PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. VI. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864. NO. 30.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

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Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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For one year : : : : : : : $5 00
For six months : : : : : : : 3 00
Five copies to one address, per ann., 20 00
Single copies : : : : : 25 cents.

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CHAS. PROSCH.

[FROM WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS.]

The Hypochondriac.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the passage, I met the gay and hilarious Angelina, who again inquired, laughing, when her father would be in a condition to dance—unaware of my private knowledge of what gave a humor to this turn of her natural vivacity. A servant, in the meantime, whispered that Mrs. H—— waited for me in an adjoining room. I hastened to her, and, to my surprise, found her extended on a couch, bathed in tears, and apparently under the infliction of some intense sorrow.

"Oh, why have you concealed this disaster from me?" she cried.

"What disaster, madam?" said I.

"The loss of the Mermaid," replied she, crying and sobbing bitterly.

"Is it true, then?" said I, starting with astonishment.

"Who should know better than my husband?" said she.

I was instantly relieved by her answer. On inquiry, I found that the servant had overheard a part of the conversation between me and Mr. H——, and communicated it to her mistress. I explained everything to her, and she was satisfied on this great subject of alarm; but she had still a difficulty to struggle with. The marriage of her daughter drew near, and how would her husband be got prevailed upon to fulfil his obligation to pay the dowry of ten thousand pounds, if he continued under the dark cloud of mental delusion whose inspissated gloom strangled the very rays of the instinctive perception of primary and elemental truths? I acknowledged that there was great difficulty in the case, and suggested that the marriage might take place in the meantime, and the obligation for the tocher left to be got signed afterwards, when the Mermaid came home. This plan did not, however, please; and I suspected, though she had too much delicacy to admit it, that the obligation for the cash was held a kind of *sine qua non* by the bridegroom. I, therefore, promised to consider seriously of some means of relieving her from the extraordinary position in which she and her family were placed; and, in the meantime, recommended to her to use her own exertions in getting her husband to take the medicines I had ordered; leaving to her own discretion to break to him the subject of his terrors, or keep it, in the meantime, within her own bosom, as she conceived most prudent; but enjoining, in any view, to preserve inviolate my honor with the invalid, over whom my power could be only co-extensive with the faith he reposed in me.

Next day I had another communing with Mrs. H——, who informed me that, on the previous night, she had witnessed the most dreadful scene she had ever experienced during her life. Mr. H——, unable longer to restrain himself, had, with tears of lamentation, told her she must prepare herself for becoming a beggar; that the Mermaid was lost, and his brother William, for whom he had become surety to the extent of fifteen thousand pounds, had suddenly failed, whereby he would have that money to pay. Her efforts to undeceive him had produced an absolute phrenzy; he tore the bandages from his temples, uttered loud screams of agony, sank suddenly into fits of gloomy silence, then passed into paroxysms of weeping, and fell on her neck, sobbing like a child. His condition since had only been a continuation of this misery. She did not know what to do; because, if she were to promulgate his condition, with a view to getting friends and acquaintances to come and endeavor to undeceive him, she might injure his mercantile interests and credit, and produce that very ruin he so much dreaded. In the meantime, the day of the marriage approached space; and she now candidly confessed that, if there was any demur about advancing the tocher, the bridegroom might refuse to perform his part of the engagement, whereby her fragile daughter might lose her life, and at all events her happiness for ever. I told her I had not yet come to any satisfactory conclusion; but recommended to her to send to all the friends of the seamen on board the Mermaid, to ascertain if any letters had come to them, and, if possible, to get hold of them.

In the evening, a message came to me from Mrs. H——, informing me that she had ascertained that no letters had yet arrived from any of the seamen of the Mermaid. I revolved all the peculiarities and difficulties of this extraordinary case in my mind during the night, and bethought myself of the excusable expedient of removing the fatal deception of the patient by a humane, an innocent imposition—to destroy falsehood by falsehood, and thereby elicit truth. My plan was to get reprinted a metropolitan newspaper, containing a superinduced entry, as if from Lloyd's, of the arrival of the Mermaid at her place of destination, and to lay this paper within the reach of the deluded invalid. I communicated this plan to Mrs. H——, who approved of it; and, on the same day, gave instructions to a printer, in whom I could repose confidence, to put his part of the scheme into execution. He entered cordially into the device, and, next forenoon, sent me a proof of the paper and the fictitious entry, which I immediately revised and returned to him with directions to send me the perfect copy in the evening. About seven o'clock, accordingly, a young man brought me a paper, stating that his master had been obliged to leave town in the afternoon; but that I might rely upon the accuracy of the copy, which had been carefully thrown off by his foreman. I immediately carried it to Mrs. H——, who undertook to lay it in such a position as would secure the eye of her husband. The matrimonial contract, she said, required to be signed on the 16th, two days after, according to the agreement of the parties; and, owing to the state of her husband, she had resolved upon the marriage being celebrated afterwards privately. She beseeched me strongly to attend and witness the contract, whereby I might have an opportunity of facilitating the completion of this most delicate and dangerous negotiation.

On the day and hour appointed, I attended accordingly. The scene presented to me, as I entered the sick man's chamber, was extraordinary and striking. The window shutters were still half closed, and the room nearly dark. Augustus A—— and Angelina were sitting opposite to each other at the aperture of the window; their faces, on which the light shone by the side of deep shadows, exhibiting that mixture of love, joy, fear and solicitude which the peculiar circumstances of their situation could not fail to produce in hearts whose sympathies were moved by the elastic springs of an affection which had not been crossed, and hopes that never had been blighted. The mother sat silently looking at her husband, who, rolled up in the manner already described, sat immerged in a mood of gloomy despair, his head leaning on his breast, his eyebrows knit, his eyes fixed on the fire, his mouth sealed with a sullen, obstinate silence, and everything indicating either that he was unconscious of what was to be enacted in his presence, or determined not to take a friendly part in it. I seated myself opposite to him, and was saluted by a half scowling, half timid look, which, having scanned me hurriedly, sought again the fire. The meeting of friends collected to witness a coffin-lifting of a dear relative could not have presented a more funereal, gloomy, and dismal aspect; the shadows being relieved, in the one case, by the lurid smile of expectant heirs, and in the other by the struggling gleam of the doubtful joy of the bridegroom and bride. At length the man of the law came with the important document; and, having his bustling, officious importance and familiarity blasted by the sullen growl of the hypochondriac, sat down in disappointment and irresolution. After words of ceremony, approaching to the sombreness of the preliminaries of a service over the dead, the deed was read, purporting, in the usual terms, that the two parties had agreed to accept of each other for lawful spouses, and that, in consideration of a jointure of five hundred pounds a-year, the father of the bride had agreed to advance the sum of ten thousand pounds as the tocher of his daughter. When the deed was read, all were silent. The bridegroom adhibited his name first, and the bride, suffused with blushes and smiling inwardly, followed his example. It was now placed before the father, and the lawyer held out to him the pen, fraught, after a dipping and a redipping, with the nicely adjusted quota of ink, for the purpose of signing his name.

The company sat for a few minutes silently looking at the attitude of the man of the law, who still held out the pen to the invalid. A loud, horrible, fiendish cackle of a laugh, wrung spasmodically from the dry throat of the hypochondriac, rang through the apartment, and filled every face with consternation and terror. I do not recollect of ever having heard a sound so unearthly, so much beyond all powers of description—a noise so compounded of all the elements of discordancy. It seemed the accumulated expression of all his griefs, terrors, and misery. Thrusting his hand, with a fluttering, trembling precipitude, into the pocket of his gown, he dragged forth the newspaper containing the fictitious account of the arrival of the Mermaid, and waved it triumphantly over his head.

