

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEELACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, July 31, 1862.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

MEMPHIS, July 14.

Gen. Curtis's entire command reached Helena, Ark., on the 11th. On the 4th, while the Illinois Thirteenth was coming down White river, they were fired on by guerrillas, seven miles below Grande Masse. Our troops returned the fire, killing 19; the rest fled. On the 11th, Gen. Curtis's advance, consisting of two regiments, was attacked by two regiments of Texas sharpshooters and a large force of infantry. After a sharp engagement, the Rebel cavalry broke and rode through their own infantry, throwing them into confusion, the fight terminating in a rout. The Rebels were pursued by our troops. We also took a large number of prisoners, but released them on parole.

Ten Rebels were buried on the field; our loss is 8 killed and 32 wounded. Rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss compared with ours.

Shell and canister from our howitzers did terrible execution.

Curtis's army is in good condition, notwithstanding short rations, long marches, &c. When they arrived at Helena, they had only three days supplies.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15. The city is under martial law. Able bodied citizens in Lexington and Fayette counties are held to report themselves at Court House Square forthwith.

Information considered reliable says that Morgan with the greater part of his forces is at Versailles, 12 miles distant.

Morgan with 1500 men crossed the Kentucky river, at Schroyck's Ferry, yesterday, en route for Versailles. There is sufficient force at Frankfort and Lexington to protect both places.

WASHINGTON, July 16th. The following is the text of sections of the Drafting Bill relative to negroes, which passed the Senate yesterday:

"The President is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States for the construction of fortifications, and for camp service, for which it may be expedient to use persons of African descent. Such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may designate. When any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person, who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemy, shall perform service as provided by this act, his family hereafter shall be free, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Persons of African descent under this law shall receive \$10 per month and one ration.

The Senate yesterday passed a drafting bill by which the President was authorized to call out the entire military force of the country for a term not exceeding nine months. The bill also provides for the use of slaves of Rebels, and for turning freedmen in consequence of services. The Border States representatives have agreed in a reply to the President on the emancipation plan. It is represented as temperate and respectful. But they cannot, for reasons stated, endorse his policy, and believe the declaration of States to act upon and admit, will prolong the war; will recommend their States to give respectful consideration, but in no way to commit themselves to its support. Their reply was withheld until it was known which course would be adopted by the President on the Confiscation Bill.

Vicksburg, July 14. Bombardment has been discontinued, work on canal is continued but water falling so rapidly that it is feared the channel will not be turned until a rise occurs.

A dispatch from Fort Scott, dated July 8th, says a messenger from an Indian expedition near Fort Gibson reports detachments of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas regiments surprised, Col. Coffee's command of 600 Rebels captured, and all their ammunition, arms and camp equipage. There were thirty Rebels found dead on the field.

Our forces under Gen. Blunt have penetrated South as far as Kansas river.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 17. An expedition under Major Miller attacked the combined forces of Raines, Coffee, Hunter, Haver and Tracy, 1,600 strong, 8 miles beyond Fayetteville, Ark., Tuesday morning, completely routing them with a heavy loss. Our forces did not exceed over 600.

Passengers by Memphis boat report Gen. Price on Wednesday moved an artillery train across the Mississippi at Napoleon, Ark. An other battery crossed on Sunday evening. Squads of men were crossing from Pangosa, Mississippi, in same direction, apparently with a view of concentrating a force in Arkansas. Curtis's army is said to be greatly in need of clothing, many of them being without coats or shoes.

Chicago, July 17th. Rebel sources contradict the capture of Baton Rouge.

New York, July 17. The correspondent of the Times from army of the Potomac, dated 15th, says the position of the main body of the army near Harrison's Landing remains unchanged. It is reported that the main force of the Rebels is not less than 15 miles from our lines.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says reliable Richmond advices say Rebel troops are in great numbers, with abundant artillery and full of confidence.

