

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

VOL. 1. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JAN. 7, 1867. NO. 42.

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
SEATTLE, W. T.

TERMS:

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

For One Year, - - - - - \$4 00
For Six Months, - - - - - 2 50
Per Month, - - - - - 50 Cents
Single Copies, - - - - - 25 Cents

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square (ten lines or less,) first insertion, \$ 2 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 1 00

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Legal advertisements, advertisements from a distance, and transient notices must be accompanied by the cash.

Legal Tender notes received at market value

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

AN ACT to refund certain duties.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to remit, or if paid to refund, any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United States, via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transit and detained by ice when the recent reciprocity treaty with Canada expired.
Approved, May 2, 1866.

AN ACT to provide for the better Organization of the Pay Department of the Navy.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the active list of the pay corps of the navy shall consist of eighty paymasters, forty passed assistant paymasters, and thirty assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters, and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters, and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have not heretofore been appointed and commissioned as assistant paymasters and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of assistant paymasters when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters, as aforesaid; subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and that their annual pay shall be, at sea, fifteen hundred dollars; on other duty, fourteen hundred dollars; on leave, or waiting orders, twelve hundred dollars.
Approved, May 3, 1866.

AN ACT concerning the Boundaries of the State of Nevada.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as provided for and consented to in the construction of the State of Nevada, all that territory and tract of land adjoining the present eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, and lying between the thirty-seventh and the forty-second degrees of north latitude and west of the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington, is hereby added to and made a part of the State of Nevada.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there is hereby added to and made a part of the State of Nevada all that extent of territory lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, at the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; and running

thence South on said degree of longitude to the middle of the river Colorado of the West; thence down the middle of said river to the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence northwesterly along said boundary of California to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; and thence east along said degree of latitude to the point of beginning: *Provided,* That the territory mentioned in this section shall not become a part of the State of Nevada until said State shall, through its legislature, consent thereto: *And provided further,* That all possessory rights acquired by citizens of the United States to mining claims, discovered, located, and originally recorded in compliance with the rules and regulations adopted by miners in the Pah-Ranagat and other mining districts in the Territory incorporated by the provisions of this act into the State of Nevada shall remain as valid subsisting mining claims; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as granting a title in fee to any mineral lands held by possessory titles in the mining States and Territories.
Approved, May 5, 1866.

AN ACT to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or his executors, for relief from responsibility on account of losses by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of government funds, vouchers, records, and papers in his charge, and for which such officer was and is held responsible: *Provided,* That an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever said court shall have ascertained the facts of any such loss to have been without fault or neglect on the part of any such officer, it shall make a decree, setting forth the amount thereof, upon which the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed as a credit in the settlement of his accounts.
Approved, May 9, 1866.

AN ACT to provide for suits, judgments, Business of the United States provisional court for the State of Louisiana.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all suits, causes, prosecutions and Proceedings in the United States provisional court for the State of Louisiana, with the records thereof, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the United States District court for the eastern district of Louisiana; and all suits, causes, prosecutions and proceedings so transferred shall be proceeded with in said court and tried and determined, and process and judgment issued and executed therein and by said court in the same manner and with like effect as if the same had been commenced originally in said district court: *Provided, however,* That any suit or proceeding so transferred, of which the circuit court could take jurisdiction under the laws of the United States, shall in like manner be heard in the circuit court held in said district.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case suits or proceedings are pending in said provisional court which could not have been instituted in said circuit or district court, the record shall remain in said district court without further action therein.
Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all judgments, orders, decrees, and decisions of the United States provisional court for the State of Louisiana, relating to the causes hereby transferred to the district of Louisiana, or to the circuit court held in said district, shall at once become the judgments, orders, decrees, and decisions of said district court, or said circuit court, unless the same are inconsistent with the rules and proceedings thereof; and may be enforced, pleaded, and proved, as the judgments, orders, decrees, or decisions of said district court, or said circuit court.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso proviso to the seventh section to the act to which this is an amendment be altered so as to read as follows: *And provided further,* That where there is no collector at the place of location of any work herein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint a disbursing agent for the payment of all moneys that are, or may be hereafter, appropriated for any such public work, with such compensation as he may deem equitable and just, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section be, and the same are hereby, repealed.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

AN ACT directing a directing a district court to be held at the city of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That besides the terms of the district court of the United States directed by law to be held at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, for the western district of Pennsylvania, the judge of said western district shall hold two terms in every year at the city of Erie, which shall commence the first Monday of July and January in each and every year, beginning in the July or January which shall first immediately follow the passage of this act, and be continued and adjourn from time to time, as the court may deem expedient, for the dispatch of the business thereof.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish to discharged soldiers of the United States, who have been disabled in the service, as well as those not yet discharged, transportation to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain artificial limbs provided for them under authority of law.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

AN ACT to incorporate the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Ford, George D. Williams, Thomas W. Hyde, Oliver Edwards, Charles H. Herd, Samuel A. Fulton, Charles Olin, Charles A. Eckston, George W. Hollis, Joseph E. Hollis, John P. Broadhead, and Lewis P. Moody, or any five of them, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the corporation to be denominated the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company of the District of Columbia, who shall open a book for that purpose in the city of Washington, at the time and place to be by them designated, of which they shall give five days' notice in two or more of the daily papers of said city, and shall keep the same open until twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars a share each shall be subscribed. And any person of lawful age, and a citizen of the United States, shall be permitted to subscribe upon paying five dollars on each share at the time of subscribing. And it shall be lawful for the said corporation to have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, and have and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities for the purpose of the corporation hereby created.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of the company shall be managed by nine directors, to be elected annually by ballot, on the second Monday of July, by the stockholders or by their legally empowered agents; and each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote; the election to be held at the office of the company at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose, by ten days' public notice in two or more daily papers of the city of Washington: *Provided,* That the first election for directors shall be held pursuant to five days' notice given in one or more of the daily papers of the city of Washington, by the persons named in the first section of this act, or any five of them, who shall designate the time when and the place where said election shall be held; and the stockholders shall then and there elect nine directors to serve until the next ensuing election to serve until their successor shall be duly elected and qualified as provided for in this act. And at the first ensuing meeting of the directors after every election they shall appoint one of their number as president, who shall hold office until the election and qualification of his successor. And five members of said board shall compose a quorum. And in case that an election for directors should not be made when pursuant to this act it should have been made, the company for that cause shall not be dissolved; and it shall be lawful within forty days thereafter to hold and make an election for directors in such manner as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, and the president and directors for the time being shall be continued in office until such election takes place. And in the event of the death, resignation, or removal of any director from office, his place for the remainder of his term be filled by the president and directors for the time being, in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe.
Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors shall have power to appoint a secretary and such other officers, agents and clerks as may to them appear proper, to fix their compensation and pay the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock shall be called in and paid in such installments and proportions, and at such times and places as the president and directors, for the time being, may require and designate. And if any stockholder, subscriber, their assignee or transferee, shall refuse or neglect to pay such proportion or installment at the time and place appointed, such stockholder, subscriber, transferee, assignee shall, at the option of the president and directors, forfeit to the use of the company all his, her, or their right, title, and interest in and to every share on which such installments have not been duly paid; and fresh subscriptions may be opened for the said shares in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe, or the president and directors may, at their option, commence suit for any installment that may be due and unpaid, and recover against the holder of said stock for the amount of the same: *Provided,* That no stockholder or subscriber shall be permitted to vote at any election for directors or at any general or special meeting of the company, on whose shares any installments or arrearages may be due more than fifteen days previous thereto.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors for the time being shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws as they may deem essential for the well government of the institution, not contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States, or of this act, and generally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things which a corporation may or can lawfully do.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors are hereby empowered and fully authorized, on behalf of said company, to carry on the business of mining for iron ore and other native minerals, and manufacturing and preparing the same for market; and to purchase and hold by deed for a term or in fee simple such real estate and other property within the District of Columbia and State of Virginia as may be necessary and proper for the purposes aforesaid; and to issue bonds not exceeding one-half of the capital stock; upon such terms as may be for the best interests of the company: *Provided,* That no bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars, or bearing interest at a rate exceeding six per cent per annum.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors are hereby empowered and fully authorized, on behalf of said company, to lease, demise, bargain, sell and convey any lands and real estate which may be owned or held by said company, and to execute and deliver to purchasers good and sufficient deeds thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the stock of said company shall be transferred on the books of the company in such manner only as the by-laws of the company shall direct.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as making it perpetual, but Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the same.
Approved, July 23, 1866.