"It is not enough," he cried, still throwing the paper backwards and forwards like a pendant, "that a poor wretch, doomed to beggary and starvation, should have this fate to struggle with, unaided by the cooperation or soothed by the sympathy of relatives and friends! No! there must be added, by the agency of the devil, acting through the cruel refinements of a wife's treachery, a doctor's cunning, and a daughter's selfishness, the injury and insult of a degrading deception—an imposition, a cheat. Though reduced to beggary, I am not yet, thank God, deserted by my perception of truth, and my love of honesty and fair dealing. 'The Mermaid has arrived'" (looking at the paper, and repeating his screech laugh) "'safe—all well!' And who tells us this glorious news? No other than Mr. Gilbert S——, Printer in —— street of our own town of ——, whose name is placed here" (pointing to the print) "to this London paper, as a guarantee, a pledge of the truth of his information. Excellent cheat! Noble device! Ingenious trickery! How worthy of the jugglers, and the poor, wretched, miserable beggar attempted to be juggled!"

I seized the paper, which, as he fell back screaming out his hysterical laugh, he threw from him. Heavens! what was my surprise to find it indeed true that Mr. S——'s foreman, to whom the secret had not been communicated, had, in his master's absence, placed, according to the custom of printers in ordinary matters, his master's name at the foot of the London newspaper! I had ruined the whole proceedings: all the consequences of this broken off marriage were on my head. I had even riveted in this poor man's mind the certainty of the loss of the Mermaid; shame, regret, and self-crimination stung me like adders; and such was the intensity of my suffering, and the darkness, doubt, and confusion of mind into which I was thrown, that I was scarcely conscious of the extraordinary scene still acting around me. I was called to a more attentive observation by the question of the man of the law, addressed to Mr. H——, whether he intended to sign the document, as an engagement called him away.

"No!" resounded in my still confused ears; "why should a poor beggar, not worth one penny in the world, sign a bond for ten thousand pounds? By and by I will be grateful for a penny to buy me a crust of bread."

The thunderstruck writer, to whom an account was due by Mr. H——, recoiled at a statement so extraordinary; the bridegroom, unjustifiably afraid that some improper use might be made of his signature, darted forward, seized the marriage contract, and, hurrying out of the door, flew from a beggared bride. My ears were now stung by the screams of the two women, the mother and the daughter, who both fainted on the floor, and the occasional bursts of the hypochondriac's sardonic laugh mixing with the wails of distress of the wretched females. Alarmed by the noise, the servants of the house rushed into the room, to administer assistance to those whose cries seemed so urgently to demand it; and I contributed my endeavors to the restoration of the sufferers. The mother recovered in a short time, and soon saw the full extent of the misery that surrounded her; but, being a strong-minded woman, she defied a repetition of the syncope—an effort in which the fragile and volatile daughter was not so successful; for she no sooner revived from one swoon than she fell, screaming, into another; sent back, by the dreadful consciousness of her condition, into this state of heaven-sent, humane oblivion of misery. While tending these sufferers, I threw a glance occasionally at him who suffered, from the mere power of a deluded imagination, a thousand times more than those whose tender constitution of body limited the infliction of agony—him who could not faint and could not weep, but who could yet laugh that dreadful laugh of the miserable, which no man can forget who once hears it as I have heard it, but cannot describe it. His head was now swung over the side of the chair, as if he had lost all power of upholding it; his bosom heaved with convulsive throes; his arms sawed the air; his feet shuffled along the floor, and groans, mixed with that horrid spasmodic cackle, burst from him, piercing the ear like the yells of a demon. Having consigned the women to the care of the servants, I left hurriedly this scene, the moral cause of which I could be of no service in endeavoring to relieve. However familiar I had become with scenes of distress, the new and peculiar features of the one I have here attempted to describe scared away the apathy of custom and habit, and seized my feelings and interest more powerfully and painfully than I can express in the narrative I have here given.

Next forenoon, I called on Mrs. H——, and found her under great affliction. She told me that her daughter was confined to bed, and that her swooning fits returned upon her whenever her mind acquired power and sensibility sufficient to estimate the true extent of her suffering, for she could not be made to believe that the loss of the Mermaid and the poverty and beggary of her father was a dream of hypochondria; and treated the attempt of her mother to produce this belief as a mere act of maternal sympathy, to conceal from her her deplorable fate in losing a lover and the means of living at the same time. She informed me also that she had seen Augustus A——, who was as obstinate as her daughter in his belief that what her husband had said was true, giving as his reason that he had never heard that Mr. H—— was mad; and proceeding so far as to accuse her and myself of an attempt, by the falsified newspaper, to get matters so arranged as to inveigle him into a match with the daughter of one on the eve of becoming a bankrupt. I replied, that I now saw no alternative, in our efforts to cure those ingeniously contrived disasters, other than waiting for the captain of the Mermaid's letter of advice, which could not fail to arrive in a very short time. I had scarcely uttered these words, when Mr. H——'s clerk handed in a letter from Kingston. We were surprised and pleased at this curious coincidence; and I agreed to remain until Mrs. H—— took up to her husband this piece of evidence, which could not fail to open his eyes, and cure all the evils that had resulted from his delusion. In a short time after Mrs. H—— left the room, I heard the well-known sound of the expression of an exacerbation of the hypochondriac's sufferings, mixed, as I thought, with a repetition of the same spasmodic laugh; and I was now surprised by the appearance of Mrs. H——, bathed in tears, and holding in her hand the fragments of the letter, which had been torn to pieces. She informed me that Mr. H—— had read the letter, and had cried out, immediately on perusing it, that it was not written in the captain's hand; that it was another attempt to impose upon him; and that we deserved to be handed over to the authorities for forging the postmark. On putting the pieces of the letter together, we perceived that it was signed by the captain; but, in consequence of his having got his hand hurt, written by some other person—yet undoubtedly a genuine document, communicating the safe arrival of the Mermaid at the port of Kingston. It was now, we both agreed, necessary to wait the arrival of the vessel itself.

In the meantime, I continued my visits, communicating through Mrs. H—— with the patient, who, conceiving me to be in the plot against him, would not consent to see me. His body was undergoing a gradual decay, from the effects of the moral poison continually instilled into the nerves of the brain, the centre of the living powers of the system, as well as the seat of the mind; while his liver, getting enlarged, generated the food of the mental disease, which in its turn preyed on his flesh—producing a marasmus assimilating him to a living skeleton. The darkness of the room he occupied was gradually increased, so as to suit his tender vision, which shrunk at the light of day; and it was subsequently necessary to muffle the bell of the door, to prevent its sound from throwing him into a fit of hysterics, in the apprehension of messengers, tipstaffs, and sheriff-officers, who, he said, were haunting the house, ready to pounce upon him the instant they got a glimpse of his person. He was evidently fast falling into a general *cacheria* or depraved habit of body, which would eventually defy all the restorative powers of medicine, as well as the influence of a renewed belief, even if such could be stimulated in his brain by a natural perception of external evidence. His daughter, too, was still confined to bed by a slow fever, resulting from the fearful excitement she had suffered on the day of the signing of the contract.

While matters were in this desperate condition, the Mermaid arrived with a rich cargo from Jamaica. I saw the Captain previous to his first interview with his owner, gave him directions how to conduct himself, and requested him to call and communicate to me the result of his meeting.

In a few hours afterwards, he came running to me in great haste, and informed me that Mr. H—— was assuredly mad; that he had gazed at him as if he had been an apparition—requesting to know how he had saved himself from the wreck of the Mermaid, and whether any of the crew were saved; but prohibiting him, by dreadful oaths, from recapitulating the circumstances of the loss, which, he said, he could not hear from the lips of an eye-witness, and live an hour after. When the Captain replied that the Mermaid was in the harbor, he rose in great fury, cried that the narrator was leagued with his other enemies, who wanted to impose on him, and threatened to strike him if he did not instantly leave the room. After what I had witnessed, I was not surprised even at this. There was only one expedient now remaining—to carry him by force, ill as he was, on board of the ship, and present to his eyes the *corpus reale* of the Mermaid herself.

This was done the very next day. The patient was by far too weak to offer any resistance. He was told that he was ordered by the doctor to take an airing. Two men lifted him down stairs, and placed him in a sedan chair, for the greater facility of transporting him on board.

