

# PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM.

No. 2.]

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

[Price, 25 cts.]

## THE TELEGRAM

This little sheet is designed to supply the inhabitants of Freeport, Ports Blakely, Madison, Teekalet Ludlow, Snohomish, Utsalady, Townsend, and all places with which the telegraph does not connect, with the latest news, in the cheapest form and speediest manner.

THE TELEGRAM will commence issuing regularly once a week as soon as 100 subscribers can be obtained at 25 cents per week, and will be forwarded to subscribers by the earliest conveyance as often as printed.

The cost of telegraphic dispatches is such that the frequency of their publication will depend upon the amount subscribed. With 100 subscribers dispatches will be printed weekly; with 200, twice a week; and with 400 semi weekly at 12½ cents per week—a sum so trifling as to be scarcely felt or missed by any one, while it may be sufficient to sustain a great public convenience and furnish everybody with the news.

The Telegram will neither be connected with nor subservient to the interests of any other publication, and will be devoted exclusively to telegraphic and such other items of news as may be of general interest. Space not occupied by news may be filled by business notices of persons in any of the localities for which the paper is printed, and it is needless to state that the character of the publication will render it a superior medium for such notices.

Should there be sufficient support to sustain this little sheet, and any considerable number of persons wish to avail themselves of the rare advantages its columns offer for advertising, it will be enlarged by the addition of pages of the same size and form of the present, and one whole page—large enough for a respectable poster—will be let for \$8 per month, whether the paper is issued once, twice or three times a week.

The following gentlemen are requested to receive subscriptions and forward the names directed to the PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM, Seattle:

Port Madison, G. A. Meiggs; Port Townsend, J. J. H. Van Bokkellen; Port Ludlow, E. D. Tyne; Utsalady, W. K. Kennedy; Port Blakely, John Webster; Teekalet Henry Manchester; Freeport, H. Barnett; White River, Henry Adams; Snohomish City, Sinclair & Clendenin; Penn's Cove, Hill Harmon; Puyallup, H. J. Stevenson; Seattle, H. L. Yesler, D. Horton, D. B. Ward, A. P. DeLin, J. B. Pray, Williamson & Greenfield.

Subscriptions for the first month, \$1 00—money refunded in case the number of subscribers does not warrant the publication.

## NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Dates to November 4th.

From Dispatches to several Papers.

Cape Race, Oct. 29.—The City of Manchester with dates to the 19th from Liverpool, and the 20th from Liverpool has arrived. The commercial failures in England continue. The Duke of Newcastle died on the 8th, after a protracted illness. The London Times thinks it not uncharitable to suppose that the Federal accounts are now made as favorable as possible to suit the political emergency. It deprecates the prospect of continued war as most melancholly and depressing to the whole world, as presenting the greatest reproach to mankind. A grand bazaar, in aid of the Southern prisoners was opened at Liverpool, October 18th, with success. Political feeling was disclaimed in the matter, and a very general support was extended to the bazaar. A rather more hopeful feeling prevailed on the 17th. On the 18th there was renewed gloom and depression. The manager of the Mercantile Exchange Bank killed himself from undue excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank, which were reported to be in a confused state. The additional failures include twenty Liverpool firms interested in the American trade.

The reported severity of the Commercial panic of Rio Janeiro is confirmed. The liabilities of the suspended banks of that city will reach 1,100,000 pounds.

Some of the charges in the late election frauds are substituting McClellan for Lincoln votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers and forging names thereto. One box over three feet long containing many thousand of the fraudulent votes has been sent to New York. The developments promise to be of the most astounding character. Moses K. Ferry, of New York, State Agent at Baltimore, was arrested on the charge of forging soldiers' votes. He made a full confession admitting the forging of a large number and gives the names of parties who assisted him. Several prominent persons are said to be implicated. Names not given.

The election in Western Virginia has resulted in the entire Union ticket being elected. A. J. Boreman, had no opposition, and received a heavy vote for Governor. The Union Congressman, Hubbard, is elected, and the Legislature is largely Union.

Governor Bradford has proclaimed the adoption of the Free State Constitution in Maryland, by a vote of 30,174 against 29,796.

The Governor has appointed Nathan A. Farwell to fill the unexpired term of Fessenden in the Senate.

It is reported that the Canadian conference has selected Ottawa, for the Capital of the United Provinces. Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada, and Quebec of Lower Canada.