AN ACT to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any telegraph company now organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State in the Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the post roads of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States: *Provided,* That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of such companies shall have the right to take and use from such public land the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations and other useful uses in the construction, maintenance and operation said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to pre-emption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within fifteen miles of each other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That telegraphic communications between the several departments of the government of the United States and their officers and agents, shall, in their transmission over the lines of said companies have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the

[Continued on fifth page.]

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1867.

OUR AGENTS.

L. P. Fisher.	San Francisco.
M. W. Waitt.	Victoria.
W. H. Llewellyn.	Teekalet.
S. F. Coombs.	Port Madison.
W. B. Sinclair.	Snohomish City.
Simon Hackley.	Port Discovery.
N. Hale.	Port Orchard.
W. E. Barnard.	Port Townsend.
Parker Hinkley.	Port Ludlow.
David Livingstone.	Port Blakely.
John Y. Sewell.	Conseville.
C. C. Finkbonner.	Whatcom.

OUR WANTS.

As the editor has vacated his chair and gone off to the Capital, it devolves upon us, his next in command, to get out the paper. And as the paste-pot is empty—owing to the high price of flour—and the scissors are dull—owing to their want of sharpness—we are compelled to write an original editorial; and, not knowing when we shall have another opportunity, we shall unbosom ourselves, and endeavor to incite our fellow citizens to deeds of noble daring for the general benefit, believing if the great mass have their porridge-pots well filled, we can catch a few drops from those that slop over. Now, here is just what we want—not a whit less, but more if just as convenient:

We want many ships to come here loaded with gold and swap it for lumber. We want the saloon keepers to put less *chuck* in their whisky, so our two bits will give us a better fiddle. We want Uncle Sam to go over his military roads in this Territory and make them passable. We want the Custom House people to nab all the smuggled goods and advertise them in the *PUGET SOUND WEEKLY*. We want the Seattle coal mines opened and the coal brought to market, so our beautiful forests may not fall a prey to the axe, that stoves and fire places may go out of date, and we become a *grate* people. We want Mercer to go for a marriageable female for us—if a maiden, a trunk full of good clothes, must come with her, but if a widow with three dependents, a trunk full of money instead of clothing will fill the bill. We want the Collectors of Internal Revenue to make their receipts exceed their expenditures, so greenbacks will rise from their orphanage and find a *par*. We want the price of all kinds of produce to go up, so our farmers can come along with the cash. We want money, good clothes, little labor, advance subscribers, heaps of friends, youth and beauty, perpetuated, and an invitation to all the weddings and funerals in the country.

Give us these, and grim want and care may go hanging themselves, fleas can bite us without danger of reproof, and a perpetual sunshine shall warm and shed a halo about the heads of this people and also that of the **PRINTER'S DEVIL.**

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The National Debt, on the 31st of October, is said to have been the sum of two billions five hundred and fifty-one millions three hundred and ten thousand and six dollars! This sum is so vast that no one can have a correct idea of it. It is decidedly *hi-yu-u-u!* Counting at the rapid rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per minute, for ten hours per day, it would require 35,435 days or 113 years to count it. The amount, if in twenty dollar pieces laid edge to edge on their sides, would extend a distance of 2,000 miles. If in silver dollars, it would weigh 159,451,875 pounds and would load 79,728 wagons with one ton or \$32,000 each!

The Amazon River.

The valley of the Amazon extends from west to east five degrees south of the line. The length of the valley is 2,000 miles; width about 1,200 miles; the source of the river 4,000 miles from its mouth; and the whole of this space is a plain, sloping from the Andes to the Atlantic. Over a length of 3,000 miles the slope is only 210 feet. Therefore, the Amazon valley cannot be compared to ordinary river valleys. Within this vast expanse are several rivers longer than any of our Atlantic rivers, hardly known even by name. There are great lakes having communication with the Amazon, and in fact, the interior is a vast freshwater ocean moving upon an inclined plane. There are spaces of water so wide that the opposite shores cannot be seen. The Amazon swells in three different ways. In October snow begins to melt at the foot of the Andes; the rise advances by degrees, but it is not until March that it is felt in the lower waters, and it is highest in June. It takes from October to June to swell, and that time for the water from the Andes to reach the ocean. That is not the principal source of the rise. A swelling from the southern part takes place in the rainy months, beginning in September. In October, all the rivers on the right side begin to swell. The rainy season on the northern side begins in March, and it is not until May that the river begins to swell. The combined action of all this is that the main stream increases in bulk from October to June, and falls again from June to October. The rise is never less than thirty feet, and is frequently fifty. The result may be imagined in a country where the highest inequalities of surface are from fifty to sixty and seventy-five feet. There are times, it may be said, that the whole land is under water, and when the forest is actually navigable. You can sail through the forest in every direction, and the Indians have an expression signifying "boat-path." You may go on a large river or a small river, on a boat-path of considerable dimensions or so narrow that all the boat can do is to proceed amid the dark vegetation. The whole surface not occupied by water is primitive forest, and it is almost impossible to penetrate through the dense vegetation. There is a variety in the vegetation which is wonderful. The waters of the main stream are turbid, somewhat like a mixture of coffee with a large amount of milk, and they carry along an immense amount of sediment, which subsides the moment the water is still. The mouth of the Amazon where it enters the ocean is 160 miles wide, and it is all fresh water. The turbid waters can be seen long before the land is visible, and it is maintained fifty miles beyond its mouth. All the great rivers which flow into the Amazon from the high mountains share in this color but, on the contrary, all the rivers, however large, which rise in the woody plain are black containing in solution a large amount of vegetable substance. Notwithstanding the amount of slack water poured into the Amazon, it does not become black. There is no other water system in the world like this. You may compare the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, or the large rivers of Europe and Asia with the Amazon, but all are rivers which receive a limited amount of supply from their head-waters or from the head-waters of their tributaries and they do not drain such an immense extent of land as does the Amazon—a basin two thousand miles long and twelve hundred miles wide. The climate of this region is most delightful. It is by no means hot, by no means unbearable as the deserts of Africa or the regions of Asia. By reason of the trade winds and the character of the land, the Amazon running from west to east to the Atlantic, a cool breeze goes up the river all the time, so that the average temperature is 84 degrees. The maximum temperature of the whole region is 92; the lowest 72 degrees. The average depression of the thermometer during the rainy season is 72 degrees, so that the changes of the temperature are as much as 15 degrees, the maximum not being more than 90 degrees, nor the minimum below 75 degrees, and a fresh breeze being felt every evening very sensibly.—*Prof. Agassiz.*

The murrain has broken out among the cattle in Canada.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.—The latest bulletin in relation to this unhappy Kingdom says: "Transportation continues without interruption. Fernando Po receives daily fresh exiles, who are sent there to perish from yellow fever; the prisons are overflowing with ruined persons, who are kept in confinement without reason being assigned, and it is absolutely every one is not arrested, if there still remain some inhabitants of Madrid at liberty, the reason is that the prisons are full, and that there is no room left for more victims. But, from time to time, vacancies do occur, which are soon supplied. It is, therefore, only a matter of patience, and the turn of all will come. The Narvaez Cabinet re-establishes public tranquility and consolidates order in Spain nearly after the fashion of the Russians in the Kingdom of Poland."