I was waiting him on the deck, along with Mrs. H——, the Captain, and two confidential friends, while the crew were directed to be working about, so as to add the weight of the testimony of their living bodies to the evidence of the wood, ropes, and sails of the vessel. The sedan chair was placed in the middle of the deck; and we stood around to witness the effects of the apparition of the lost Mermaid on the diseased mind of the patient. When the head of the chair was lifted off and the door opened, the spectacle presented to our view was most appalling, transcending even the fancy of a resurrection from the dead. His skin was of the color of an orange, and seemed to envelope a heap of bones, bound together by gristles—no muscular amplification in any part visible; his jaws, and the thin tendinous muscles intended to cover and move them, were as rigid as if they had been frozen by a hyperborean winter; a thick shock of black hair, that had not been cut for a long period, hung down over his yellow forehead, and partly concealed his eyes; the nails upon his fingers, which he would not allow mortal to touch, had grown long and sharp, resembling more the talons of an eagle than the appurtenances of men's hands;—everything indicated the diseased, immured troglodite, or cave-man, brought out to see, before he died, the rays of the mid-day sun. As the light, to which he had been so long unaccustomed, struck his eyes, he winced and groaned, turning the yellow orbs backwards and forwards, shutting his eyelids, opening them again, like one awakening from a long sleep, and rubbing them with his fingers, as if to ease his pain, and, at the same time, to remove a supposed mirage which tormented him by its delusion. Beginning to wonder at the strange sights exhibited to him—the change from his own apartment to a ship's deck, from darkness to light, and from loneliness to society, with the cries of the seamen's "yo-he-yo," the dashing of the waves against the sides of the vessel, and the motion of the pitching barque, which was in an exposed part of the outer harbor—he rose from his seat, and looked wildly over the top of the sedan, eyeing us, along with the passing seamen—whose faces he scanned curiously—with the greatest amazement, not unmixed with terror, and struggling, apparently, to force some satisfactory conclusion out of a comparison of riveted beliefs and perplexing appearances. No one spoke to him, all being deeply occupied in watching the strange symptoms of the first returning ray of reason and belief, on a mind so long clouded and deranged by gloomy delusions and visionary imaginations. He continued to scan everything with the most minute attention—shuddering at intervals, as if he saw an apparition—casting on us looks of suspicion, and then brightening up with gleams of reviving confidence. At last, his eye was firmly riveted on some object in the direction of the mainmast—his gaze becoming so steadfast and keen that his very soul seemed to be centred in it. We all turned our eyes in the same direction; but I saw nothing calculated to produce so much excitement. In an instant, a loud scream rent the air—the hypochondriac rushed forward with the last collected strength of his attenuated frame, and, clasping his arms round the main-mast, at a place where his name was painted in the semicircle of the indispensable horse-shoe, hugged it till his nerves seemed to crack, and, drawing a deep sigh, fell down on the deck. I thought the experiment was fatal—that the clouded mind had been unable to bear the *coup de soleil* of truth—that he was dead!

I ran forward and lifted him up. In a short time he recovered, and looked around him wildly; but he had received his specific—even the scepticism of his disease had begun to give way to touch. When he was lifted up, he took my arm, and walked round and round his vessel, looking at everything, touching everything; and, as the evidence grew stronger and stronger, bursting out into strange hollow laughs. No one yet interfered to give any explanation; for I deemed it better to let the real evidence work its effect in the first instance, before any moral confirmation was offered. The process was slow; the shadows of scepticism seemed to hang about his mind, and contest every inch of the mental province with the beams of the searching light of the evidence of sense. Yet he became gradually stronger and stronger in his belief; and, before we left the vessel, was as much satisfied of the safety and identity of the Mermaid, as he was formerly of her loss and his own ruin. He was taken home, and the effects of the new conviction became soon apparent, producing a reaction of confidence, and brightening up his mind with the cheering rays of hope. A healthy mind is the best medicine for a diseased body—he became gradually better and better, and latterly entirely recovered.

When he became quite well, I used often to talk with him about the state of his mind during that dark period. He felt no disinclination to speak of it. He said that the most remarkable circumstance was, that all his fancies were invested with that same conviction of truth which generally accompanies the evidence of the five senses. One good effect, he said, followed from the hallucination; and that was, that his blindness enabled him to see through the heart of his intended son-in-law; for he was satisfied that nothing but his declaration of poverty would have elicited the unworthy motives of Augustus A——. He succeeded in satisfying his daughter that her lover was unworthy of her; and, some years afterwards, another and more worthy suitor having sought her hand, succeeded, and a dowry of £10,000 was paid down on the marriage day.

The Hundred Guinea Wager.

In some place about the centre of Ireland, no matter where, there lived a Catholic bishop whose piety was proverbial. He was a bright star in the constellation of his church, shedding the lustre of his shining example like a halo of glory over a poor but honest people. A people long trampled down under the iron heel of a foreign despot; a people deprived of civil and religious liberty, the inalienable right of man; a people rendered indigent by odious enactments, confiscations, and long years of legal plundering. In a word, a people crushed almost out of existence itself beneath the intolerable pressure of penal codes.

At the time my story commences, the man of God was about sixty years of age, greatly beloved in his diocese, and an ornament to the church of which he was a bright pillar.

Miss Dora Newcomb, the bishop's niece, was his housekeeper. She had lived with his Grace since she was a small girl, and at the time of which I write was advancing up to the mature age of thirty, as sweet a brunette as ever old green Erin could boast of—and that, dear reader, is surely a big word.

Miss Dora was not, of course, treated as a common servant, but had a maid of all work under her to do the rough business, so that the niece was left most of her time to play the lady; and stood so high in his lordship's estimation that it was said she ruled him in all temporal matters just as she had a mind to.

Every person liked Miss Dora, for she was sweet and amiable, kind-hearted and charitable to the poor. A laughing, coaxing, black eyed, plump faced, little dumpling of a girl, just like her own angel mother, the bishop would say, when she teased him for any favor, which he was never known to deny her.

Not far from the bishop's cottage lived an old, rough, money-loving country gentleman, named Smash. He was not a gentleman, however, in the correct sense of the term, but a shabby, big bellied, uncouth junk of an old fellow; one who had hoarded up much gold and silver by his peculiar tact for driving shrewd bargains; lending money on usury, and other extortions practiced by all bad men. And yet, Mr. Smash, strange to say, sustained a tolerably fair fame, in his own neighborhood, and was sometimes spoken of as a good sort of a man.

The old farmer had five sons, all of whom, except the eldest, he set up in the world after his own fashion; that is, in close money making pursuits. They were not indeed burdened with any great culture of mind; nothing farther than mere ability to read and write, which at that time, in Ireland, might be called a gentleman's education.

But, on the eldest son, Tom, the old man spared no expense in his education, having the ambition to push him into holy orders, which he did when the boy was twenty-four years of age. And though Father Tom was not the Fenelon of his age, nor over reputed either for his brilliant attainments or his piety, yet he stood pretty high in the bishop's estimation, and filled a curacy in his father's parish with considerable credit. He was now in the thirty-second year of his age, and the seventh of his priesthood.

The parish priest under whom Father Tom officiated was a very worthy old man, and for ten or fifteen years a vicar general in the diocese. Being a great favorite of the bishop's his life was one of the best in the see. But he was now seventy-five years of age, for a long time in bad health, and at present, it was believed, on his death bed. So, to use a vulgar expression, his death was to be "bread and butter" for some other priest.

The old farmer had both his eyes open, and now, when the loaves and fishes were at hand, he devised a shrewd plan to secure the living for his son Tom.

One day the bishop being at a conference, about ten miles from home, old Farmer Smash repaired to the bishop's cottage, rapped at the door, and was admitted by Miss Dora.

"Is his lordship at home, Miss Dora?" demanded the boor.

"No, Mr. Smash," replied the brunette, "he's at the conference, and won't be at home till about six."

"O, dear me! how disappointed I am," said the old fox, dumping himself into a chair, and laying his coarse felt hat on the carpet beside him.

"What's the matter, Mr. Smash?" asked the girl, dropping herself into a chair by his side.