Chicago, July 17. During a thunder storm on Monday night, a number of Rebel prisoners confined at Camp Norton, Indianapolis, escaped. Five were killed and a number wounded, some of whom died. Several were recaptured. It is not known how many escaped. Scouts are on their track.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17. The Petersburg Express of the 11th reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by Federal gunboats, and also announces death of Major Austin E. Smith, formerly Navy Agent in San Francisco, from wounds received in a late battle before Richmond.

New York, July 17. The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Tribune, writing under date 15th July, says the consequences of the threatening appearance of another Winchester. Brown and other matters belonging to the army have been removed to this place. Various rumors in regard to the movements of the enemy are reported. The Rebels were driven in below Winchester on the 14th. In anticipation of danger, the telegraph office is removed a mile this side, near Fortification. The friends of the south at Harrisonburg act as if they had heard good news, and express

confidence that the Rebels will make another raid in the valley of Shenandoah before many days.

There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce conflict before week ends. It is rumored that Jackson with half the army, which he took to Richmond has suddenly returned, and has been reinforced by Emeron's guerrillas, which infest the country.

WASHINGTON, July 18. The President being opposed to the Confiscation Bill, as passed by Congress, a resolution has passed both houses to-day that any punishment under the act shall not work forfeiture of offend er's property beyond his natural life.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. On the 12th ult., Government gave notice that the Churches in Washington city would be taken possession of, to be used as hospitals. A dispatch subsequent to that date says "the diocesan residents of Washington are greatly exercised at the act of Gen. Wadsworth in seizing three accession Episcopal churches in that city for hospital purposes. The rebel vestrymen of Trinity Church are enraged at the seizure of their church.

Letters from England state that several vessels, including one or two steamers, were up for Victoria, and would leave crowded with passengers. The steamers were announced to stop at San Francisco on the way to Victoria.

Six persons have been condemned to be shot by the Military Commission, for violation of their parole, given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army. General Butler approved the sentence. The rebels will learn after a while that there is a Government to punish traitors as well as to protect citizens.

The Prince of Wales, in Egypt, has shown himself to possess qualities worthy of a true traveler. He travels without protection, and is a good deal, and rolls up his trousers and wades from the boat to the shore of the Nile, when most of his suite are carried on the backs of natives.

There is said to be a lady in a thousand miles from Annotook, Me., who left home to attend a ball on New Year's Eve. On account of the drifted state of the road, she was unable to return as soon as she anticipated, but by dint of perseverance, got within six miles of home, at the close of four days, and sent for her baby.

The wife of each soldier resident in the State, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, receives from the State five dollars per month, and each child under twelve years of age, \$3 per month. Should the soldier lose his life in the service, the same liberal bounty inures to his family so long as it may be needed. This care for the families of those who enlist has been the means of securing an excellent class of men.

Ex-Senator (now rebel) Benjamin is a noted gambler, and has wasted in his way the vast income which at one period he derived from his professional practice. On one occasion, after obtaining \$70,000 in a great case against the celebrated John Randolph Grimes, he set down for three days to a gambling table, and slid in that time won every dollar that sum from him. Slidell is celebrated for his skill at this business, and has accumulated much of his fortune, it is said, in this way.

In replying to the customary address presented to him on New Year's day, the King of Prussia said that "Prussia can calmly behold whatever events may arise from the state of things in non-European countries, because her army stands ready, firm and armed."

A singular punishment of public degradation was inflicted a few weeks ago at St. Petersburg, on Michael Michailoff, guilty of propagating seditious writings. A sword was formally broken over his back, and he was sent for six years to work in the Siberian mines.

Capt. Boyce, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, who has arrived at Evansville, Indiana, from Huntsville, Alabama, states Gen. Mitchell has granted passes to John Bell and Jere. Clemens to visit Washington, for the purpose of establishing peace in the Southwest.

The sword voted to Com. Wilkes by the city of Boston has been given to that gentleman; Major Wightman making a pertinent speech on the occasion. In the course of his reply, Com. Wilkes said that if the Trent affair were to be done again, he should at least as he did last November.

The Mobile Tribune states that a bitter jealousy exists between Gen. Butler and Port and Faragut. Faragut was said to have declared that without the presence of the fleet, he would not give one cent for the security of Butler's life, or that of the army. Gen. Butler was about to leave for the North, being fearful of his life.