On the 30th, an official message was re-

ceived by the Provost Marshal of Buffalo, from Canada, stating that the rebels in Canada are to make an immediate raid on Buffalo. The military are all under arms, and the city will be patrolled.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

A field correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the advance on Richmond, on the 27th:

The long looked for advance against Richmond has at last taken place. Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches and massing it in the rear ready for the move. The First Division of the Second Corps, with a part of the fifth and ninth Corps, held the entire line from the Appomattox on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon Railroad on the left.—All the baggage wagons, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point. At 2 o'clock this morning, Hancock with the Second and Third Division of his Corps moved along the Vaughn road running southwest; after crossing Hatcher's run, found rebels entrenched in newly made works. Hancock at once charged them on the flank, drove them out and took some 20 prisoners, mostly cavalry. The Fifth Corps took Squirrel Level Road and found the rebels posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boynton road. From this they were driven by skirmishers with some loss. The first division had about 40 wounded. The third division of this corps took the advance, crossing Hatcher's run and connected with the Second Corps. In the meantime, Hancock advanced along a by road, driving the rebels before him till he reached the Boynton Plank Road, where the column halted and formed in line of battle their left reaching some distance west of the road and their right to a thick woods. On the right the six corps had also formed an advanced through the woods two miles, the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the second corps. The rebels fell back as we advanced, until we reached Thatcher's again where the rebels were found behind strong intrenchments. Brisk firing ensued without much loss on either side. About 4 o'clock, p. m., the rebels taking advantage of the break in our line, between the second and fifth corps, massed Anderson's division of Hill's corps charged the right wing of the second corps, which gave way and fell back a short distance, but being reinforced charged and checked the advance of the rebels and captured a number of prisoners. Our loss in the affair is unknown. Not believed to be heavy. Few minutes after, the rebel cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boynton road, made an attack on Gregg's division, directly in the rear of the second corps and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. Gregg finally drove them off.

In the charge made on the 2d corps, two guns are said to have been taken by the rebels, but it was stated that they were sub-

sequently recaptured. The fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain ended the fighting for the day. The 9th corps occupied the right of the advance, but didn't gain much ground. The object was to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton road before the right advanced. The number of prisoners taken was about 300.

New York, Nov. 3.—A Hampton Road correspondent gives an account of the destruction of the rebel ram *Ambemarle*.

Lieut. Cushing discovered pieces of floating timber belonging to the ram. The light of a number of camp fires were plainly to be seen. He says soldiers were thronging the wharves, firing at boats as they passed. He discharged heavy loads of canister from 12 pound howitzers, making a complete circle under a scorching fire of musketry, under a full head of steam, pressing floating guards towards the hull. The boat soon came to a stand still. By firing muskets and pistols almost in their faces from the ports of the ram, several were wounded. Cushing then exploded a torpedo directly under the port of the vessel, below the port hole of a 200 pound Brook's rifled gun, which was at the same moment discharged at the boat. An immense volume of water was thrown up by the explosion, almost deluging the boat. A heavy shell from the enemy passed through the bottom of the boat, knocking the splinters around in terrible style, and she immediately began to sink. It is not known how many fell into the hands of the rebels.

Lieut. Cushing swam down the river for half a mile and reached the shore. At daylight he crawled through the swamp, within speaking distance of the enemy's works, and having learned that the *Ambemarle* had sunk, he then put off for our lines, 18 miles distant, which he reached in safety.

Coburn, accompanied by his friend, personally demanded from the stake-holder the stakes, on the ground that he was at the place fixed for the fight, while Mace failed to appear. The stake-holder explained that Coburn could have no claim, owing to non-fulfillment of conditions as to referees. Unless some mutual agreement could be come to, the affair was a draw. Coburn expressed a wish to fight, but only in Ireland, or failing in that, in Canada.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A large number of men have arrived from the Island above this place. A raid is supposed imminent. Men and arms have been sent for.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Democratic Convention here passed resolutions supporting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and pledged to support a war man.

Late Paris papers mention rumors of differences in the cabinet which might bring about a modification of the Ministry. The English papers are silent on the subject.

Many Poles in England who participated in the late revolution intend to take service under the new Emperor of Mexico. The Austrian authorities give every encouragement to the scheme.