"Why then, not much, Miss Dora," he replied, drawing a long breath, and passing his rough hand over his eyes, in apparent abstraction. The young girl was silent, till the farmer spoke.

"You know, Miss Dora, that the parish of Dark Valley is soon likely to be vacant, The Vicar General, poor dear man, they say is not to pass the night."

"I know it, and am very sorry," answered the girl, with a tear starting in her eye, "he was a good man, and Uncle loved him as his own soul."

"So did we all," replied the hypocrite, "but God's will must be done. I hope, Miss, the parish will have no cause to regret his loss."

The girl wiped her eyes and remained silent.

"Has his lordship, think you, Miss Dora, any successor in view?" asked the old man, helping himself to a pinch of snuff, and presenting the box to the young girl.

"Not that I know of, Mr. Smash," was the reply, "and I think if he had I should have heard of it, for Uncle keeps nothing from me, except gold guineas and bad books."

"Miss Dora, then you never heard his lordship speaking of Father Tom, did you?"

"Oh yes, Mr. Smash, often—I am sure he thinks Father Tom a good priest. I don't know, indeed, as to his sermons, perhaps uncle don't consider him a first rate hand at them."

"He don't excel in oratory, I know," said the father. "But what words cannot do, (as the old man says in the fable,) Father Tom makes the horsewhip accomplish, by way of enforcing precepts, and accordingly, Miss Newcomb, his flock is the most obedient of any parish in the diocese. And that, you know, is the great master qualification of a good Irish priest."

"I don't like this horsewhip theology," said the girl, "neither does uncle. I am sure it is no way to enforce the precepts of our holy religion. A priest, like a bishop, should be no striker. I learned so much of the Bible, Mr. Smash."

"Well, then, lady, you know more of it than I do," remarked the old man, "the Bible is not a book for the laity, and I heard Father Tom say it, but enough of that now."

"Miss Dora," he spoke, laying his hands upon his knees, and looking straight into the girl's face. "I had a promise of the parish of Dark Valley for Father Tom near two years ago, from the bishop. Did you ever hear him say so?"

"Never," said the niece in astonishment. "A promise of the parish for Father Tom!" repeating the words of the old man with strange emphasis. "The Lord bless us!—a promise of the parish of Dark Valley for Father Tom! No, no, sir, I never did."

"I had, then, girl," he said; but thinking a minute, he remarked, "It's not improbable he may forget it; they say he has not of late the best memory."

"Uncle forget what he promised! No, sir, never!" and the girl's eye flashed with indignation on the old churl.

"Excuse me, Miss Dora, I didn't mean to offend you, nor sin against his lordship; but he's mighty forgetful, and he owns it himself, for he often told me so."

And jumping to his feet, as if he was himself the offended party, he pulled out a long purse of gold, and said:

"Come, I'll wager one hundred guineas that he forgets that promise, made to me but two short years ago."

"I have not a hundred guineas, or I should not be afraid to make the wager," spoke the girl, her ears tinkling with the jingle of the yellow shiners.

"Well, Miss, to accommodate you, I'll stake my hundred guineas against your hundred thirteens," said old Smash, turning out the yellow pile on the marble chimney piece, and slapping his brawny fist in swaggering confidence of winning, on the cold marble.

"A hundred thirteens," said the girl, with eyes dilated in her head, and lips parted between ecstacy and bewilderment.

"Yes, one hundred guineas against five pound five!" he repeated. "Will you make the bet?"

"Wait till I see if I have got the money," she said, making a movement to go up stairs.

The farmer resumed his seat, and in less than five minutes Miss Dora returned with the money.

"Who'll hold the bets," she asked, walking on tiptoe as she entered the parlor.

"Your own fair self," was the reply, and the lodger commenced counting the guineas into the girl's hand.

"Here's the five pounds," she said, with a slight tremor, laying the old, smooth white thirteen-penny pieces on the mantlepiece beside the gold.

"Put them up along with the gold," he said, "till I see you again. Good day, Miss Newcomb. To-morrow I may wait on his Grace, and that visit will decide the wager."

At 6 o'clock that evening the Bishop returned, and after tea the niece sat to read and sing to her uncle, as she was long in the habit of doing.

"Dora, my pet," spoke the man of God, "our old friend, and my dearly beloved brother in Christ, father Ambrose, is no more—rest his soul in glory."

"O, dear me, when did he die, uncle?" asked the niece, putting the corner of her apron to her eye, and sighing.

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dora. May God be good to him; there never was a pastor more faithful in the discharge of his duty. He was an ornament to the church. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Who succeeds him, uncle?" she asked with faltering voice.

"'Twill take some consideration before I can decide on that, my child," replied the bishop, leaning back in his chair, and shading his eyes with his left hand.

"Didn't you promise the parish to Father Tom Smash?" she asked, turning her plump, fat face to that of the bishop's.

"To Father Tom Smash, child?" exclaimed the prelate in astonishment; "what in the name of the Virgin put that in your silly head?"

She made no reply, but hung down her head and remained silent.

"What's the matter, Dora?" he asked, stooping down and lifting her head on his knee.

"Alas! uncle, my hundred guineas, and the five pounds you gave me for the new silk cloak," she answered, sobbing convulsively and then bursting into tears.

"*Pater Noster!*" said the bishop, commencing the Lord's prayer, and making the sign of the cross on the girl's forehead. "She's beside herself!" he cried, speaking to himself, as he rose to ring the bell for assistance.

"No, uncle, I'm not mad," she spoke, recovering her composure, then repeating the old sorrow. "My hundred guineas, and the five pounds you gave me for the new cloak," she burst into tears again and rose to leave the room.

The good man was not a little perplexed, but after a little coaxing he got her to sit down, and relate the story of her trouble.

"You promised the parish of Dark Valley two years ago to Father Tom Smash, as soon as the vicar general should die. His father was here to-day to put you in mind of your promise, and expressed his fears that you'd forgot it. I got indignant, and in the dispute between us, he bet one hundred guineas to my five pounds that you'd back out of your word, on the plea that you forgot it. So there, now, my hundred guineas are gone, and the five pounds you gave me for the new silk cloak," and there was a fresh fit of crying.

"Patience, girl—let me reflect a little—for I believe indeed my recollection is getting a little frail of late years. Two years ago, you say?"

"Yes, sir; that's what he told me."

"Well, let me see. The parish of Dark Valley—to Father Tom Smash: Bless me, girl, how forgetful I am become! I do remember it now, quite distinctly. Yes, yes, to his father, old Smash. What a cunning fox that is. His son is a good priest, however, and quite worthy of the living. Go now to your room, child; that's all settled. Good night, Dora. I'll see Father Smash after the funeral." And the man of God rose to pace the floor.

The old priest was interred in due time, and next Easter Sunday saw the Rev. Father Tom Smash making his half yearly collection on the altar of Dark Valley Chapel, while Miss Dora Newcomb appeared in her new silk cloak and velvet bonnet, the first ever worn in that parish since the creation of time.

A sharper, seeing a country gentleman sitting alone at an inn, and thinking something might be made out of him, entered, and called for a paper of tobacco.

"Do you smoke, sir?" asked the sharper.

"Yes sir," said the gentleman, very gravely, "any one that has a design upon me."

According to Aristotle, large ears are imbecility; small ones point out the rustic and brutal man. Those of the fairest promise are firm and of middling size. Happy the men who boast of square ears—a sure indication of sublimity of soul and purity of life. Such, according to Sentonius, were the ears of the Emperor Augustus.

A California paper says it does not know a single Scotchman who is a traitor to the American Flag—not a "plaided Gael," as Scotland has been great and illustrious! It is fit that men of a nation who shoved down the British throne in the middle with her bloody claymore, as a condition of peace, should be patriots in America. Nearly all the Jews, Dutch, and Irish, however, take sides with the traitors.

A man in Lockport, N. Y., named Frank Archy, recently was seized with severe purging, and at intervals disgorged sections of a large lizard, the tail of which was six inches long. The reptile had evidently been swallowed when young, and had grown in the stomach of the man. Mr. Archy died in two weeks after the reptile substance was taken from him.

