attention was called to an important branch of industry that promised a rich return for the capital invested, but which no steps had been taken to develop. We refer to the production on this coast of resin, turpentine, and tur; articles of commerce heretofore supplied exclusively by the South.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Preparations are being made in nearly every town on the Sound for the celebration of the approaching National Anniversary. No intimation of a design to observe the day appropriately here has yet been given, and we presume there will be no attempt to do so.

REBEL AND FEDERAL FINANCES.—The Charleston Mercury concedes the Confederate debt in March last to be eight hundred millions of dollars. The Richmond Examiner a month later admits that it is fully one thousand millions of dollars.

EXPLORING PARTY.—A Washington dispatch states that a party consisting of Daniel G. Major of the National Observatory, Prof. Hesse, Col. A. H. Jones, and P. Hannay, are about to leave on a tour of exploration to examine the mineral resources of Pike's Peak, Nevada, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

THE REBELS AND McCLELLAN.—Now that the restoration of McClellan to command has ceased to be probable, the rebels, formerly so loud in their praise, have no hesitation in avowing their real estimate of his military abilities.

THE SMALL POX HAS ALMOST DISAPPEARED FROM RICHMOND, and the "camp itch" has, upon its place. The change is a matter of comparison, the itch being less dangerous and less tenacious than the small pox, and better adapted to the condition of the people, who have been obliged to scratch for a living for some time past.

THE NEGRO FEELING AT WASHINGTON, not being admitted to the parties of the Hayti ambassador, is well expressed by the contraband, who thus alluded to it in one of the colored journals: "Dese d—d furrin siggers link demas; better den de President. Masses Old Abe like de culter'd folks come into de White House set talks to dem like a fader, and here's dese cues won't look at em. I an't gwine to hab nuff'n here to do wid 'em, I am."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hundreds of contrabands are arriving at Nashville daily from the South. Secretary Chase is said to be an ardent aspirant for the next Presidential nomination.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN and her court have subscribed \$10,000 towards a fund for a monument to Columbus.

UP TO APRIL 21st the people of New York had subscribed \$30,000 for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

DR. BELLows credits Washington Territory with being the largest contributor to the Sanitary Fund in proportion to her population.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 25th March, 1863, five men were arrested for singing secession songs in the streets of New Orleans while returning from a fire.

THE AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE in Rhode Island will be two millions of dollars annually. This is pretty well for the smallest State in the Union.

W. H. SEWARD, JR., the youngest son of the Secretary of State, is about to go into the field as Lieutenant Colonel of the 94th Wisconsin Cavalry regiment.

CINCINNATI has lost its designation as "Porkopolis," and Chicago has fairly won the title, the latter packing 40,000 more hogs than the former the last season.

A CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE Richmond Enquirer proposes as a motto for the Confederate States, "Slavery, Inequality, and the rights of masters."

THE UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK has rented the Parish mansion, on Union square, for \$6,000 per year. They will fit it up for their meetings at an expense of \$10,000 more.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT statistics show the number of rebel prisoners who have died in Union hospitals since the commencement of the war to be over five thousand.

THE NATCHES (Miss.) Courier advertises a concert for the benefit of the Jefferson Asylum, to which the "admission is one dollar—two pairs of socks or gloves, socks preferred."

NEW ORLEANS is said to be fuller now of rebel spies than ever before. Almost everything that is said or done in the city is immediately reported to the rebels outside of the Union line.

IT IS STATED THAT THE PRINCE OF WALES sent a piece of his wedding cake to Mrs. Leffin, who divided it among her friends. Of course there will be no war with England that!

THE EDITOR OF THE Chattanooga Rebel says he has had the small-pox, the measles, and the itch, but he would rather have them around him than the Yankees. Such is the power of association!

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW COLLECTING NAMES of the more notorious rebels residing in Washington, with a view of sending them South without any delay, to enjoy the blessings of rebellion.

AMONG THE MANY BARBARITIES COMMITTED BY THE rebels must be reckoned their gift of Lieut. Barrett, of an Ohio regiment, 100 lashes, because he would not reveal the name of the leader of the expeditions into Georgia.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at Hartford, has 1,600 men constantly employed on arms for the Government. Sharp's Rifle Factory, about 500 hands are employed. The Government takes all the pieces off.

A BUTCHER IN JACKSON, (Ind.) destroyed his find out whether a gun was loaded, roared to the old plan—put his foot on the cocked blow in the muzzle. His foot slipped, and the gun was discharged, taking the upper part of his head away.