The editor of a Western paper is in clover. His printer boys having all gone to fight the Indians he enlisted half a dozen of the best looking girls in town, and is now training a corps of compositors not subject to the draft.

Gen. Santa Coloma was duly elected President of New Grenada, Oct. 1st, for two years.

## PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM.

November 11, 1864.

### Horrible Murder!

#### TWO MEN AND A WOMAN MURDERED BY INDIANS!

The citizens of Seattle were thrown into a state of excitement on Tuesday evening by the sudden arrival of most of the white settlers of Squak, with the intelligence that Mr. Wm. Casto, his wife, and Mr. John Holstead, had been brutally murdered by Indians on the night previous. The accounts differ as to the number of Indians engaged in the transaction. From all we have been able to learn, however, in relation to the matter, it was the work of three or four Snohomish Indians who had been in the employ of Casto, and with whom he had previously had some difficulty. It is thought that the recent killing of three Indians by white men on the Snohomish river, a few miles distant from Squak, may also have had something to do with this tragedy. Two of the Indians who committed this horrible butchery, were killed on the spot by a friendly Klickitat Indian named Aleck. A party of about twenty men went out yesterday morning to bring in the bodies, and learn all the particulars of the affair. We do not think there is as yet any evidence of an outbreak on the part of the Indians, though considerable apprehension is felt by the settlers in the neighborhood.

Since writing the above, the party of men who went out to the scene of the murders, have returned, bringing in the bodies of the victims. Nothing further in regard to the cause of this terrible affair has been elicited—in fact, among the many confused versions and opinions of of the transaction, all depending upon Indian testimony, it seems to be getting more deeply involved in mystery. Further investigation of the matter will no doubt be had, of which we shall duly acquaint our readers.

The scene in Casto's house on the morning after the murder, is represented as one of indescribable horror. The bed and floor was stained with blood; Mr. Casto was laying on a lounge, and it appeared must have been shot dead in that position; his wife lay on the floor in a pool of blood; she had been shot in the breast and cut in the neck. The bed being bloody, it is supposed that she had not been killed by the shot, and had thrown herself upon the bed, or been picked up and laid there by Holstead, and after he was killed, dragged from the bed and stabbed. Appearances indicate that Holstead had a severe struggle with the murderers; it is so stated by a young squaw who claims to have been in the house during the fight, and is confirmed by the friendly Indian, Aleck, who had run to Casto's house from his camp a few rods distant, on hearing the shots which had killed Casto and his wife. Holstead was found near the door, covered with blood, with a shot mark in his breast, and at least twenty knife wounds on different parts of his body. The two Indians who, so far as known, were the perpetrators of this horrible work, were found in the brush some distance from Casto's house. They were going, Aleck says, to murder a neighboring family, when he claims to have put an end to their bloody career.

QUERY.—How long before people down and across the Sound will find out that from 8 to 48 hours later news may always be obtained at Seattle than any other place on Puget Sound.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the People's Telegram.

### Election Returns.

Dates to November 9.

The Eastern telegraph line has not been working since the morning of the election. We have therefore no news from beyond California.

Portland, Nov. 9.

The election yesterday in Oregon passed off very quietly. The city of Portland gave the Union ticket a majority of 301. Multnomah county gave 500 Union majority. It is believed the State of Oregon has gone Union by 1,500 or 2,000 majority.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.

But meagre returns have been received from the interior, but the indications are that Lincoln's majority in the State is from 15,000 to 20,000. The vote in San Francisco is upwards of 21,000, indicating a Union majority of about 6,000. Sacramento gives 1,575 Union majority. Marysville 395 Union. Returns from Nevada are almost too meagre to form an opinion, but there is enough to induce the belief that there is a Union majority in the State.

### Later.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.

From the returns to-day as far as heard from the Union majorities stand as follows:

Counties.	Union Majorities.
Amador,	203.
Alameda,	215.
Alpine,	150.
Butte,	626.
Calaveras,	600.
Contra Costa,	453.
Mendocino,	218.
El Dorado,	1125.
Monterey,	77.
Napa,	500.
Nevada,	910.
Placer,	980.
Sacramento,	2,270.
San Francisco,	4,301.
San Joaquin,	471.
San Mateo,	224.
Santa Clara,	150.
Santa Cruz,	434.
Sierra,	418.
Shasta,	434.
Solano,	175.
Sutter,	119.
Tuolumne,	75.
Trinity,	200.
Tehama,	80.
Yuba,	600.