Major Henry Goodwin, of Hartford, who commanded the Putnam Phalanx at the time of their visit to Bunker Hill, died in that city on Saturday, May 14th, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He was a leading military man in former years, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held many civil offices of trust and honor.

The ladies of Adrors, N. T., recently gave a ball for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and stuck up a placard in the ball-room, on which was printed in large letters, "No Admittance to Copperheads." Serves them right.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting to something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is issued every SATURDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, payable in advance; for six months, $3; single copies, 25 cents. Five copies to one address, $20.

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☞ *The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be freely heard; but such communications as are not of a general public nature or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.*

☞ *Communications descriptive of the character and resources of localities in the Territory, the inducements they present for settlement, etc., are solicited from well-informed sources.*

☞ *Persons calling at this office, on any business whatever, will please remember that it is against the rules of all printing offices to engage therein in loud discussions or conversation. We desire our friends generally to bear this in mind.*

☞ *Letters on personal matters, requiring written answers, when they have no reference to our business, will receive no attention.*

STEILACOOM, W. T., MONDAY, July 25, 1864.

OUR PLATFORM.

"THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

☞ W. F. HERRE, News and Advertising Agent, Victoria, V. I., is authorized to solicit and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions for the PUGET SOUND HERALD.

PETITION FOR PARDON.—We understand that a petition is in circulation, praying the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of Pierre St. Louis, now suffering punishment in the jail of this county for stabbing a man in Kitsap county, a year ago. If the circumstances of this case, as reported to us, are true (and we have no reason to believe them otherwise) the Governor should have no hesitation in granting the pardon prayed for. The offence that provoked the assault with the knife was of the most aggravated nature, and such as fully justified the taking of life; which, however, was not done by St. Louis; the wound inflicted being very slight, and given purely in self-defence against two men, both physically much his superior. A more quiet, orderly, and inoffensive man than Pierre St. Louis we have rarely seen. The finding of the jury that tried him, with due deference to their judgment of the evidence in the case, we cannot but regard as unjust. Justice demands that the Governor should interpose the pardoning power here.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—On Saturday evening last we were shown two oyster shells, the dimensions of which will compare favorably with the largest oysters found on the Atlantic coast; the largest measuring 5½ by 6 inches in breadth and length, inside, and the other 4 by 5 inches. These were samples of a small lot gathered by Capt. Seeley, of the sloop *Foam*, in some locality known only to himself, below Steilacoom. The shells shown to us had not yet lost the flavor of the oyster, thus giving satisfactory evidence of freshness; otherwise we should have been disposed to regard it as an attempt at imposition upon our credulity. Should the bed in which these were discovered prove sufficiently extensive, there is a mine of wealth in it. The largest oysters found in Shoalwater Bay are hardly one-fourth as large as these. The discovery is one of importance, and the discoverer will take measures to reap the first benefits resulting from it. Meanwhile he will entrust to no one the secret of its locality.

THE STEAMERS.—Steilacoom has been somewhat enlivened, of late, by the arrival and departure of steamers. In addition to the *Eliza Anderson*, the British steamers *Enterprise* and *Alexandra* have made several trips to this place, departing with loads of live stock to Victoria. The last named steamer will continue to make weekly trips between Victoria and Steilacoom, if the laws will permit. Her running will prove a great accommodation to the public, and one which everybody will appreciate save the Wrights and Capt. Finch, who have controlled the steam navigation of Puget Sound too long for its interest.

THUNDER STORM.—One of those very rare occurrences for this latitude, a thunder storm, took place here at an early hour yesterday morning. Repeated loud reports followed each other in quick succession, succeeded by short but heavy showers of rain. The rain will prove beneficial to the pastures, but will interfere to some extent with hay-making, in which many of our farmers are now engaged.

LOW FARES.—A lively competition exists between the opposition Panama steamers, the result of which has been a very large reduction in the rates of passage to New York. The advertised prices at last dates were: First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, $50; but parties intending to go East are bidding and waiting for still lower rates.

SHIPWRECK.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* announces the loss of the ship *E. Bulkley*, on Point Arenas, on the 10th ult. She was loaded with lumber by Amos Phinney & Co., of Port Ludlow, W. T., for San Francisco. All hands were saved except a boy, but the ship is a total loss.

PROVOST MARSHAL.—Major T. C. English, late in command at Walla Walla, has been ordered to the Provost Marshalship of the Oregon District, in place of Major McLean, resigned. Major Rumrill has taken command of the W. T. Regiment.

THANKS.—Capt. Finch has our thanks for favors.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, July 9.—Official dispatches from Gen. Wallace state that a battle took place between the forces of his command and the rebels, at Monocacy, to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock and continuing five hours. Our forces, overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to retreat in disorder. Brig. Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner. The enemy's force number at least 20,000. Our troops behaved well, and suffered much loss. Wallace is retreating toward Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 10.—Wallace has been gradually falling back since yesterday, the rebels following. The city was startled this morning at 6 o'clock by the ringing of bells which accompanied the Mayor's and Governor's proclamations calling the citizens to organize in defense. An intense excitement was at once produced. Companies are forming at every street corner. The proclamation declares the danger menacing the city imminent, and preparations to repel invasion must be made immediately. Gen. S. S. Lockwood offered to command the forces thus raised, and has been assigned to the command.

Later advices from the front say our forces have fallen back to the vicinity of Monrovia, having burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy.

As a matter of precaution, all valuable records, etc., of banks and other institutions, have been placed on board the steamers in the harbor for safety.

Gen. Sigel's train arrived here to-day in charge of a large detachment of cavalry and infantry. Officers who were in battle yesterday say the fighting was desperate, and the rebel loss was fully as large as ours. Our loss in prisoners is about 1000. We have not made an estimate of the killed and wounded yet.

9 P.M.—The excitement this evening is intense. Wallace still continues to fall back toward the city. Parties with fife and drum are constantly moving through the city to man the breastworks. Rebel scouts have been seen fifteen miles from the city. At last accounts Wallace was within 24 miles of the city and falling back, with fresh troops guarding his rear. His artillery is reported to have been destroyed.

Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Hunter's force has recaptured Martinsburg, taking about 1000 prisoners. All the stores were captured; there being much plunder collected at that place by the rebels.

Philadelphia, July 10.—A dispatch from Chambersburg to-day says that Gen. Couch's cavalry entered Hagerstown yesterday, capturing about 200 rebels who were engaged in plundering. Quite a number of buildings were burned.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the raiders.

Baltimore, July 11.—The rebel cavalry burned the residence of Gov. Bradford this morning, four miles from the city. A squad of rebels went to his house and ordered out his family, who were only permitted to take a few valuables, and then fired it. The Governor was in the city at the time.

John Covode, of Pennsylvania, returned yesterday from a visit to Grant's Headquarters, where he had several interviews with Grant, who says he don't attach much importance to the rebel raid, as he didn't believe that Lee would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines.

New York, July 11.—A dispatch dated near Petersburg, July 7th, says the enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of our left centre. A battery of 32 pounders opened on them from the lines of the Fifth Corps, which soon suspended their operations at that point. All day our guns belched forth their thunders and were answered by rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short.

Richmond papers of the 6th are jubilant over the excitement they imagine the raiders are creating in Maryland.

Philadelphia, July 11.—A train was captured at Magnolia, which left Baltimore at 8 o'clock. The Magnolia station was burned. It was feared the train from Philadelphia was also captured. The telegraph between here and Baltimore is said to be interrupted, but we have just received a report that the combined forces of Hunter and Wallace are fighting and driving the rebels.

Memphis, July 11.—Washburn's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secessionists on the railroad trains has resulted in an entire cessation of the molestation of our trains by the guerrillas on the river.

Baltimore, July 12.—Everything is quiet around the city. A force of rebels passed through Jamestown last night to join the main body. Business at a stand still.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The wires are again cut by the rebels between Baltimore and Washington.