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—Mrs. D., at the last term of the Common Pleas Court, obtained a divorce from her husband, and 11 days thereafter was married to a second husband. During the present term of court Mrs. P., the mother of the aforesaid lady, also applied for and obtained a divorce from her husband. On the day following Mr. S. obtained a divorce from his wife, and three days thereafter he and the old lady, Mrs. P., were married by Justice Sollivan. The gentleman first tried to effect a marriage with the daughter, but failing with her, he hastened to engage himself to the mother. The nuptials were only delayed by the unfortunate fact that both were married. As soon as this slight disability could be removed they were united.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Los Angeles News of a late date says:

A thoughtless young mother of fifteen years named Martina, living in the southern part of the city, on Sunday last placed her infant child, six months old, on the back of a colt without bridle or halter, and tied the legs under the belly of the colt so that it could not fall off, and letting go the colt, it took fright and ran off with the infant tearing its flesh and breaking its bones until life was extinct, and nothing remained of the poor child but a shapeless mass of flesh.

ARRIVED.—The new Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory arrived at Olympia on Saturday last, and Gov. Cole, successor to Gov. Pickering, was at Monticello yesterday and will be in Olympia to-morrow.

POOR PAY.—The retiring editor of the Circleville, (O.) Union, says that during thirty-four years continual editorial service, he wrote 8,000 columns, and all for victuals and clothes.

BAR BAR OUS.—Since the closing of the Sunday bar-rooms, the New York barbers have invented a new "hair-tonic" for the beard. It is to be applied just under the mustache.

Boot and Shoe Shop!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a large assortment of the best French calf and kip leather that was ever exhibited in Seattle, suitable for making from the finest to the heaviest dress boots.

We have also on hand a large supply of Santa Cruz Sole Leather, Philadelphia Kip and California kip.

Cash Prices:

Best fine boots, French calf, sewed, with Napoleon top	\$13.00
Best ditto without Napoleon top	12 00
pegged, with "	12 00
French Kip	11 00
without "	10 00
Good coarse Kip, with top	9 00
without "	8 00

Shoes, or boys boots in proportion.

All our work is warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call and examine our stock.

Shop on Commercial street, opposite Mr. Horton's store.

WOLD BROS.
P. S. All persons wishing to purchase Good Leather are requested to give us a call, as we now have on hand, and are constantly receiving from San Francisco, new supplies of French Calf, California Kip, and Santa Cruz Sole Leather.
Seattle, Jan. 5th, 1867. no41-17

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of merchandise formerly owned by D. Horton, will continue the business at Wholesale and Retail dealers in general merchandise, at his old stand, Corner of

Commercial and Washington Streets, Seattle.

Never having conferred any favors upon the public that we are aware of, we shall NOT respectfully solicit their patronage; neither have we received any "past favors" to be thankful for.

We have embarked in our mercantile career EVEN with the world. We have engaged NO CREDIT as a rider and READY PAY as a judge, and we have no doubt but that we shall win in the race.

If any one doubts the correctness of our conclusions let them come and purchase our wares and we think the most skeptical will be ready to concede that we are AHEAD.

We have now on hand and shall continue to keep the LARGEST and BEST STOCK of GOODS ever on Puget Sound, consisting of

Domestic and Foreign, plain and Fancy
Marinos, Silks, Poplins, Delaines, and
Velvets, Flannels, Brown and
Bleached Cottons, Trimmings,
Embroideries,
&c., &c.
ALSO,

Fine and Heavy Clothing,
Boots, Shoes and Wheelbarrows,
Hats, Caps and Boiler Iron.
Trunks, Valises and Nails.
Feed-cutters, Plows and Provisions.
Iron, steel and Groceries.

A general assortment of
Crockery Glass and Stoneware.
Paints, Oils and Varnish.

Hardware, Table and pocket Cutlery
together with divers and sundry other things
too numerous to mention.

We are also agents for the Willamette Wool
Manufacturing Company, and shall keep constantly
on hand a large assortment of cloths, such as

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS;
ALSO YARN and BLANKETS.

GOODS at RIGHT RATES given in exchange
for CASH or PRODUCE. ATKINS & SMOODY.
Seattle, Jan. 1st, 1867. no41

Pay up! Pay Up

THOSE indebted to the estate of ORAM PLUMMER, deceased, by note or account MUST positively pay the same without further delay, they will find them in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
FRANKLIN MATTHIAS, Administrator
WILLIAM DE SLEW, Attorney
Seattle, Jan 7, 1867. no41

NOTICE!

IS HELEBY GIVEN that I have, by power of Attorney, authorized Franklin Matthias to transact my business. All persons indebted to me are requested to call upon him immediately and settle.
CHAS. C. TERRY
Seattle, Jan. 7th 1867. no41

SILVESTER'S Seed Warehouse

317 Washington Street,
Between Battery and Front.

Garden Seeds

Fresh Supplies of the New Crop received by steamer, from the most reliable sources in the East and Europe, making the largest and most complete stock of Seeds on this Coast.

The undersigned offers, at wholesale or retail following varieties of

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED
Ky. Blue Grass; Eng. Rye Grass;
Top Grass; Mixed Lawn Grass;
Clover; Red Clover; Alfalfa; best quality
Millet; Timothy or Headersgrass, etc.

BULBOUS ROOTS:

Hyacinths, assorted; Tulips, assorted
cus, assorted; Crown Imperials; Jonquils;
Lily of the Valley; Tuberoses; Gladioli;
Anemones; Narcissus; Iris, Ixias, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS, OF GREAT VARIETY

ALSO
PRUNING AND BUDGING KNIVES
and a general assortment of

Garden and Agricultural Implements

Our Annual Catalogue will be ready for distribution about the middle of December, by mail or express will receive prompt and liberal attention. Address,

GEO. F. SILVESTER,
Seedsmen,
317 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
Dec. 30, 1866-n 41 3m

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, January 7, 1867.

No CURRENT.—The electric current was obliged to succumb to the currents of the streams and rivers in California during a late rain, which converted the Sacramento river into a vast sea, sweeping off much stock, many bridges, and doing much damage in brief items. Telegraphic communication was restored on the 3d inst.

The following passengers arrived here, Jan. 3d, by the steamer Josie McNear, from Victoria and down the Sound: L. C. Harmon, Frank Hastings and lady, A. S. Pinkham, Mrs. Pinkham, T. Clancy, Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Ellis, Mrs. A. A. Denny.