Willington, Los Angeles County, including soldiers vote, 489 Union majority.

McClellan received two votes in seven precincts, in Los Angeles County.

Outside of Willington, Los Angeles County, gave McClellan 42 majority.

Siskiyou, McClellan's majority, 120. Sanitary Contribution in this city was \$ 4,581.

Union majority in Nevada will probably reach 3,000.

Legal Tenders 45 and 45½

**GOLD DISCOVERY.**—Quite a gold fever has prevailed in Seattle and vicinity for a week past concerning a quartz ledge, discovered some where in the mountains near Natchez Pass, which is said to be rich in the precious metals. A party of prospectors, equipped and provisioned for a journey to the new mining locality, left here last Monday morning. Those who have tested the quartz alluded to, have great faith in its richness—enough faith, at least, to start them off on a hurried trip to the reported auriferous region, where we trust, they may find their hopes fully realized.

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out in the Seattle District School-house, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

The bark *Massachusetts*, McIntyre, Master, arrived at the Freeport Mills on Saturday last.

**GRAPES.**—We are indebted to Capt. Marston, of the ship *Iconium*, for a fine lot of California grapes, which, though four weeks at sea, were as fresh and delicious as the day they were gathered.

The bark *Nahumkeag*, Capt. Gove, loaded with lumber at Port Blakely, sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

The protection of the overland stage route eastward, as far as Fort Kearney, has been placed by the Secretary of War, in the hands of Gen. Connor. The General proposes sending immediately, two full companies of California cavalry to the Indian country East of the Rocky Mountains for a winter campaign.

There are over fifty ships and barks overdue at San Francisco from foreign and domestic ports, nearly all of which have valuable cargoes.

A treaty has been concluded with the Shoshone or Snake Indians, by which all the lands 30 miles each side of Boise from its source to its mouth is ceded to the government.

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles of railway are already completed in India, and as many more are authorized by Government. Almost all the roads now in course of construction either are, or before they are completed will be, connected with the cotton fields of that country.

**THE OVERLAND STAGES.**—The termini of Holiday's Overland Stage Line are Boise City, Idaho Territory, and Atchison, Kansas. The stages run try-weekly, carrying the United States mails, passengers and express matter.

Capt. Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the *Alabama* and one hundred men have left to be transferred with guns, &c., to the steamer *Ranger* recently lying at Midrid.

Altered Greenbacks are in circulation in San Francisco.

Surely some people must know themselves; they never think about anybody else.

The San Francisco Educational Board has just completed a grammar school building capable of accommodating eight hundred pupils.

Leading citizens of San Francisco are taking measures to buiding a stone Dry-dock.

There are upwards of forty millions of fractional currency afloat in this country.

The average price of day laborers throughout the British Isles and Europe is about thirty-seven cents per day.

The French papers call Semmes "The hero of Sixty Chronometers."

The new opera house in Paris, it is estimated, will cost fifty millions of francs.

It has been proposed to tax corsets, but it was objected to, on the ground that it would diminish consumption.

A salmon was hooked in the Connecticut river, at Chicopee, lately,—the first for forty years.

It is rumored that Artemus Ward has sold his new book to Carleton for \$10,000.

Ladies' dress bonnets cost \$500 each in Richmond.

Hon. B. Harding, Senator from Oregon, has started on his way to Washington City, via the overland stage route.

The Mormons are surveying a Canal to bring Jordan River into Salt Lake.

Louisville, Ky., has a female military prison.

A wave by which many a poor fellow has been borne away—the wave of a laced-edged cambric handkerchief.

**NEW STORE**

AT

**Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.**

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment respectfully inform the citizens of Snohomish and the public generally that they have just received and will continue to receive fresh supplies of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
SUCH AS  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Coarse and Fine  
**CLOTHING.**  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Hardware,  
Outlery,  
MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS,  
and almost every article of consumption  
**NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.**

In connection with their store Messrs. Sinclair & Clendenin will keep the fast sailing schooner

**"NOR-WESTER"**

constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

**Cheaper for Cash**  
than any house on Puget Sound.

CALL AND SEE.  
Snohomish, Nov. 10, 1868.