New York, July 12.—On Sunday night, orders were received at the Navy Yard to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station to man the impromptu batteries erected in that neighborhood. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school-ship *North Carolina*.

Baltimore, July 12—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers nor trains have arrived.

Information from Frederick says the rebels were driven out yesterday at 9 o'clock A.M., by the advance of Cole's cavalry, who dashed in and had a little fight with a small body of rebels, in the streets, stationed as a guard, resulting in the defeat of the latter, driving them towards the Monocacy. During the time the rebels had possession, foraging parties were sent through the country to secure horses and cattle, and came in bringing droves of cattle, sheep and hogs, literally filling the main streets, which were driven to the fords and sent across into Virginia.

Bradley Johnson's cavalry crossed the pike at Corrall's Manor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses going toward the Potomac.

New York, July 13.—The *Herald* has the following in regard to the capture of the trains south of Havre de Grace, about 12 miles from Gunpowder Bridge. On pistol shots being heard, the train stopped. The rebels entered with pistols in hand, and ordered the passengers out. As they went out, they were robbed of their watches and money with the cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, passenger on the first train, on being asked by the rebels who he was, replied "nobody of any account." The guard passed out, but the Baltimore women told who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers. They took him in charge. The rebel force was about 250 strong, and had no hesitation in taking what they wanted.

New York, July 11.—Mayor Gunther has written a letter to Maj. Gen. Stanford, protesting against the sending off of any large portion of our militia, as he entertained grave apprehensions in their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of the currency might tempt the lawless and evil disposed to avail themselves of what seems to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder.

Gen. Stanford in reply says: In answer to the present call of the President on the Governor, only 3500 men have been detailed from this division. As a quota 12,000 was required. There still remain twelve disciplined regiments in the city; a force able to put down any demonstrations against peace and good order in the community.

Washington, July 7.—The President, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer, for the people of the United States.

Indianapolis, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. E. McDonald as Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

Baltimore, July 11.—The news from Washington is exciting. The *Star* says that skirmishing on the Rockville Road commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and continued by an advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennallytown, where their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between eleven and twelve o'clock, on and around the Seventh street turnpike, near the Clagget Farm and residence of F. P. Blair. There were 800 infantry in force encamped at Rockville last night.

Hundreds of panic-stricken refugees are arriving at Washington from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, who report the rebels crossing northward to that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, estimated at from 12,000 to 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, whilst Imboden commands the cavalry, now hanging round the fortifications. All was quiet in front of our pickets upon what is known as the River Road, up to noon to-day.

The *Star* also says that the numbers and purposes of the invading force are confusing and conflicting.

It is said the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications at Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. *Per contra*, we have just received the following from sources which have on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements from Virginia. The information from this quarter is as follows: The rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley forty-five thousand strong, including eight thousand cavalry, under command of Breckinridge, Ransom, and Imboden. McCausland and Longstreet were at Gordonsville on Tuesday last with additional forces for the rebel army of invasion, and for the purpose that the army should attempt the capture of Washington by surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, running from Richmond to Staunton. In the fight at Aldie, Moseby captured 81 cavalrymen, killed twenty, and captured one 12-pounder. Kinchello's command of one company was operating near Fairfax Court House and near Occoquan.

Baltimore, July 14.—The Washington *Chronicle* of to-day says: The rebels first made their appearance at Colesville at four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Our informant says from what he could learn the rebel forces on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Johnston's, Early's and Hill's corps. He saw most of Johnston's and Early's corps pass through Colesville. When they came into Maryland nearly all were on foot, but have picked up all the horses in the country and now most of them are mounted. Johnston took the east road from Colesville, and moved towards Bellville, while Early's corps moved towards Washington, on the Seventh Street Road. It is understood that Hill's corps also marched towards Washington on a line west of Early. Our informant conversed with several rebel officers and thinks it was not their intention to attempt to take Washington, but to distract the attention of Grant from Richmond. Johnston had seven pieces of artillery, but our informant did not see any with Early. On Tuesday morning the pickets of Johnston's and Early's corps fired into each other by mistake, near Colesville. F. P. Blair's residence was the headquarters of the rebels while in the vicinity. Nothing there was disturbed owing to the former friendly relations between Breckinridge and the owner. Several of the rebel wounded were left at his house. The residence of Montgomery Blair was burned with all its contents, at an early hour yesterday morning. The rebels fell back from their position north of the fortifications at Tennallytown to Rockville, closely pursued by our cavalry. These engaged the enemy throughout the day with varying success. Rockville was in our possession half a dozen times, but reinforcements were sent to the enemy, and they would reoccupy it until our turn came again. Such was the fighting in the vicinity of Rockville yesterday, and neither party gained any decided advantage.

Philadelphia, July 14.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Washington, this morning, says: The enemy began to retreat across the Potomac at midnight. They had held Rockville, five miles from the Potomac, as their base of operations. This morning our forces started in pursuit. They are carrying off their plunder as well as impressed citizens with them. Our losses altogether will not exceed five hundred. We have made considerable captures.

New York, July 11.—On Sunday the steamer *Electric Spark*, from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was attacked and taken possession of by the pirate *Florida*. When the *Florida* was first discovered she was distant fifteen miles, making for the *Electric Spark*, and gaining rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant, the *Florida* hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within twelve hundred yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were hoisted and a shot fired astern of the *Electric Spark*, closely followed by another across her bows. The steamer not coming to immediately, a shell was fired, which, after striking the water, went directly over her, about midships. The steamer was then hove to, and boarded by a party from the *Florida*, who took possession of her, and ordered the Captain on board the pirate with his papers. All the personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails was detained.

An English schooner had been previously boarded by the pirate and was near by at the time of the capture of the *Electric Spark*. Both steamers soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up. The captain, crew, and passengers, forty in number, were put on board safe, and arrived last evening. The *Electric Spark* had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport, and had she not stopped after the third fire, a broadside from the rebel pirate, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

Harrisburg, July 11.—The headquarters here has no longer any communication with the authorities at the Washington Departments. Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad are destroyed between Monktown and Cockeysville. There are three brigades of cavalry under Breckinridge and Rhodes, and another division of infantry. Their movements are kept a profound secret from the officers. Deserters belonging to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg say that after that affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond and marched northward.

New York, July 13.—The *Herald's* dispatch from headquarters, Western Virginia, of the 11th, says that Gen. Sullivan's division occupied Martinsburg without opposition, and restored railroad communication, which is now open to Wheeling.

General Howe had assumed command at Harper's Ferry.

Baltimore, July 13.—A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction for the relief of Washington. A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says that our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans, can hold the city. He thinks that the rebels won't attempt to take it. They have destroyed the railroad, and will endeavor to retreat by way of Edwards' Ferry.

There is no indication this morning of any rebel force within twenty miles of the city.

New York, July 13.—The *Evening Post* has been informed by a gentleman from Baltimore, that the battle of the Monocacy, although a defeat, was invaluable in its results to Baltimore, as it held the rebels in check till the authorities could make arrangements to repel the attack.

Governor Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. When the bells rung at midnight six thousand men hastened to the place of meeting. Among them were fourteen veterans of 1812, who had aided in repelling the British invaders.

Baltimore, July 13.—Confidence has been restored here, and the anxiety now is that the enemy may not escape from the State without being punished. The destination of a large force of rebel cavalry that crossed the railroad at Beltsville and Bladensburg is not known. Rebel sympathizers predict that they will move on Point Lookout and release the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there.

The boat which left Washington this morning has arrived. All doing well. Yesterday was rather a gloomy day, and there was a great deal of uneasiness among the citizens. There has been fighting out on the Seventh street road. The rebels were trying to capture Fort Howard, but we still hold it. This morning confidence was restored and all was considered perfectly safe.

Information received this morning places Gen. Crook at Westminster, Md., moving south, and Gen. Averill at Frederick. A fight is reported to have occurred at the railroad near Westminster, yesterday, in which the rebels were driven off with loss.

There is nothing from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday.

The rebels left 420 of their wounded at Frederick.