THE STONES ON THE CORNERS OF THE bobango, in Boston, are larger than any single stone in Cleopatra's Needle; and those used in the construction of the United States Treasury building in Washington are much heavier than any stone in Pompey's Pillar or the Pyramids of Egypt.

THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS to be immediately removed from Minnesota to a tract of land on the Upper Missouri river, off Fort Randall, several hundred miles from any white settlement, where they will be permitted the facility of cutting each other's throats; their hearts content.

THE VALUE OF THE SLAVES IN GEORGIA is \$350,000,000, or nearly half the amount of the whole taxable value of the State. The value of the land only slightly exceeds \$100,000,000. We thus slaves and set them at work at wages and the value of the land alone, were the State in peace, would in a few years exceed the present footing of its entire assessment.

ANOTHER OF THE INNUMERABLE APPLICATIONS OF iron, or its modified form of steel, appears in the form of enameled steel collars. They have been worn for a year or two in England, but have just beginning to come into general use in New York. Seen at even a short distance, they look like highly polished lines, differing from the article only in their greater lustre and cleanliness.

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VARIOUS MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse. The Tumwater People's Convention have come, conquered, and dispersed, and "great was the fall thereof!"

THE MOUNTAIN HAS LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE. The Tumwater People's Convention have come, conquered, and dispersed, and "great was the fall thereof!"

MR. RAYNOR is also here. On his first arrival he had few friends; but as people become acquainted with him, he grows in favor. He is a hard working advocate of Common Schools, and built the first school-house erected in this Territory, fourteen years ago; has earned an honest living by "teaching the young ideas how to shoot," besides laying up a snug competence for his family.

MR. MCGILL, our mutual friend, had much strength offered him; but as sensitive is he, and so patriotically devoted to the common cause of our country, that he would not run for fear of dividing the Union strength.

A LARGE MAJORITY of our citizens are loyal, and fondly attached to the Government and the Union, and have manifested their attachment by not only assuming the Federal taxes, but have also contributed more to the Sanitary Fund pro rata than any other people in our country.

THE CANDIDATES will leave for Steilacoom tomorrow, and thence proceed down the Sound. [They didn't come.—Ed. Herald.] Mr. Raynor is a working man, stands on his own merits, and as he received his nomination at the hands of an unimpaired Union Convention, solicits for him a cordial reception and support by all Union-loving friends on Puget Sound.

GIVING IT UP.—The New York Times, on the authority of advices from Paris, says the Mexican expedition was originally based upon the assumption that the U. S. Government was effectually broken up, and its power destroyed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies.

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

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE.—Having taken the Land Claim, and purchased the improvements thereon, known as the Bronson claim, about five miles from Steilacoom, in Pierce County, W. T., I hereby give notice to all persons claiming any right in said claim, to appear before me on the 15th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why they should not be required to pay for the same.

ARMY NOTICE. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1863, for the supply of FRESH BEEF to the United States Troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE, SEATTLE, W. T. A. P. DeLin, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Persons are HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under penalty of prosecution, from cutting down or felling any tree on my claim, adjoining the town of Steilacoom, on this date.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 7th day of May, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, at the Court House door, in Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to this market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of PROVISIONS, ETC., All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! Flowering Plants and Shrubbery in GREAT VARIETY! MARTIN JENSEN, FLORETICULTURE AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM.

REVENUE STAMPS. FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions. J. H. HUNSON.

Elk-Horn Market. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store, for the purpose of supplying the community with all kinds of choice MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c., at the lowest market prices for cash.

BLACKSMITHING. HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work with dispatch and at reasonable rates.

Fresh Meat! THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of FRESH BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON, which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE. I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 200 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the site of water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

UNION SOAP WORKS, STEILACOOM, W. T. J. V. MEEKER. MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP, AND varieties of TOILET SOAP.

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

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The Farmer's Corner.

Grooming Horses.

The modern rules for feeding and grooming horses, in the Russian cavalry, are: Rise at four; groom one hour with currycomb, brush and rubbing cloth. Give four quarts of water; then give five pounds of hay; then, at six, give two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve, give one gallon water, two quarts of oats, and five pounds of hay; at six P.M., give water, and five quarts of oats, and wash the legs in cold water, and rub till dry. Then untie the halter, untie it, and tie to a certain length, in a hard slip-knot, with two half hitches.