MASONIC.—On St. John's night, Dec. 27th, the following officers were duly installed in St. John's Lodge, No. 9: H. A. Atkins, W. M.; H. Barnett, S. W.; H. Butler, J. W.; W. H. Shoudy, T.; O. C. Shorey, S.; R. R. Haines, S. D.; J. Welch, J. D.; J. T. Jordan, Tyler.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Scotland, Capt. Nichols, 18 days from San Francisco, arrived at this port on Friday last with merchandise for various houses here. The Scotland will load at Port Orchard with lumber for San Francisco.

SEWAGE COAL MINES.—We understand that a steam engine has been put up at those mines that will pump the water out, so as to commence work in the course of three or four weeks.

The rumor has been current for some days that the steamer New World will take the place of the Josie McNear on the route to Victoria. Negotiations are on foot but the result is not known up to our present writing.

SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL.—A petition is being numerously signed asking the Post Office Department for semi-weekly service between Olympia and Victoria. Put down your name.

FREEPORT MILL.—Rumor says this mill has been leased and is to be put in motion again. No responsible person endorses it, we are sorry to say.

SKIZED.—The revenue cutter last week made a seizure of goods to a considerable amount, at a store at Utsalady.

THANKS.—Mr. Nat. Crosby, Purser of the steamer Josie McNear, will please accept our thanks for kind favors.

ATTENTION.—If you want a first class pair of boots or shoes at a reasonable price, go to the establishment of Weld Brothers on Commercial street. All their work is warranted. They also deal in all kinds of leather. See their advertisement in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE WEEKLY.]

Europe

London, Dec. 22d.—The Fenian troubles have entirely abated.

It is reported on the continent that the French authorities in Mexico seized the baggage of Maximilian at Vera Cruz, and took out private letters which would have compromised Napoleon, Maximilian having positively refused to give them up.

In Candia fighting continued. The Turks are strengthening the blockade.

Berne, Dec. 23.—The Swiss Assembly voted twelve millions of francs for breech-loading rifles.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Times' special correspondent at New Orleans says the mission of General Sherman, although not accomplishing all that was expected, was by no means a failure.

Paris, Dec. 21.—As a manifestation of the cordial relations between France and the United States, it is said that the farewell dinner of Minister Bigelow yesterday was very successful. Kellogg [?] in a speech, said he was glad the traditional friendship of the two nations was fully restored.

Some of the Paris press have severe comments on President Johnson's Message.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The message of the President has had a better effect on public opinion since it has been received in full.

Valetta, (Malta), Dec. 16.—A United States sloop-of-war has arrived here, bound to Alexandria to take Surratt back to America.

The London Times of the 17th contains a telegram from Berlin, in which the writer says the Pope of Rome has been officially invited to the United States. The same despatch, which is almost exclusively directed to American affairs, says that Maximilian is virtually a prisoner.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The Moniteur Du Soir says all the steps have been taken for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops en masse.

Le Temps announces its unqualified belief that Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of Maximilian.

Mexico.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent of November 29th, says that Maximilian is as unstable as water, and it is still unsettled whether he will abdicate or resume his empire. The Council meeting at Orizaba did not result very satisfactorily. The idea of American intervention is unpopular among all parties, and Juarez himself had lost most of his adherents because of a report that he had granted a portion of Lower California to the United States.

The Herald's La Paz correspondent says the French column retreating from Mazatlan, was completely cut off from the Cap-

ital by the combined forces of Lizardo and Corona, and had embarked for France.

The Herald's special says the Department at Washington, has received no official information of the intention of General Sherman and Minister Campbell to return to New Orleans, nor of their having done so, as reported heretofore.

Richmond, Dec. 20.—Letters from the Mexican capital, dated 20th November, say: Maximilian's proclamation was issued at the request of his Mexican friends among the better classes, who assure him of the ample support of the country, and should Maximilian leave, he will do so honorably and not abdicate nor be deposed. A number of French residents have been massacred in localities whence troops have been withdrawn, and their property confiscated.

South America.

London, Dec. 21.—Rio Janeiro advices of the 22nd November give the news from the seat of war to the 9th. On the 30th of October the Paraguayans, with ten battalions, supported by cavalry and artillery, during a heavy rain assaulted the position they lost on July 18th, but were repulsed leaving 500 dead. As the Brazilians were well protected by the defences, their loss is comparatively small.

The U S gunboat Shamoken obtained leave, under protest, to pass through the blockade and landed Minister Washburne at Carupaiti, both sides agreeing to an armistice for that purpose.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Brick Building, Corner of Fort & Douglas Sts VICTORIA, V. I.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN VICTORIA for all descriptions of DRY GOODS.

A Large Stock on Hand of LINSEYS, Alpacas and Merinos.

Bleached and unbleached Calicos.

Ladies' and Childrens' Under-clothing.

Plain and Colored Silks.

GINGHAMS and Printed Calicos.

Sheetings, Quilts, Toilet Covers, &c.

Superior Family Blankets.

Cotton and Lambs' Wool Hosiery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, and every description of Goods for the Fall.

WM. DENNY,

Manager.

N. B.—Observe the address—corner of Fort and Douglas sts. Oct 22 1866—331 3m

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to James R. McKelroy, dated on or about the 13th day of November, 1866, for \$290 or thereabouts, as there was an error made in drawing said note. I am determined not to redeem it. Dec. 24, 1866. A. S. MILLER.

UNIVERSITY

OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1867, and will continue 22 weeks.

Pupils from the country can be furnished with Board at the University Boarding House at \$4 50 per week.

The Rates of Tuition, per Quarter of eleven weeks, will be as follows:

Primary Department, - - - \$ 5 00 Intermediate " - - - 6 00 Academic " - - - 8 00 Collegiate or Scientific Dep't, 10 00 Music on the Piano, - - - 15 00

Instructions in Vocal, Music free of charge.

Payments for Board and Tuition will be required to be made quarterly in advance.

For further particulars, address Rev. GEO. F. WHITWORTH, President.

Seattle, Dec. 17, 1866

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th and 13th of December, 1866, the following articles were seized for violation of the Revenue Law:

2 Cases, 19 bottles, Gin. 1 piece 9 yards Water-proof Tweed. 4 lbs. Linen Thread. 4 gro. Brooks' Spool Cotton. 4 gro. Wood Screw. 1 doz. Towels. 1 doz. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs. 1 doz Gents " do do

Any person or persons claiming the above articles, will come forward within twenty days and file their claims according to law.

F. A. WILSON, Collector.

Custom House, Port Townsend, Dec. 15, 1866.

ST-1866-X

A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and that's what's the matter. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find IMMEDIATE and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of re-filled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. 91 Parks Row, N. Y.

Barnes' Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentleman's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects.

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED. Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure." J. L. DOWNING.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic. J. W. HEWITT. Foreman American, Wells, Fargo's and Harding's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment." ED. SEELY. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steelplate engravings, bearing U. S. Stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone-plate label. Look CLOSELY.

Lyon's Katharion.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling out.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is what Lyon's Katharion will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its incredible demand is almost daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Morbidity, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" PURE EXTRACT. Take no other.

CAUTION.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. is over the cork of each bottle. None other is genuine.

Lyon's Flea Powder.

DEATH TO FLEAS.—It is well known that Lyon's genuine Flea Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of Fleas, ticks, bed-bugs, scabies, &c.; that it is perfectly poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals.

The genuine has the signature of F. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Oct. 8, 1866—221-19.