Some spicy correspondence recently took place between Beuegard and Halleck. The former charged Halleck with putting off on him some of a rebel prisoner who had the small pox, with a view of breeding pestilence in the Rebel army. Halleck denied.

"When I can read my title clear"—"Good God! here is a Yankee!" So sang and exclaimed a female Rebel in a Norfolk church last Sunday, as in the midst of her hymn she looked around and saw a Federal officer in the same seat.

Jeff. Davis's Adjutant General publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male and white citizen in the South, and of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not.

The Louisville Journal says that the Rebels have no salt, yet they have managed to get into a tremendous pickle. Also that in Beauregard's proclamation we recognize his hardest "blows."

The Nashville Union terms the Rebel government "the great Southern Schekery."

The "Iron Brigade" is the new name given by McClellan's army to Gen. Sickles's New York Excelsior Brigade since the Battle of the Pines.

The Rebels rate their own forces at Richmond at ninety-five thousand men and McClellan's at one hundred and twenty thousand.

Over three thousand of the dead Rebels have been buried by our troops at Fair Oaks. One of the Rebel generals taken still refuses to give in his name.

Camp Douglas, Chicago, now embraces one hundred and fourteen acres. It contains 8,992 Rebels. Five hundred and ten have died or been discharged.

Among the women, says the New York Tribune, who have figured during the present war, and whose names will appear hereafter on the pages of history, is Mrs. Brownell, wife of Dr. J. D. Brownell, of the Chesapeake Island Volunteers, and cousin to the avenger of the lamented Ellsworth. Mrs. Brownell accompanied her husband to Newbern, and was in the midst of the battle at that place. On account of the suddenness of the engagement, the regiment had not brought out their colors. In this emergency Capt. Grant drew forth a small American flag from his bosom, and gave it to Mrs. Brownell, who held it up and cheered the

men as they rallied about it. Fifteen minutes afterwards, hearing that her husband had been wounded, she hastened to his side, and assisted in carrying him off the field to the hospital, where she nursed him, with all the other wounded men brought in. On one occasion she was insulted by a rebel officer, when she drew a revolver and shot him, wounding him badly. The fellow succeeded, however, in getting away. Mrs. Brownell is only twenty years of age, and a very charming lady. Her husband, though badly wounded, is doing well, and will soon be enabled to resume his duty.

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PINCUS & PACKSCHER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING, DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS, BOYS' CLOTHING, YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

HATS, CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS, CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, HIRTLER DUSTERS, &c., &c; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO OF EVERY KIND

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to. Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business. Call and examine our stock. PINCUS & PACKSCHER, Commercial st., Stellacoom, W. T.

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WINE, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS, ALMO, 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, Sole

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC merchandise in the United States.—Pianos from five to seven hundred dollars, of every variety of style; from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant finish, for \$1000. No house in the Union can compete for the number, variety and quality of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos, With or without tone frames, have, in their new scaled and improved action, a power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The new and most masterly have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate.

Horace Waters' Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament) superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Webster's and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from \$45 to \$125; for two sets of reeds, \$150; two sets of reeds, \$200; organ pedal has melodeons, \$250, \$275 and \$300—less a liberal discount.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS: Five stops, in rosewood case, \$160; 8 stops, do, do, \$180; 8 stops, with perforated, \$225; 12 stops, do, do, \$250; 12 stops, size larger, \$300; 15 stops, do, do, \$375. Each instrument warranted to give satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

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One of the largest and best assortments of Music now published. All the music and music-books published in the United States for sale at the established rates. The best of the best of all kinds of music, instruments and music merchandise at the lowest prices. Music sent wherever ordered, post paid. Catalogues sent by mail, without charge. Retail dealers, teachers, seminaries and libraries.

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons. The Piano came to hand, and in its first order. It is a beautiful instrument.—Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. John Hewitt, of Cortage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more—they will be more popular than any other make."