A failure to perform all this, in the most faithful manner, subjects the groom to severe punishment. The horses are on parade from eight to ten A.M., and from two to four P.M. This treatment and exercise, with six quarts of oats, and fifteen pounds of hay per diem, is sufficient to keep a horse in the best condition the year round; while many of our farmers feed more than double that quantity of oats, and the same amount of hay, in seven months. Now, the difference is undoubtedly out of waste of system. Precise regularity in time and quantity of feed has much to do with the appetite and power of digestion. The stomach of the horse will contract or expand with the quantity it receives. If it has not power to digest all the surplus, it must be disgorged, either by way of the piloric or cardiac. In horses, the surplus keeps up an expansion of the bowels, and much of the excrement is undigested nutrition. Irregular feeding makes irregular appetite. A hungry horse eats ravenously, swallowing much without sufficient mastication. Here is another loss. The size of the bowels to eject or retain their charge should correspond with the power of digestion and ejection of the stomach. The horse, with proper exercise, will discharge each meal at three different times, while some other animals discharge three meals at one time. This rule varies in animals of the same class, and explains the reason why some large men and horses are small eaters, and small ones are large eaters. This may be controlled to some extent, by giving precise quantities of food, at regular intervals, and regulating the exercise.

The warm blooded animal has an active discharging surface or skin, while the cold blooded possesses no discharging pores; hence the necessity and utility of grooming; the higher and warmer the blood, the more liable to fever, congestion and stagnation; and much depends on the condition of the surface to keep up an active circulation, as well as to untie and pass off the exhausted animal matter. Dandruff is exhausted animal matter, which accumulates on the unhealthy surface, which is passed off in a solid in place of a fluid condition.

Wool Growing.

The United States Economist remarks upon the prospect of a cotton crop as affected by the war, and reasons that there must be an increased demand and better prices for wool. Therefore, into what better channel can a farmer turn his industry than growing wool?

Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competition with cotton at 10 cents a pound. Now, cotton is about 90 cents, and it is believed by the most clear-headed men among us that if the war should cease within the next sixty or ninety days, cotton would go below 30 cents a pound for several years. The basis of the opinion is, that the great surplus of cotton goods which was on hand in all parts of Christendom at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been worked off; and that it would take years of peace to place the markets of the world in the same condition again. The cotton regions are so broken up and confused, the slave population so demoralized, and the channels of business so deranged, that it will take a long time before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly.

The prairie lands of Illinois are admirably adapted to wool growing. The largest flocks in Ohio are to-day fed upon prairie land similar to that of Illinois. It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep will not thrive upon low lands. All that is required is plenty of range, good pasture, and shelter from storms. The leaders of the rebellion are urging planters to raise grain and stock instead of cotton, and there can be no doubt but they are acting upon this advice. Wool must, therefore, for a long time to come, supply the demand for both cotton and wool, to a great extent; and if farmers of the West take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, it cannot fail to prove a full offset to the loss of the Southern market for their grain and stock. The increase of a flock of sheep will more than pay for the keeping, so that the clip is clear profit. Suppose a farmer pays six dollars a head for sheep, and the clip averages four pounds. The price of wool for the next year will, in all human probability, be not less than 70 cents per pound. At that rate it will be readily seen that the profit would be but little short of 50 per cent. There ought not to be a single healthy sheep slaughtered in the Northern States, until it is known what is to be the end of the rebellion.

Farmers of the West, buy every sheep that your means will enable you to buy. Sell none, nor kill any except the aged. The wool will bring you from 50 to 60 cents for the next three years; and for the present year you are sure of at least 70 cents.

Encouraging to Husbandmen. For many years there have not been so great inducements for farmers all over the country to put forth their best efforts to produce largely of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other stock, and grain and vegetables, as at present. The war in which the country is engaged, and which may, for anything that can now be seen to the contrary, continue for one, two or five years, has created an extra demand for horses, mules, beef, pork and wool, and taken from the farming districts many young men heretofore actively engaged in producing them.

The demand for horses for army and other purposes is such that the prices paid for them are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher than the same quality of horses sold for one year ago, and yet they are rising, and will continue to rise so long as the supply is inadequate to the demand. Farmers who give their attention to the raising of good horses will find it a remunerative business for the next few years. Cattle for beef, work and milk, though not materially higher than one year ago, must advance considerably in price in the year to come, or we much mistake the signs of the times.