Good News

NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY;

Just established in Seattle.

This magnificent Brewery having been completed is now manufacturing

PORTER, ALE

AND

LAGER BEER.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Legal tenders taken at market value.

Give us a Call—try for yourselves.

SCHMIEG & BROWN. Seattle, Ap. 1st, 1865. nol-1f

SEATTLE TANNERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale of their own manufacture, a fine stock of

LEATHER.

consisting of

- SOLE LEATHER, UPPER LEATHER, HARNESS LEATHER, BRIDLE LEATHER, BELTING LEATHER, SKIRTING LEATHER, RUSSET LEATHER, CALF and KIP SKINS, BUCKSKINS, &c. &c

All of which we will sell cheaper than they can be purchased at any other establishment North of San Francisco.

M. D. WOODEN. IRA R. WOODEN. Seattle, April 5th. nol-1f

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I will sell cheap, for cash, the two story building, formerly the Union Hotel, together with the ground on which it stands, at the corner of Commercial and Main streets, in Seattle, W. T.

Also, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about two miles from Seattle, at the mouth of the Duwamish river; a most desirable location.

I wish to sell out for the reason that I desire to return to the Atlantic States.

Apply to Dr. J. SETTLE, Seattle, W. T.

Or to J. J. MOSS, Port Orchard.

BARBER SHOP,

AND

BATH HOUSE

Commercial St. Seattle,

Two doors from the corner of Mill and Commercial streets.

Shaving, Shampooing Hair Cutting and Dressing, Hair Dying and Baths.

ARCHYR FOX.

Nov 5, 1866-n33-1f

NOTICE VERYBODY.

Having taken into consideration the changes of the times and scarcity of COIN.

Board and Lodging

AT THE

SEATTLE HOTEL,

after this date, will be

FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK.

L. C. HARMON, Prop.

Seattle, Oct. 3, 1866-n37-1f

SEATTLE CLOTHING STORE. WELCH & GREENFIELD SEATTLE, W. T.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand for sale a large assortment of Ready Made and Custom

CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' HATS, CLOAKS, and RIDING DRESSES,

Of the Latest Style.

We have, also, on hand a large assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASIMERS AND VESTINGS,

Which we will make up to order on the most reasonable terms.

Oregon Cloths for sale at the lowest market value.

Orders from abroad strictly attended to

Terms Cash.

Seattle, April 5th. nol-1f

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

WOLD BROTHERS.

Gents' coarse and fine BOOTS and SHOES and Ladies' SHOES made to ORDER.

All kinds of work done at short notice, neatly and in the latest styles.

Seattle, Sept. 17 1866-r26-4w

SIRE'S'

PIONEER HOTEL, PORT TOWNSEND.

DAVID SIRE, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN and popular House, having been thoroughly renovated, and newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate guests with greater comfort, and in a more accommodating manner than any House in this city.

The House will be conducted on the RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE

BREAKFAST, from 6 to 11 o'clock. DINNER, " 12. " 2 " SUPPER, " 5. " 8 "

Persons arriving on boats, accommodated at all hours, day or night.

Connected with the Hotel is

A SPLENDID BAR

always stocked with the BEST WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS, in the market

also one of Pheian's New Style Four Pocket BILLIARD TABLES

We would call the attention of passengers to the sign of the "Big Lantern," which is kept burning as long as the House is open.

Sept. 24th, 1866. nol-27-4f

HENRY M. MCGILL,

ATTORNEY

AND

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

PORT TOWNSEND W. T.

18-28

Wm. De Shaw DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AT THE POINT AGATE STORE, KEEPS ON HAND

- DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, CIGARS, WINES AND LIQUORS, etc., etc.

Wm. De Shaw.

Point Agate, Feb. 16, 1866. nol

REDINGTON & CO'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad-car, or by sea-sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON & CO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. no22-6mo

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the residents of Washington Territory, that he has leased for a term the above

ELEGANT FIRE-PROOF FAMILY HOTEL.

Having had sixteen year's experience on the Pacific Coast, he confidently guarantees to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. The

Domestic Arrangements are under the IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION of

MRS. HOLDEN,

and Families will find the Comforts of Home Every Department is Conducted in FIRST CLASS STYLE, and the

Charges Moderate.

E. C. HOLDEN.

Nov. 26, 1866-n30-1m.

LAST CALL!

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of February 1867, and by so doing save costs, as all bills not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. H. L. YESLER.

Seattle, Nov. 26, 1866-3m

TOVES! STOVES. STOVES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF COOKING, BOX.

AND

PARLOR STOVES

ever offered for sale on

Puget Sound,

-ALSO-

a general and extensive assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ENAMELED WARES,

BRITANIA AND JAPAN

WARES, TIN,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON

WARES;

TIN AND METAL ROOFING.

Job Work.

All job work pertaining to the business done at the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Terms cash.

Call and examine my stock. HUGH McALEER. Seattle, W. T., April 5th. no 11

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

SEATTLE, W. T.

LOON & SHERMAN

(Successors to E. F. Coombs.)

HAVING taken the above Establishment are now manufacturing the very best quality of

L A G E R B E E R ,

P O R T H E R

P A L E , A M B E R , S T O C K A N D

C R E A M A L E .

Orders for the above will be promptly filled at the lowest rates. April 5th. nol-1f

REDINGTON'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

are made from Fresh Fruits Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and best USE NO OTHER.

REDINGTON & Co. Agents for the Pacific Coast

Sept. 3, 1866-n24-6m.

REMOVAL, CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT.

SEATTLE, W. T.

The progressive age teaches us to keep pace with the times, therefore frequent changes are not astonishing; and, knowing, also, that "procrastination is the thief of time," on these terms, the

ORIGINAL MONET

takes this method of informing his former patrons and the public generally, of the trauster of his

Oyster Saloon

to the Old Stand, one door south of Pray's Liquor Saloon, where he will be repaired to serve up the best

OLYMPIA BIVALVES,

In styles to suit the most fastidious. And, being as ever, grateful for past favors, the proprietor will spare no efforts to merit a continuance of patronage. Seattle, April 5th, 1866. nol

IF YOU WANT A

Good Drink,

Go to the Corner of Mill and ;

Commercial streets to

CHARLIE'S

SALOON.

The bar is supplied with the best

of Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

YOU BET!

Fancy Drinks of all kinds served

in the Best Style.

CHARLIE H. GORTON.

Sept. 01, 1866. no24.

NEW GOODS?

Ex "Royal Tar,"

THOS. WILSON & CO.

VICTORIA, V. I.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS.

Just arrived by Royal Tar from London, consisting of

FLANNELS—Walesh—Twilled Plain and Fancy Colors.

DIUTO—Canton—White and Unbleached.

BLANKETS—All sizes, BALMORAL SKIRTS.

FRENCH MERINOS—in all colors.

ALSO

Hoyle's Prints, Borrowkes' Long

Cloths, Linen and Cotton

Ticks, Sheetings, Quilts,

Drugget Squares, Green

Baize, Hollands, American

Leather Cloth

AND

A general assortment of Goods suitable for the Autumn and Winter.

THOS. WILSON & Co.

Masonic Building,

Government Street.

Oct. 1, 1866-n28-1f.

[Continued from first page.]

rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this act to any corporation, association or person. *Provided, however,* That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster General of the restrictions and obligations required by this act.
Approved, July 24, 1866.