**SEATTLE DRUG STORE,**

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE of Puget Sound is called to our EXTENSIVE STOCK of

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.**

Our relations with houses in California afford us facilities for buying unsurpassed by any house outside of San Francisco. Our stock of

**Patent Medicines,**

Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYBOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and CRANE & BRIGHAM'S

**Sarsaparillas:**

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochees, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne,

Seidletz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

**PILLS:**

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeldoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Pottasium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL.

By the gallon, can or case;

Genuine Downer's

**COAL OIL,**

Wholesale or Retail.

The above enumeration comprises but a small portion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the

**LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.**

Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is unexcelled comprising,

Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, Brown Windsor Soaps, Nail Brushes, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps, and Shades, Hanging and Stand Lamps, Hand Lamps, Side Lamps, with Reflectors, &c.

Our stock of CHEMICALS is most complete and we are prepared to fill orders from Merchants or Physicians on the most liberal terms.

KELLOGG & BRO.

## U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten, nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds, semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial purposes.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

### Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

their value is increased from one to two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay

### OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST,

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.—They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present god revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury, for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts, from customs on the same amount of importation, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,806,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by

### ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are deposits of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

## STAMP DUTIES.

Under the new Revenue Law, taking effect on the First day of August, 1864:

Acknowledgment of deeds	exempt
Affidavit	5
Affidavits in suits or legal proceedings	exempt
Agreement or appraisalment (for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written)	5
Bank Check or Draft, etc., at sight or demand	2
Bills of exchange (inland), draft, or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	5
For every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof,	5
Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500	50
Bill of Sale exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	\$1 00
Bill of Sale exceeding one thousand dollars, for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof,	50
Bill of Sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel)	5
Bond, personal, for payment of money. (See mortgage.)	1 00
Bond, (official)	50
Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon, is one thousand dollars or less	50
Bond, where money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for each additional one thousand dollars or fractional part,	50
Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, each subject to a stamp duty of	1 00
Bond—other than that required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged herein	25
Certificate of Stocks—in an Incorporated Company	25
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public	5
Certificates of search records	5
“ that certain papers are on file,	5
“ that certain papers cannot be found,	5
“ of qualifications of school teachers	5
Certificate of Profits—in an Incorporated Company, for an amount not less than ten dollars, nor exceeding fifty dollars	10
exceeding fifty dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars,	25
exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof,	25
Certificates of appointment	5
Certificates general	5
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgment, and all papers recorded or on file	5
[N. B.—As a general rule, every Certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp of 5 cents.]	
Contract—[See Agreement.]	
Contract—Brokers	10
Conveyance, deed, instrument of writing whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, where the value does not exceed \$500,	50
exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000,	1 00
every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess one thousand dollars	50
Lease of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum,	50
exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars,	50
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond, for the payment of money, exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred,	50
Mortgage, exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars,	50
Passage ticket, from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than thirty-five dollars,	1 00
Passage ticket, from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than thirty-five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars	50
Policy of Insurance on any life or lives where the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars	25
From one thousand to five thousand,	50
Exceeding five thousand dollars	1 00
Fire and Marine risks	10 to 50

Power of Attorney—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25
To vote by proxy	10
To receive or collect rent	25
To sell or lease real estate	1 00
For any other purpose	50
Probate will, or letters of administration, where the estate does not exceed two thousand dollars	1 00
For every additional one thousand dollars, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars	50
Promissory note, renewal of subject to the same duty as an original note	
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt	
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property	2
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped the same as a mortgage	
Trust deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance	
Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any Court of record, either of law or equity	50
Writ, or other original process, issued by a Court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars, or over	50
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50
Writs, or other processes on appeals from Justices' Courts, or Courts of inferior Jurisdiction to a Court of record,	50

## UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

The School Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty-one weeks each:  
The first Session opens on the first Monday in September.  
The second Session, on the first Monday in February.

### BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing  
When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals furnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE.  
A limited number of Young Ladies can be accommodated in the family of the President.

### TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum,	\$24 00
Intermediate, “ “ “	\$33 00
Collegiate, “ “ “	\$40 00
Musical—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra]	\$30 00
Drawing and sketching, “ per	
Session,	\$10 00
Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.	

Students are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical,) Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies.

Young Men, desirous of defraying their own expenses, by personal labor, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than one Quarter.

For further particulars address the President of the University,

W. E. BARNARD, A. M.  
Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. no25-1f

## UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

 **MARIA,** 

JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no5-1f]