Those who have large stocks, or who have the means to produce them, will do well to double their efforts, with a certainty of realizing large profits. Wool, and especially the coarser grades, has not been so high for many years as now, and it is still rising. We have heard the opinion expressed by intelligent gentlemen, in whose judgment in such matters we place much confidence, that should cotton continue as now, wool, in fair lots, will bring from eighty cents to a dollar per pound within the coming year.

In these facts the farmer will not fail to see much to encourage him to greater exertion to put into the market the greatest possible amount of the products of his farm, of whatever kind, and wisdom would dictate to many who are engaged in other pursuits the propriety of giving their best energies to the proper cultivation of the earth, with every assurance of a bountiful return.

Best Time to Cut Wheat.—From some experiments made by a club of ten farmers in Chester Co., Pa., it would seem that the best time to cut wheat is when the grain can be pressed between the thumb and finger, and leave nothing but the husk and thick pulp, without any fluid around the edges. If cut earlier, when there is a milky substance in the grain, there will be a loss; and if later, when the grain becomes hard, the weight per bushel is less, and the quality is not so good. In this particular case the wheat cut July 11th was the best; three days before or after this date made but little difference.

A work has been published in England entitled "The Prince Consort's Farms." It is devoted to a description of the farms and farming operations of the late Prince Consort, at Osborne, Balmoral and Windsor. The example of Prince Albert as a farmer, and the good influence he has exerted in this respect, are well worthy of this memorial, and will ever be a source of pride to the people of Great Britain.

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the farm was very large when the rebellion broke out, and consequently prices have not as yet been very much increased in the Northern and Western States. The foreign demand for grain increases from year to year, and it will probably be a long while before Europe will be able to produce enough to feed its people. The United States will be looked to to feed the hungry poor of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Demand and supply always have and always will govern and regulate the price of the products of the earth. Speculation may step in and control for a time, but not long. The time has come when everything produced by manual labor will command a remunerative price. Husbandry will be respected according to its importance to the other industrial interests of the country, and the profits derived therefrom.

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Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competition with cotton at 10 cents a pound. Now, cotton is about 90 cents, and it is believed by the most clear-headed men among us that if the war should cease within the next sixty or ninety days, cotton would go below 30 cents a pound for several years. The basis of the opinion is, that the great surplus of cotton goods which was on hand in all parts of Christendom at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been worked off; and that it would take years of peace to place the markets of the world in the same condition again. The cotton regions are so broken up and confused, the slave population so demoralized, and the channels of business so deranged, that it will take a long time before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly.

The prairie lands of Illinois are admirably adapted to wool growing. The largest flocks in Ohio are to-day fed upon prairie land similar to that of Illinois. It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep will not thrive upon low lands. All that is required is plenty of range, good pasture, and shelter from storms. The leaders of the rebellion are urging planters to raise grain and stock instead of cotton, and there can be no doubt but they are acting upon this advice. Wool must, therefore, for a long time to come, supply the demand for both cotton and wool, to a great extent; and if farmers of the West take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, it cannot fail to prove a full offset to the loss of the Southern market for their grain and stock. The increase of a flock of sheep will more than pay for the keeping, so that the clip is clear profit. Suppose a farmer pays six dollars a head for sheep, and the clip averages four pounds. The price of wool for the next year will, in all human probability, be not less than 70 cents per pound. At that rate it will be readily seen that the profit would be but little short of 50 per cent. There ought not to be a single healthy sheep slaughtered in the Northern States, until it is known what is to be the end of the rebellion.

Farmers of the West, buy every sheep that your means will enable you to buy. Sell none, nor kill any except the aged. The wool will bring you from 50 to 60 cents for the next three years; and for the present year you are sure of at least 70 cents.

Encouraging to Husbandmen. For many years there have not been so great inducements for farmers all over the country to put forth their best efforts to produce largely of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other stock, and grain and vegetables, as at present. The war in which the country is engaged, and which may, for anything that can now be seen to the contrary, continue for one, two or five years, has created an extra demand for horses, mules, beef, pork and wool, and taken from the farming districts many young men heretofore actively engaged in producing them.

The demand for horses for army and other purposes is such that the prices paid for them are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher than the same quality of horses sold for one year ago, and yet they are rising, and will continue to rise so long as the supply is inadequate to the demand. Farmers who give their attention to the raising of good horses will find it a remunerative business for the next few years. Cattle for beef, work and milk, though not materially higher than one year ago, must advance considerably in price in the year to come, or we much mistake the signs of the times.