An Act to encourage Telegraphic Communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands and the Bahamas.

Whereas James A. Scrymger, Alfred Pell, senior, Alexander Hamilton, junior, Oliver K. King, Maturin L. Deafield, William F. Smith, and James M. Digges, their associates, successors, and assigns, persons composing the International Ocean Telegraph Company, an incorporated company chartered by the State of New York, are desirous of establishing a line of marine telegraphic communication between the United States of America and the West India Islands and the Bahamas: Now, therefore, in order to facilitate the said enterprise—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the said International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, their successors and assigns, shall have a sole privilege for a period of fourteen years from the approval of this act, to lay, construct, and maintain, and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables, in and over the waters, islands, shores and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the said United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India lands.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said International Ocean Telegraph Company shall, at all times give to the government of the United States the free use of said cables, to a telegraph operator of its own election, to transmit any messages to and from its military, naval, and diplomatic or consular agents; and the said company shall keep its lines open to the public for the transmission for daily publication of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received: and the said company shall not be permitted to charge and collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables more than the rate of three dollars and fifty cents for messages of ten words, subject, however, to the power of Congress to alter and determine said rates: *Provided,* That the said International Ocean Telegraph Company shall, within the period of three years from the passage of this act, cause the said submarine cables to be laid down, and that the cables or cables shall be in successful operation for the transmission of messages within said period of five years; otherwise, this act to be null and void.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress shall have power, at any time to alter or repeal the foregoing act.
Approved, May 5, 1866.

An Act enlarging the Powers of the Levy Court of the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia is hereby empowered to declare and to use as public highways such roads known and used as military roads in said district during the rebellion as said court may deem advisable: *Provided,* That the damages which owners of the land over which said roads shall sustain by reason of said roads being used as public highways, shall be assessed as provided in section three of the act of Congress approved July first, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act conferring certain powers on the levy court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia."
Approved, May 9, 1866.

An Act to incorporate the National Theological Institute.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Abram D. Gillette, Edgar H. Gray, Edmund Turney, Zalman Richards, Robert J. Powell, William T. Johnson, Henry Beard, Charles H. Morse, Joseph C. Lewis, John S. Puler, David Rees, D. W. Anderson, Daniel C. Eddy, Leonard A. Grimes, Justice D. Fulton, Wm. R. Williams, Isaac Westcott, Howard Malcolm, Joseph H. Kennard, Newton Brown, T. Dwight Miller, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created and declared a body corporate and politic, indeed and in law, by the name of "The National Theological Institute," and by that name shall have succession and be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity and elsewhere; to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of this incorporation which is now and shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the object and purpose of this corporation shall be for the education of persons for the christian ministry, and those associated with them as assistants, in such course of theological and general studies as may be deemed proper for that purpose; and for that purpose is hereby authorized to elect or appoint such officers as may be deemed necessary or proper for the control of its affairs; to adopt such regulations and by-laws for its government as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States in force in the district of Columbia, and to amend or repeal them at pleasure; to receive and hold any lands, tenements and annuities, moneys goods, chattels, or other property of every kind or nature, which shall be given, granted, or bequeathed to it, or be otherwise acquired, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this corporation, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in real estate at any one time; and the same to sell or dispose of in such manner as may be desired for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided,* That any property so acquired, or the proceeds thereof, or any money received as a gift, shall not be used for any other than such educational purposes: *And provided also,* That no person shall be excluded from the advantages of education afforded by the institute on account of theological belief.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act may at any time be altered, amended or repealed.
Approved, May 10, 1866.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An act relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating Judicial Proceedings in certain Cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done or omitted to be done during the said rebellion by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district, or place within which such seizure, search, arrest, or imprisonment was made, done, or committed, or any acts were so done, or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held, and are hereby declared, to come within the purview of the act to which this is amendatory, and within the purview of the fourth, fifth, and sixth section of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for all the purposes of defence, transfer, appeal, error, or limitation provided therein. But no such order shall, by force of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, be a defence to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when the said order is in writing, it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or if sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officer, shall be prima facie evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible, as in other cases.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the right of removal from the State Court into the circuit court of the United States, provided in the fifth section of the act to which this is amendatory, may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defence in said court, or at any term of said court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a jury is empanelled to try the same; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State Court, nor shall it be necessary in the State Court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the circuit court of the United

States; but on the filing of the petition, verified as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease, and not be resumed until a certificate under the seal of the circuit court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said circuit court, at the next term, is produced.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the circuit court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then, in that case, all such further proceedings shall be void and of none effect; and all parties, judges, officers, and other persons, thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a circuit court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer or other person, so offending shall be found; and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning for the removal; and upon the refusal or neglect of the clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket the case in the circuit court of the United States; and thereupon said circuit court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the clerk of the State court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein; and upon his default may order a nonsuit, and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.
Approved, May 11, 1866.

An Act to authorize the Coinage of Five-cent Pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States a five-cent piece composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-seven and sixteen hundredths grains, with no greater deviation than two grains to each piece; and the shape mottoes and devices of said coin shall be determined by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material, and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the director of the mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. And it shall be lawful to pay out such coins in exchange for the lawful currency in the United States, (except cents or half cents, or two cent-pieces issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States, and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, as contained in the manner prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than ten cents; and all such issues at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the treasury or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if

any person or persons not lawfully authorized shall knowingly make issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, or aid in the making, issuing, or passing of any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compound, intended to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States to redeem in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.
Approved, May 16, 1866.

An Act imposing Duty on Live Animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That any such animals now bona fide owned by resident citizens of the United States, and now in any of the provinces of British America, may be imported into the United States, free of duty until the expiration of ten days next after the passage of this act.
Approved, May 16, 1866.

An Act to change the place of holding the courts of the United States, for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district courts of the United States for the northern District of Mississippi, now required to be held at the town of Pontotoc, shall hereafter be held at the town of Oxford, in said said State.
Approved, May 16, 1866.

An Act supplemental to the act to appropriate money for the postal services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the mail upon the post roads established by acts of Congress passed during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the sum of four hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

An Act donating certain lots in the city of Washington for schools for colored children in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to grant and convey to the trustees of colored schools for the cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the sole use of schools for colored children in said District of Columbia, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lots numbered one, two, and eighteen in square nine hundred and eighty-five, in the said city of Washington, said lots having been designated and set apart by the Secretary of the Interior to be used for colored schools. And whenever the same shall be converted to other uses, they shall revert to the United States.
Approved, July 28, 1866.

An Act to extend the jurisdiction of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States to take acknowledgments of bills and affidavits, and also to take depositions in civil causes, shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace may exercise under and in virtue of the seventh section of the act passed the twentieth of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seaman in the merchant service."
Approved, July 28, 1866.

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1867.

THE CHOLERA.—The Gazette des Nobles of Moscow, has the following truly rich and inevitable passage:

"Hitherto, thanks to the very visible protection of Providence, the cholera has confined its attacks strictly to the very lowest orders of society; but at present it rages among the highest citizens, and attacks even the nobles!"

"Marble! See you! That impudent scourge, the cholera, ventures to attack even you—even the nobles. Where will such audacity find a limit? Why, some day, perhaps, we shall even hear of it afflicting the intestines and stopping the breath of some crowned head! That same cholera ready becomes too republican; it actually has as little respect even for the nobles as certain signs of the times plainly tell us that the long trampled peoples will some day have!"