Chicago, July 13.—An officer from Sherman's army reports that our forces, which had been held in check by Hardee's corps at Chattahoochie, had laid pontoons across the river on each side of Hardee's corps on Sunday last, and gained the opposite bank, causing the rebels to retreat towards Atlanta. From that point to Atlanta the country is destitute of natural defences, being a barren plain.

By the arrival of later dates, received too late for publication in detail in this issue, we learn that Sherman had achieved a brilliant victory in Georgia, in which he took 5000 prisoners, and was about entering Atlanta. McPherson won an important battle in Mississippi, breaking up and dispersing the rebel forces there. Grant and Butler narrowly escaped death in the James river; having gone out in a small open boat to observe the rebel position, they were fired upon, and with difficulty reached a place of safety. No event of importance has yet taken place before Richmond. Gen Franklin, who was captured by the rebel raiders in a railroad train, subsequently escaped and arrived at Washington.

Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, has resigned. Certain charges preferred by F. P. Blair are assigned as the cause of his resignation.

TO SHIPMASTERS, &c.—On the last page of this paper will be found laws passed at the late session of Congress interesting to shipmasters and steamboat owners.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1808; lost his father at 4 years of age, at 10 was apprenticed to a tailor, and at 17 he set up for himself in that business. He learned the alphabet on the tailor's board, and diligently employed his evenings, after his work was done, in learning to read. To write and cipher he learned after marriage from his wife—in this respect repeating the experience of many enterprising Southern youths unblessed with the advantages that wealthy parentage confers. Under the tutilage of his wife he made rapid improvement.

After the adjournment of the Pacific Lodge, I. O. B. B., a Hebrew benevolent Association, at San Francisco, a twenty-five cent bouquet was put up at auction and brought the sum of $212, the proceeds to go to the Sanitary Fund.

There is but one delegate elected to the Nevada Constitutional Convention who is not an out-and-out Union man.

THE ALABAMA AFFAIR.

Semmes's official report of his fight with the *Kearsage* says: "Within ten or fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fight, the firing became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell on our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling a number of our men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving our shells, though hitting, did but little execution, resort was had to solid shot. After an hour and forty minutes, the ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition; shell from the enemy having exploded in our sides between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. My hopes were of reaching the coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly that before she had made much progress, the fires were extinguished, and we were evidently sinking. I now hauled down my colors to prevent further destruction of life, and dispatched boats to inform the enemy of our condition." Semmes says the *Kearsage* fired five times after he struck his colors. Speaking of the comparative strength of the two vessels, he says that the *Kearsage* was heavier than the *Alabama* in ship, battery and crew. The former was armored by double rows of chains slung alongside, and could have withstood the firing of the *Alabama* all day. *La France* says that the *Kearsage*, returning to Cherbourg on Sunday afternoon, landed 65 of the crew of the *Alabama*, fifteen of whom were wounded.

The Paris *Commercial* says that Capt. Winslow still claims Semmes as his prisoner, and will write to him to deliver himself up, making it a personal question between officers. The men were released on parole never to fight against the United States. Winslow did fire after the white flag had been hoisted, owing to its not being seen.

It is said that there are two Confederate cruisers off Cherbourg, waiting for the appearance of the *Kearsage*. We also have a report from England that Semmes has been furnished with another steamer by our English cousins, and will soon again be preying upon American commerce. The new steamer is called the *New Alabama*.

Late English advices show that Semmes was quite a lion during his stay in London. The patriot Garibaldi could not be tolerated there, while the pirate Semmes was lionized. A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise by guinea subscriptions a fund for purchasing a handsome sword to replace that which Semmes lost by the sinking of the *Alabama*. It is reported that a considerable sum has been raised in Liverpool for the same purpose. It would not be very surprising to hear of the pirate getting a commission in the British navy, sooner or later.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF SONGBIRDS.—One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864, says the *Bulletin*, has been the immense multitudes of songbirds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the Southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming-birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, etc., have swarmed round houses and gardens, destroying the fruit and vegetables and then dropping down dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot winds, hunger and drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by the boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people, who lay them in their graves.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.—England, during her wars, has had occasion to borrow large sums of money. Her subjects have been applied to in much the same manner as the people of the United States have been called upon by the Federal Government, to furnish the "sinews of war" in our present struggle. The appeals in both countries have been patriotically and promptly answered. The English Government, in calling for these loans, has done so with the express stipulation that re-payment could never be called for, except at the option of the Government. The interest, only at a stipulated rate, could be demanded. These loans are now known in England as the "funds," or "public securities." The loans asked of the people by the Government at Washington are to be repaid, both principal and interest.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A dog-keeper in England, who was bitten eight times by rabid dogs, each time averted the horrors of hydrophobia by allowing the common nitrate of silver to filter the wound, which decomposed the saliva, and then destroyed the virus. A London physician adopts and indorses the remedy.

PICTORIALS, &c.—The mail of Wednesday last brought us a very acceptable bundle of pictorials from John Stratman, San Francisco newsdealer. The mail of Friday also brought a bundle, like unto the first, only a little more so. Stratman still lives!

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Hon. Geo. E. Cole for the *Congressional Globe* and public documents, received last week. Among the latter is the census report of 1860, a valuable book.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Coughs and Colds.

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Agents for California,

29:4 REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelly, of the city of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864; Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY,
(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney)
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE above card; give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, John O. Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, Jr., O. F. Giffin, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding, and Wm. Alvord, of San Francisco, and Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of Banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. 29:4

THE

BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK,

(PAID UP IN GOLD COIN)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO

$5,000,000!

STOCKHOLDERS:

San Francisco:

D. O. MILLS,	A. J. POPE,
WM C. RALSTON,	HERMAN MICHELS,
R. S. FRETZ,	FREDERICK BILLINGS,
J. B. THOMAS,	GEORGE H HOWARD,
LOUIS McLANE,	H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
ASA T. LAWTON,	A. HAYWARD,
WM. E. BARRON,	MOSES ELLIS,
THOS. BELL,	A. B. McCREARY,
JOHN O. EARL,	R. M. JESSUP,
WM. NORRIS,	SAMUEL KNIGHT,
J. WHITNEY, JR.,	A. C. HENRY,
O. F. GIFFIN,	J. C. WILMERDING,

WM. ALVORD.

Portland, Oregon:
JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS..................President
WM. C. RALSTON..............Cashier

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW YORK—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street.
CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON—BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July next, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

FIRST—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

SECOND—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS,	J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS McLANE,	THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS,	A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL,	O. F. GIFFIN,
HERMAN MICHELS,	JAMES WHITNEY, JR.
W. C. RALSTON,	

San Francisco, June 18, 1864. 29:1m

THE NEW STYLE

"HOWE" DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINE!

From which ALL OTHERS derive their Vitality!

ESTABLISHED IN 1845;

Improved from time to time, and fully Perfected in 1863!

SUBSTANTIALLY AND STRONGLY BUILT, and less liable to get out of order than any other Machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time! THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless. They do the FINEST or COARSEST work with equal facility. Latest improved Braiders, Binders, Rolling Presses, Adjustable Hemmers, etc., go with each Machine

Letter A, for family use, price	$60
Letter A, pearl finish, with cover, price	75
Letter B, for Family, Dress Makers, or Tailors' use, price	65
Letter C, for heavy manufacturing, Upholstering, Carriage Trimming and Harness makers. To this machine, especially, the attention of Manufacturers is solicited. Price	85
Letter D, Light Cylinder, price	115
Letter E, Heavy Cylinder, price	140

Unequaled for Boot and Shoe work.

Genuine New England Machines,

(Formerly sold at $25) price........15

We guarantee all of our Machines.

PURCHASE ONLY of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,
29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

SEATTLE,

KING COUNTY, W. T.