We have two of Water's Pianos in use in our seminary—one of which has been severely tested for three years—and we can testify to their good quality and durability.—W. O. & Co., Boston, Mass. The Melodeon has justly attracted my attention to you for your liberal discount.—Will do all I can for you in these parts.—Rev. J. M. McORMICK, Ypsilville, S. C.

H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your instruments for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument.—Also Rev. J. M. McORMICK, Brooklyn Heights, New York.

The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family.—accept my thanks for your instrument.—BANK COOPER, Warrenton, Broderick, O. P.

Rev. Mr. Hayes writes as follows:—Protestant Union N. Y. July 25th, 1858. Mr. WATERS Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon, safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance and the tone also. I hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season.

Topeka, Mo., July 25th 1858. HORACE WATERS, Esq.: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very low rate made in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. SMITH.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I request it to be in the lot of instruments in your place.—JAMES L. CLARK, Charleston, Va. Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our country.—LEWIS & LAUREN, Cambridge, Ga.

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

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Water's Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the best made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

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

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church: CINCINNATI, March 5, 1860.

Messrs. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: Dear Sirs:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know that 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 severely afflicted with Scrophula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running sores 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 to curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and the sores gradually 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.

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The Farmer's Corner.

Miasm and Malaria. Miasm and malaria are the great death agents throughout the largest portion of the habitable globe.

Miasm is malaria, but malaria is not miasm. Miasm is an emanation from decaying vegetation. Malaria is bad air, whatever may be its source. All impure air is malaria.

Miasm is so rarified by a sun of ninety degrees, that it rises rapidly above us, and is innocuous. The cool of the morning and evening of summer time condenses it, and causes it to fall to the surface of the earth, where it is breathed by man, and is the fruitful cause of pestilence, plague, and epidemic fevers.

While as a general rule it is better to sleep in apartments having a window and the fireplace open in all seasons, yet where miasm abounds, evidencing its presence by chills and fever, fever and ague, diarrhoea, and the like, it is better to sleep with closed windows than to have them open, because men are known to fatten in jails and small prison cells, while the breathing of malaria, a single night, has originated diseases which, from the violence of their action, are scarcely distinguishable from the effects of swallowing corrosive poison, as witnesses the National Hotel disease.

But although the air inside of a house is supplied from the outside, yet if the windows and outside doors are closed, it is at once heated by the indoor air, and carried to the ceiling, where it is above reach. The difference between the thermometer in our hall and the one outdoors, about five o'clock of a summer's morning, is ten degrees. Hence, during the prevalence of miasm, at least in August and September, it is better to close the chamber windows, but let an inner door and the fireplace be kept open.

A TALL ARTICLE.—A manufacturer and vendor of quack medicines recently wrote to a friend for a strong recommendation of his (the manufacturer's) "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty strong:

"Dear Sir:—The land comprising this farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get a living off it, and so stony, that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them sideways; but hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten acre field surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found that the rocks had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into five-foot sections in my back yard. I put half an ounce in the middle of a huckleberry swamp—in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son out of a millpond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes, four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in lottery."

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.—Those who have induced rheumatic attacks by a continued immersion of the hands in cold water, or from exposure to inclement weather, can effect a cure by bathing the hands in water in which potatoes with the skins on have been boiled. Wash the hands just before going to bed. In the morning you will feel much relieved.

Shipping Advertisements. FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner FLYING MIST, 150 Tons Capacity, Capt. Wm. Thompson, is up for freight or charter between San Francisco and Portland, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON. EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY. CAPITAL: \$1,000,000.

YOUNG ANIMALS IN EARLY WINTER.—If calves or colts be allowed to grow lean in early winter, they will not again recover flesh before the following summer without extraordinary care.

YEAST FOR HOME-MADE BREAD.—Roll one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and half an ounce of salt, in two gallsons for an hour. When nearly cold, bottle, and cork it closely.

TO MEASURE CORN AS A CUB.—H. L. B., in the Prairie Farmer, says it may be done by multiplying the length, breadth and height together to find the cubic feet, and the result will be bushels.

The Telescope and Pendulum.