EXHUMATION OF TREASURE.—The Shasta (Cal.) Courier of a late date says:

In March, 1856, S. D. Barstow, of Rhodes & Whitney's Express, was robbed of some \$26,000, on Trinity Mountain, by a party of six highwaymen. The robbers, expecting close pursuit, secreted a portion of the treasure somewhere near the foot of Trinity Mountain and fled to Sacramento county, where five of them were apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. The term of their imprisonment expired lately, and a few days ago three of the party came up from below and camped for several days near the scene of the robbery, and then disappeared during the night. It is generally supposed that they recovered the hidden treasure which they buried ten years ago.

A MODEL "NO CARDS" WEDDING.—The correspondent of a Western paper tells about a wedding that recently came under his observation in Sodas (N. Y.), which for simplicity and economy fairly "knocks the spots" from anything of the sort we ever heard of:

The ceremony took place at the minister's residence—the good man being called in from loosing his cabbages to "jine" the anxious couple. The knot was tied, the blessing pronounced, the customary "salute" claimed, and the fee—two suspicious fifty-cent "shinies" and a ragged ten center, paid over, and the minister returned to his cabbages, the bride and groom started for a shady spot under a large tree by the roadside, half a mile off. Reaching this, they got out, took off the horses' head-stalls, cut them a fern of grass from the roadside, and then seated themselves lovingly under a tree. Then the bride drew from her pocket a handkerchief containing bread and cheese, and the groom extricated from the recesses of his coat skirts a quart bottle; then the two proceeded to the first "square meal" of their wedded life, as cosily as if they were seated before the most elaborate and elegant repast that ever followed a marriage ceremony.

A CURIOSITY.—A correspondent writes to the Boston Journal that he has made an experiment on the tendril to a squash vine. The vine in running up a pear tree in the garden. On one side the tendrils were reaching out straight, having nothing to fasten to; he took a stake and stuck it down so that it touched one of the straight ones, and timed its progress by his watch. In two minutes the tendril passed half round the stake; in seven minutes the tendril passed once around the stake, and in sixteen minutes it passed twice around. This can be tested by any one.

The Bradford Journal tells a hard story of a drunken man in Saco, who dropped from his mouth a piece of cracker he was eating, when a little dog immediately picked it up and ate it, and in less than an hour swelled up and died! "Powerful 'rot gut,'" that, but it seems that, as in the case recorded by Goldsmith— "That the dog recovered from the bite. The dog it was that died."

A CURIOUS INCIDENT—THE GRAVE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

Ninety years after his death (1771) steps were taken to erect to him a suitable monument, but the storms of the revolution came and the work was forgotten. But recently the question has been agitated anew, and Williams may yet at least have some outward sign to mark his greatness and perpetuate his name. During a period of 183 years not even a rough stone set up to mark the grave of the founder of Rhode Island, till the present locality had almost been forgotten, and could only be ascertained after the most careful investigation. Suffice it to say, however, the spot was found, and the exhumation was made a short time ago—though there was little to exclaim. On scraping the turf from the surface of the ground, the dim outlines of the seven graves contained within a square rod, revealed the burial ground of Rodger Williams. In colonial times each family had its own burial ground, which was usually near the family residence. Three of these seven graves were those of children, the remaining four those of adults: The easterly grave was identified as that of Mr. Williams. On digging down into the "charnal house," it was found that everything had passed into oblivion, the shapes of the coffins could only be traced by the black line of the carbonaceous matter, the thickness of the edges of the sides of the coffins, with their ends distinctly defined. The rusted remains of the hinges and nails, with a few fragments of wood, and a single round knot, was all that could be gathered from the grave. In the grave of his wife there was not a trace of anything saving a single lock of braided hair which had survived the lapse of more than 180 years. Near the grave stood a venerable apple tree, when and by whom planted is not known. The tree had sent two of its roots into the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The large root had pushed its way through the earth till it reached the precise spot occupied by the skull of Rodger Williams. There making a turn, as if going round the skull, it followed the direction of the back bone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel, where they both turned upwards to the toes. One of these roots had a slight crook at the knee, which makes the whole form. This singular root is preserved with great care, not only as an illustration of a great principle of vegetation, but for its historical association. There were the graves emptied of every particle of human dust! It is known to chemistry that all the flesh, gelatinous matter giving consistency to the bones, are resolved into carbonic acid gas, water and air, while the solid lime dust usually remains. But in this case even the phosphate of lime of both graves was all gone! There stood the "guilty apple tree," as was said at the time, caught in the very act of "robbing the grave."

To explain this phenomenon is not the design of this article. Such an explanation could be given and many other similar cases adduced. But this fact must be admitted: the organic matter of Roger Williams had been transmitted into the apple-tree; it had passed into the woody fibrous and was capable of propelling a steam engine; it had bloomed in the apple-blossoms and had become pleasant to the eye; and more, it had gone into the fruit from year to year, so that the question might be asked, who ate Roger Williams?—[Hartford Times.]

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails, (foreign,) six hundred thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to Postmasters, four million two hundred thousand dollars.

For clerks for Post offices, one million nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For Payment to letter-carriers, six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper one hundred thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty thousand dollars.

For letter balances, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, eight thousand dollars.

For office furniture, six thousand dollars.

For advertising, eighty thousand dollars.

For Postage stamps and stamped envelope, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For mail bags, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the superintendent of the Naval Observatory to carry out the object of Senate resolution of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for report of Isthmus routes to Pacific ocean fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation shall take effect only when Brazil shall have performed the condition on her part provided in the law authorizing said service.

For the mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China for six months ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

For the overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for marine mail transportation between New York and California, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General, be and the same is hereby, authorized to employ sailing vessels for the transportation of the mails between the ports of the United States and any foreign ports where the service may be facilitated thereby, allowing and paying therefor a sum not exceeding the sea postages accruing on the mails so conveyed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury annually, prior to the first day of November of each year, his estimate of the money required for the service of the Post Office Department for the ensuing fiscal year; which estimate shall be reported to Congress with the printed estimates of appropriations required by the joint resolution of the seventh of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the balance of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars under the thirteenth section of an act "to establish a postal money order system," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which may remain unexpended at the close of the current fiscal year, may be used as far as necessary to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the money order system during the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all advertising, notices, and proposals for contracts for the Post office Department, and all advertising, notices, and proposals for contracts for all the Executive Departments of the Government, required by law to be published in the city of Washington, shall hereafter be advertised in the two daily newspapers in the city of Washington having the largest circulation, and in no others: Provided, That the charges for such publications shall not be higher than such as are paid by individuals for advertising in said papers: And provided also, That the same publications, shall be made in each of said papers equally as to frequency, and that the circulation of said papers shall be determined upon the tenth day of June annually; and the publishers of all papers competing for such advertising, shall furnish a sworn statement of their bona fide paid circulation of each regular issue for the preceding three months; and shall in like manner certify under oath that such circulation has not, during the said three months, been increased by any gratuitous circulation, by a reduction below the published and legal price of such papers, or by any other means, for the purpose of obtaining

the official advertising: Provided, That the charge for such advertising shall not be greater than is paid for the same publications in other cities, or at a higher rate than is paid by individuals for like advertising.

Approved, May 18, 1866.