Those who have large stocks, or who have the means to produce them, will do well to double their efforts, with a certainty of realizing large profits. Wool, and especially the coarser grades, has not been so high for many years as now, and it is still rising. We have heard the opinion expressed by intelligent gentlemen, in whose judgment in such matters we place much confidence, that should cotton continue as now, wool, in fair lots, will bring from eighty cents to a dollar per pound within the coming year.

In these facts the farmer will not fail to see much to encourage him to greater exertion to put into the market the greatest possible amount of the products of his farm, of whatever kind, and wisdom would dictate to many who are engaged in other pursuits the propriety of giving their best energies to the proper cultivation of the earth, with every assurance of a bountiful return.

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Agricultural Items.

TEST OF VALUE OF MANURE.—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., at the first Legislative Agricultural Meeting in Boston, remarking on the cow, said the test of the value of her products, as well with manure as with milk, was the quality of the food given her. He added, "You can get nothing out of her which you do not put in. An Englishman will buy a bullock keep him a time for his manure, and then sell him for what he gave, or less. Mr. Laves, of England, had made experiments in feeding cattle on cotton seed meal, and found that while a given quantity of voidings from the food was worth \$27.03, the same quantity produced from carrots and turnips was worth only 80 cents." In his opinion, the great secret of good farming was high feeding.

HAY REQUIRED FOR SHEEP.—One ton of good hay is thought sufficient to keep five sheep through the winter, by J. M. Smith of Somerset Co., Maine, who keeps about 150 fine-wooled sheep now averaging sixty lbs. per head. The time of feeding is about five months. Good care and shelter are given, and are considered very important requisites to profit.

Another farmer of the same county, S. Dinsmore, Esq., regards the feeding season as 100 days, and considers 2-1-4 lbs. of hay per day a sufficient amount for a sheep, taking the average of flocks. By improvements in breeding he now clears \$100 per year extra from the same number of sheep kept formerly, at the same expense for feeding.

TO STOP BLEEDING ON MAN OR BEAST.—Asa Kemper, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wh at flour and common salt in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours, or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, and was easily removed from the wound, which very soon healed.

POUNDER.—The scarcity and high price of hay in many parts of the country, owing to the dry weather, makes it doubly important to be economical in its use. Racks and other contrivances are essential to keep animals from wasting hay. It pays to cut up all hay and straw and wet it before feeding.

The Canadian Agriculturist says the best mode of preventing trees being barked by mice in winter is to keep the ground free of long grass, straw, &c. Treading down the snow a out the tree in winter is also recommended.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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 cases have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly produced by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go down bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to in Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills the drooping patient will ever find succor: the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment and Pills will ensure a permanent cure. The energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid voids, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining part twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same. The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From human motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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

- Bad Legs (Chilblain) (Pustule) (Sore Throat) (Skin Disease)
Bad Breasts (Chilblain) (Gout) (Scrofulous Swellings) (Reury)
Bumps (Chapped hands) (Lambago) (New-blains) (Tumors)
Blisters (Contracted and Swollen) (Rheumatism) (Ulcers)
Bad Flow (Rif Joints) (Scalds) (Furuncles)
Coccyx (Rheumatism) (Sore Throat) (Ulcers)
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s., 1/2s., 3s., 6s., 12s., 1/6s., 2s., and 3s., each Pot.

\* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

W. GURTTIS & SONS, Druggists, Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V.L.

Useful Publications.

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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 also represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but possess far more of a 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.

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To Scientific and Practical Agriculture, By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to \$5 for the Two Volumes! When sent by mail (post paid) to California, Oregon and Washington, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, (post paid) \$6.

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Corner of Montgomery and Sutter sts., LICK'S NEW BUILDING, AND IN THE SAME BLOCK WITH THE New Masonic Temple.

Give them a call, or send your order and measure, and you shall not be disappointed. 4-31:3m

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY! SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

OR SASSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases which are caused by an impure state of the Blood.—This Blood and Liver Syrup is warranted to cure all Scrofulous and other Diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.

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

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

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church: OCEANVIEW, March 2, 1863. DEAR SIR:—Mr. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful. Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is for sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.

FISH'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, IT CURES DANDRUFF, and removes all dandruff and keeps the hair from falling out, and by its use restores the hair to its original color, and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

Enclose stamp in all letters of inquiry to pay return postage. Postage stamps, new issues, received for remittances at par. Postage stamps, old issue, taken at 30 cents on the dollar. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address J. STRATMAN, News Agent, San Francisco.

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