



drainage and sewerage, four thousand five hundred dollars.

**Providence Hospital D. C.**—For the purpose of building an additional building in the city of Providence, three thousand dollars.

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For necessary expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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**TELEGRAPHIC.**

**Atlantic States.**

New York, Feb. 19.—The Fenians are still sanguine of the success of the movement in Ireland. The late discouraging news gave them but the slightest shock.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Herald says the secret mission of Fred Seward and Admiral Porter was the purchase of the Island of St. Domingo, but on their arrival at Jamaica it was found that several sailors had stolen the money bags and money and it was ascertained that there was not enough on hand to pay President Cabrah his price. So after a pleasure trip the party returned home.

**PARTICULARS OF GEN. CURTIS' DEATH.**—Gen. Simpson gives some particulars of the death of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. He says: "At about 9 A. M., of December, 25th, a special carriage to go over the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, intending to proceed immediately thence to St. John, in Iowa, 22 miles distant, there at 3 P. M., to take the train, via the Chicago and North-western Railroad for Chicago, and thence to Leavenworth, the Gen. and myself occupying the back seat and Dr. White the front. The Secretary of the Interior had ordered us to inspect a section of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and we were on our way to obey his instructions. When we reached the Missouri river the General proposed, as the ice was somewhat doubtful, that we should get out of the carriage and walk across. We all did get out and walked across, the carriage following us. No difficulty occurred to us except some inconvenience from the cold, high wind and drifting snow and, immediately after crossing, we took our old seats again in the carriage to continue on our way to St. John."

We had not proceeded probably more than half a mile when Dr. White, who sat on the front seat facing the General said, "Stop, driver; I believe the General is fainting." I immediately cast my eye upon him, and I noticed that he was quite pale; his eyes and a gurgling sound in his throat indicating he was in great distress. We immediately stopped the carriage, and laid him down as well as we could on a back seat. I taking a seat with the driver to give him all the room possible. This occurred about half-past 9 A. M., Dr. White expressing his opinion from his not perceiving any pulse, and finding no action of the heart, that he was already dead. We then drove rapidly to the residence of Col. Nutt, a long and valued friend of the General, who lived on the verge of Council Bluffs, nearer than any other citizen. Arriving there, Mrs. Nutt had a bed placed in her parlor floor, and Dr. White, Col. Nutt, myself and others, called to our assistance, carried him from the carriage to the house, and laid him on the bed. Immediately Drs. Howe and Bunty were called in, and they and Dr. White, after an examination of his pulse and heart, pronounced him lifeless, and believed he died suddenly from a congestion of the brain.

**RUSSIA ARMING.**—A Warsaw letter of Dec. 8th contains the following: "Russia is secretly arming to a considerable extent; the fact is undeniable. An incredible activity prevails in her arsenals; she is converting the old infantry muskets into needle rifles and filling up the regiments; in short, she is putting herself in a condition to be prepared for any event next spring. The superior officers believe they will be called upon to enter a campaign at that period."

**REALIZATION OF A DREAM.**—An Oswego lady, a boarding house keeper, dreamed she saw a steamer on fire on Lake Erie, and in the rigging a man enveloped in the flames. She seemed then to be transferred to the country, where she saw a new-made grave, and the sexton, a Mr. Pierce, with a white horse, bringing the corpse of the burned man for burial. The next day Mr. Brown, one of the boarders, brought a friend to dine with him by the name of Pool, a gentleman from New York. As soon as she saw the stranger she recognized him as the person in the dream on the burning steamer. She had never seen him before save in the dream. At evening he did not return with his friend B. to tea. She inquired where he was, and Mr. B. replied that he had taken the steamer Erie for Cleveland. She then related her dream and expressed her fears to Mr. B., who only laughed at her credulity. Early next morning Mr. B. went out, but soon returned in a state of the wildest excitement, exclaiming, "O my God, the steamer Erie was burned last night, and my friend Pool was burned with her. Mr. Pierce, the sexton, with his white horse, was sent to bring the remains and give them a sepulchre in the cemetery, just as seen in the dream."

Mrs. Woolworth has been excommunicated from the Congregational Church at Wiscod, Conn., because she obtained a divorce without Bible cause.

An agent of the "Confederate States," during the rebellion, John Slidell, made so much money that he is now reputed the wealthiest man in Paris.

The Pope has ordered a circular to be issued to all the Catholic Bishops, inviting them to be present at the canonization to Rome, on the festival of St. Peter, July 29, 1867.

**PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.**

**MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.**

OUR AGENTS.		
G. F. Fisher,	- - - -	San Francisco.
M. W. Watt,	- - - -	Victoria.
W. H. Llewellyn,	- - - -	Teekaleit.
S. P. Coombs,	- - - -	Port Madison.
W. B. Sinclair,	- - - -	Snohomish City.
Simon Hackley,	- - - -	Port Discovery.
N. Hale,	- - - -	Port Orchard.
W. B. Bernard,	- - - -	Port Townsend.
Parker Hinckley,	- - - -	Port Ladlow.
David Livingston,	- - - -	Port Blakely.
John Y. Sewell,	- - - -	Coupeville.
O. C. Pinkbonner,	- - - -	Whatcom.

**COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.**

The marked change which of late years has taken place in the public sentiment of the British colonies, with regard to the comparative merits of the British and American systems of government, must have been observed by all readers of the British colonial newspapers. For a true Britisher, a few years since, to have spoken even decently commendable of the great American Republic would have been considered little less than rank treason, now the extolling of the American system as every way superior to the British, as illustrated in the colonies, is the common theme of the colonial journals. The British American Confederation—a project which may now be considered a consummation,—is a brotherhood of Colonies patterned after the great Republic, and though a few very conservative old Bulls are unwilling to admit the force of American example in this great movement, the more liberal and progressive British minds not only acknowledge the American paternity of the scheme, but openly avow it as the first step towards a union of the Colonies with the United States. Our British neighbors across the straits are just now in the midst of their annual grumble, at the irresponsible "system of government" fastened upon them by the mother country, and as usual, the discussion of their governmental grievances, gives rise to contrasts of the American and British systems, which if sincere and consistent, would be as flattering to us as they are depreciating to themselves. They deal profusely enough, at times, in eulogies of the cheap and liberal government of the great Republic; but with all their admiration of democracy, and their hatred of "one-man power" they never have shown themselves quite prepared to throw off the yoke of colonial vassalage, and accept the chance rule they covet, even if they had the boon. It would be a glorious thing for them, could they enjoy free institutions under a monarchial government; but as such contraries cannot possibly exist together, the next best way to escape the evils they suffer, in their view, seems to be the Canadian Confederation. Whether our neighbors expect that a confederation of governments, alike fundamentally wrong and oppressive, will at once afford the desired relief, or whether they look farther afield to the probable republicizing and