AN ACT to prevent and punish Kidnapping.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall kidnap or carry away any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or otherwise, with the intent that such other person shall be sold or carried into involuntary servitude, or held as a slave; or if any person shall entice, persuade, or knowingly induce any other person to go on board any vessel or to any other place, with the intent that he or she shall be made or held as a slave, or sent out of the country to be so made or held, or shall in any way knowingly aid in causing any other person to be held, sold or carried away, to be held or sold as a slave, he or she shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the master or owners, or person having charge of any vessel, shall receive on board any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or otherwise, with the knowledge or intent that such person shall be carried from any State, Territory, or district of the United States, to a foreign country, state, or place, to be held or sold as a slave, or shall carry away from any State, Territory or district of the United States any such person, with the intent that he or she shall be so held or sold as a slave, such master or other person offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments. And the vessel on which said person was received to be carried away shall be forfeited to the United States.

Approved, May 21, 1866.

AN ACT to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of the Interior, as soon after the passage of this act as may be, to cause the office of Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin to be removed to Plattsmouth in the Territory of Nebraska, and to make the necessary provisions for immediate and effective operation; and when so removed the duties and jurisdiction of said Surveyor General shall be co-extensive with the limits of the Territory of Nebraska, and include the State of Iowa, and the same shall constitute a surveying district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

AN ACT to amend "An act to establish the Grade of Vice-Admiral in the United States Navy."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States navy, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "And shall be allowed a Secretary, with the rank and sea pay and allowance of a lieutenant in the navy."

Approved, May 16, 1866.

AN ACT to change the place of holding courts of the United States, for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district courts of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, now required to be held at the town of Pontotoc, shall hereafter be held at the town of Oxford, in said said State.

Approved, May 16, 1866.

AN ACT supplemental to the act to appropriate money for the postal service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the mail upon the roads established by acts of Congress, be and the same is hereby, appropriated during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the sum of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Approved, July 18, 1866.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23rd day of November, 1866, the following articles were seized for violation of the Revenue Laws, viz:

- 2 quarter casks Brandy, 60 gal. each
1 " " Old Tom, 30 "
1 " " Rum, 30 "
35 lbs Tobacco
73 cases Old Tom.
1 canoe, paddles, blanket, etc.

Any person or persons claiming the above articles will come forward, within twenty days from this date, and file their claims according to law.

Custom House, Port Townsend, District of Puget Sound 103, Nov. 30, 1866
P. A. WILSON, Collector.

GARFIELD & KENNEDY, ATTORNEYS

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

OLYMPIA AND PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Will attend to Civil and Admiralty business in the Courts of Washington Territory.

Mr. Garfield will attend to criminal practice also, and having settled permanently in Olympia, he will attend to cases in the Supreme Court. Attorneys, residing at a distance and desiring his services in the Supreme Court, will send briefs of their cases.

W. H. ROBERTSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

SEATTLE, W. T.

Offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Seattle and vicinity in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. April 5th, 1866.

PORT TOWNSEND SHIPPING OFFICE

THE undersigned are prepared at all times to furnish crews for vessels on the most reasonable terms.

Vessels at the various mills wanting hands, will please send in orders stating the time the vessels will leave.

NEWTON & TRIPP, Shipping Agents, Port Townsend, Oct. 25, 1866-n21y

LINCOLN HOUSE

CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON STS., PORTLAND, OREGON.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

LARGEST IN THE STATE. Try it, and if not satisfied, your baggage will be taken to any other house FREE OF CHARGE.

N. C. MATTHISSON

(Of the well known St. Nicholas Hotel, Victoria, V. I.) PROPRIETOR.

HOT & COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE. Dec. 3, 1866-n374f

CIGAR MANUFACTORY

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Traders and the public generally that he has, and keeps constantly on hand

CIGARS

of all brands.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

At prices to compete with the San Francisco market. Orders promptly attended to. CHEN CHEONG

Occidental HOTEL

Seattle, King Co., W. T.

A. S. MILLER & Co., PROPRIETORS.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up with all the conveniences of a

FIRST CLASS HOUSE

The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best of style. The

CULINARY DEPARTMENT

is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

Rates of Board:

- Board per week, \$5
Board and Lodging per week, 6
per day, 1
Meals, 50

Board Payable in Advance.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors Cigars, &c., &c.

A SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE

With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally.

A LIVERY STABLE

is attached to the house, where all who desire them, will find good horses, and where feed can be found for those who wish to stable their animals. Seattle, Apr. 5, 1866.

H. L. YSLER & CO

SEATTLE

LUMBER & FLOUR

MILLS.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rate.

H. L. YESLER, & Co., April 5th, 1866.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

(With Hibben & Co.)

Booksellers,

AND

Stationers,

Government Street, VICTORIA, V. I.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

Sheet Music,

PERIODICALS,

GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.

April 5th, 1866.

JOSIAH SETTLE,

DEALER IN

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Consisting in part of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And a well selected stock of

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Crockery,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Etc., etc.

Now on hand and constantly receiving new supplies of

Oregon Cloths

Blankets,

Yarn, etc.,

all of which he will sell at

REASONABLE PRICES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

MRS. LIBBY.

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Have opened a Milliner, Dress Making and Ladies' Furnishing Establishment, where will always be found a fine assortment of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Comprising Bonnets, Hats, Hoop-skirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Elegers, etc., all of the latest styles.

Milliner's Work, Plain and Fancy Sewing done to order. The ladies of Seattle and vicinity are invited to call and see them.

April 5th,

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING

COUNTRY PRODUCE

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

April 5th, 1866.

EUREKA BAKERY.

C. C. TORRY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Ship Bread,

ALL KINDS OF

CRACKERS

AND

Fancy Cakes.

—AT—

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

ALSO

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries,

Provisions

CONFECTIONERY,

CROCKERY.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

For Cash or Delivery of Goods

not-vol 1

NEW STORE

J. F. BLUMBERG & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES

Floor, Provisions, Hardware,

Crockery, Lamps, Lamp Oil,

Paints, Boiled Oil,

Wines, Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Hats, Caps,

Clothing, Boots,

Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Stationery,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

of Merchandise.

The highest market price paid for

Wood, Hides, Deerkins, Etc.

Mr. BLUMBERG is engaged in the Commission business in San Francisco, and will attend to any orders to purchase merchandise, or will dispose of any articles produced in the Puget Sound country which may be consigned to him, at the lowest rates of commission.

All orders will be attended to promptly at the lowest market prices.

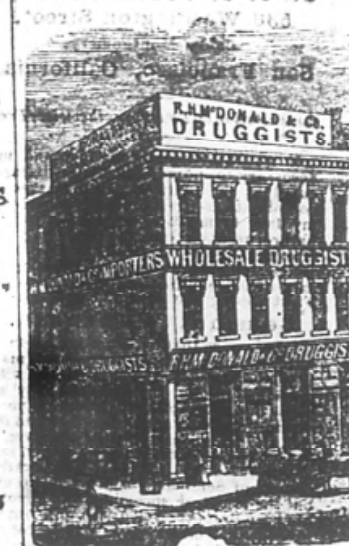
JO. HALLER, J. F. BLUMBERG

Port Townsend, No. 210, Sacramento St. San Francisco.

R. H. McDONALD & CO,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,



IMPORTERS OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Herbs, Patent

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PAINTS,

OILS,

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We have on hand, and shall keep a full assortment of the above celebrated preparations, which we offer to the trade at such prices as will defy competition.

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We are manufacturing Foil which we can recommend to the profession as being a superior article. Also have on hand a full assortment of all the various makers.

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Sept. 2, 1866-n24.3m