It seems scarcely credible that that wonderful instrument which brings the most distant worlds under our curious ken should have had its origin in children's play; yet so it is. The children of a spectacle-maker in Middleburg were allowed, at times, probably on wet days, to play in their father's workshop. On one of these occasions they were amusing themselves with some spectacle-glasses, when one of them placed two together, one before the other, and looked through them at the weathercock on the neighboring steeple. To the child's astonishment, the vane appeared larger and nearer to it than when seen through one glass only. The father was called to see the sight, and struck with the singular fact, resolved to turn it to advantage. His first plan was to fix two glasses on a board, by means of brass rings, which might be brought nearer to each other or further off at pleasure. He was thus enabled to see distant objects better and more distinctly than before. The next improvement was to place the glasses in a tube, which may be termed the first telescope.

Galileo soon heard of it and applied it to astronomical purposes. The invention of this great instrument recalls to mind his accidental discovery of the pendulum. A correct time-measure had long been a desideratum in the world. Water clocks had been tried and found wanting; Alfred's candles would not do for the world at large.

Another lucky accident must supply the want; and it came as follows: The future great astronomer, though then only a young man, was in the Cathedral at Pisa. One of the vergers had been supplying a lamp with oil, which hung from the roof, and left it swinging to and fro; this caught Galileo's attention, and carefully noting it he observed that it vibrated in equal times, and first conceived the idea of applying it to the measurement of time. It is at him fifty years to complete his pendulum. After the telescope and pendulum, we can hardly pass over Sir Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravity, though it is too well known to require more than naming. An apple accidentally falling to the ground before his face revealed to him this mighty all-pervading secret of Nature! What vast results have sprung from these seeming trifles! Distant worlds have not only been discovered, but weighed and measured; the pathless ocean can now be travelled over with the same certainty as if guide-posts were erected every three or four miles; and time can be measured to the greatest nicety!

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PULSED SORE THROAT.—Apply poultices of lobelia (Indian tobacco) to the neck and upper part of the chest; change them as often as they get dry; make a wash for the throat of lobelia tea, (not too strong) a pint, dissolve in a lump of alum, the size of a hickory nut; sweeten with loaf sugar a little, wash the throat with this often. Care should be had that not too much runs into the stomach, as it produces vomiting. Lessen its use as the child recovers.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Magnificent Store! THE LEADING CLOTHING MEN OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK.

NEWSTON, HASTINGS & CO. HAVE OPENED THE LARGEST STORE IN SAN FRANCISCO, 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. 4-13:30

FISH'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT. It cures Itch, Eruptions, and restores the hair to its original color. It is the only hair restorative that cures the scalp, and restores the hair to its original color.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture, By HENRY DEVEREUX, F. R. S., of London, &c., and the late J. P. AUSTIN, Professor of Natural Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal octavo.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Hygiene, devoted to physiology, education, mesmerism, psychology, mechanics, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, Scorbatic Eruptions, or Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

THE AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to physiology, education, mesmerism, psychology, mechanics, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind.

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

THESE MACHINES IN 1858, were AWARDED GOLD MEDALS by the following Fairs and Institutions: Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, St. Louis, Maryland, Baltimore, Virginia, Richmond, Pennsylvania, California, Kentucky, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

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FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES, To all parts of the United States and Canada, and through the American and European Express and Exchange Company.

SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESS, To Oregon with monthly parties on the Northern coast by the Oregonian, and to California by the California.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

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San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fall, Dr. L. J. Czapka, from, had already visited upon my vital, I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physician held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was for me every to smooth my path to the grave, and I was, unfortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapka, and he, as I now well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotion that I experienced when I received the news of his arrival in San Francisco, and the joy that I felt in the recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the skill I would say, do not despair, for winter may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapka. There is a man in Gilead, and there is an physician here.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, in the County of San Francisco, in the State of California. HENRY WESSLING, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery street, San Francisco. The Institute is a complete and well equipped, and is open to all who desire to consult with a physician of the highest skill and capacity. The following letter, which emphatically speaks in favor of the Institute, is published in the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication: Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan. 17th, 1859.

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