M. R. MADDOCK,
JOHN S. CONDON, } Proprietors.
AMOS BROWN,

THIS NEW AND CAPACIOUS HOTEL IS now completed and opened for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up entire with new furniture and fixtures, with all the conveniences of a first class house, the rooms being tastefully and comfortably furnished in the best style.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Open at all hours of the day and night. 27:6m

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—GEORGE W. SLOAN, County Surveyor of Pierce County, W. T., will attend to the duties of said office in person. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Steilacoom, December 5, 1863. 1tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

☞ Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mother and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco,
1-6m Agents for California.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

Agents for California,

27:4 REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the United States District Court for the County of Pierce, in the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell the same as the law directs, at the Court House door, in the town of Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of July, A.D. 1864, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, that is known as Wm. D. Van Buren's Donation Land Claim, situate in Pierce County, W. T., and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the N W corner, at a stake between two large marked fir trees, standing near each other; thence running south one mile to the S W corner of the lake; thence east 80 poles to the east side of the lake; thence north one mile; thence west to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres.

I will sell the same to satisfy a judgment calling for the sum of Sixty-Eight Dollars and Twelve Cents, and costs of suit taxed at Thirteen Dollars and Forty Cents, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its May term, 1864, in favor of E. A. Light and against Wm. D. Van Buren.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Dated at Steilacoom, June 16th, 1864. 27:5

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 5 42:ly

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The new and fast-sailing Sloop

LETITIA,

Captain J. P. ADAMS,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound and Vancouver's Island.

The LETITIA is well adapted to carrying Lumber, Live Stock, and Country Produce, for which trade she was built. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight and Passengers will be taken at the most reasonable rates.

For Charter, Freight or Passage, apply to H. G. WILLIAMSON, at Steilacoom, or to the

14tf CAPTAIN, on board.

PACIFIC HOTEL

AND

RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE.

Meals after 8 o'clock P.M., Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted, where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds, and well-ventilated rooms.

☞ Call and witness the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD,
17tf Proprietor.

KOSHLAND BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

AMERICAN CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HATS, ETC., ETC.

We also purchase Wool, Hides, Furs, Deer-skins, etc., for which we pay the highest market price.

Corner Yates and Wharf streets,
12tf Victoria, V. I.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE between Olympia and Steilacoom City, W. T., Tri-weekly line. Leaves Olympia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A.M.; leaves Steilacoom every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A.M.

6 1tf J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—About two hundred pounds of old Type suitable for making journals for machinery. Apply at this office.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public in general that they have removed their place of business to the old stand of

BALCH & WEBBER,

where they have on hand a well-selected stock of

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glassware,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES,
COAL AND FISH OIL,
TABLE AND STOCK SALT,
Cordage, Axes, Nails, Washboards, Brooms, Wash-Tubs, &c., &c., &c.

Which we offer for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash or country produce. 52-tf

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR.

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

6-1tf Tum Water, W. T.

E. S. FOWLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO.

Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts.,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-1:ly

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1:ly

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MONDAY, July 25, 1864.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

AN ACT to amend "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington," passed May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first paragraph of section eight of "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington," passed May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, be so amended as to read as follows: That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay taxes on particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, for their particular local improvements, and to cause the carbstones to be set, the foot and carriage ways to be graded and paved, or so much the roof as they may deem best, and the necessary sewerage and drainage facilities to be introduced under and upon the whole or any portion of any avenue, street, or alley, and also to cause the same to be suitably paved and repaired, and to be at all times properly cleaned and watered, and also to cause lamps to be erected therein, and to light the same, and to pay the cost thereof out of the funds of the ward in which such improvement shall be made; this provision not to be construed as repealing, but being intended as auxiliary to the power they already possess to make local improvements on the application of the owners of property benefited thereby.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon the approval of this act the said Corporation shall designate some proper officer thereof whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are properly executed, and that the principal avenues and streets of the said city are so cleaned and watered as to be at all times reasonably clean and free from dust; and also to keep the pavements and sidewalks upon said avenues and streets at all times in suitable and proper repair; and it shall further be the duty of the said Corporation to take such measures as they shall deem wise to promote some uniform and general system of drainage for said city.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the streets, avenues, or alleys of the said city pass through or by any of the property of the United States, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings shall pay to the duly authorized officer of the Corporation the just proportion of the expense incurred in improving such avenue, street, or alley, which the said property bears to the whole cost thereof, to be ascertained in the same manner as the same is apportioned among the individual proprietors of the property improved thereby.

Approved, May 5, 1864.

AN ACT granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Saint Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said railroad, to be selected by said State, to Bayfield, every alternate section of public land designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, deducting any and all lands that may have been granted to the State of Wisconsin for the same purpose, by the act of Congress of June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act granting lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State, approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead has attached to the same, that it shall be lawful for any agent or agents of said State, appointed by the Governor thereof, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, as much public land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which the right of pre-emption or homestead has attached as aforesaid, together with sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by said State, or by the company to which she may transfer the same, for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than twenty miles from the line of said road.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of lands which shall remain to the United States within ten miles on each side of said roads shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of the said reserved lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the time fixed and limited for the completion of said roads in the act aforesaid of June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be and the same is hereby extended to a period of five years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by any act of Congress for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or in any manner for any purpose whatsoever, and all mineral lands be and the same are hereby reserved and excluded from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of such railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the companies to which this grant is made, or to which the same may be transferred, shall have completed twenty consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad, supplied with all necessary drains, culverts, viaducts, crossings, sidings, bridges, turn-outs, watering-places, depots, equipments, furniture, and all other appurtenances of a first-class railroad, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said land to the said company entitled thereto, on each side of the road, as far as the same is completed, and coterminous with said completed section, not exceeding the amount aforesaid, and patents shall in like manner issue as each twenty miles of said road is completed: *Provided, however*, That no patents shall issue for any of said lands unless there shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior a statement, verified on oath or affirmation by the president of said company, and certified by the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, that such twenty miles have been completed in the manner required by this act, and setting forth with certainty the points where such twenty miles begin and where the same end: which oath shall be taken before a judge of a court of record of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted shall, when patented as provided in section seven of this act, be subject to the disposal of the companies respectively entitled thereto, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other, and the said railroads be and shall remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge, for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if said road mentioned in the third section aforesaid is not completed within ten years from the time of the passage of this act, as provided herein, no further patents shall be issued to said company for said lands, and no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Approved, May 5, 1864.

AN ACT making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the Railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and there is hereby, granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad in said State from the city of Saint Paul on the head of Lake Superior, every alternate section of public land of the United States, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the said railroad on the line thereof, within the State of Minnesota; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold, appropriated, reserved, or otherwise disposed of any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to select, from the lands of the United States nearest to the lines of sections above specified, in alternate sections or parts thereof, so much public land of the United States, not mineral, as shall be equal in amount to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead settlement may have attached as aforesaid; which lands, thus selected in lieu of those sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated or disposed of, or to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead settlement may have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be held and disposed of by the said State for the use and purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so selected shall in no case be located farther than twenty miles from the lines of said road: *And provided, further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said road shall be exclusively applied in the construction of the same, and for no other purpose whatever, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses through the same, as in this act hereinafter provided: *Provided, also*, That no part of the land granted by this act shall be applied to aid in the construction of any railroad, or part thereof, for the construction of which any previous grant of land may have been made by Congress: *And provided, further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States, from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of the said road through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided, further*, That the minimum price of the even sections and parts of sections of the public lands of the United States, within the limits of ten miles on each side of the line of said road, shall be two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said State shall cause to be completed twenty consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad, supplied with all necessary drains, culverts, viaducts, crossings, sidings, bridges, turn-outs, watering places, depots, equipments, furniture, and all other appurtenances of a first class railroad, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said lands to said State, on each side of the road, as far as the same is completed, and coterminous with said completed section, not exceeding the amount aforesaid, and patents shall in like manner issue as each twenty miles of said road is completed: *Provided, however*, That no patents shall issue for any of said lands unless there shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior a statement, certified by the Governor of the State of Minnesota, that such twenty miles have been completed in the manner required by this act, and setting forth with certainty the points where such twenty miles begin and where the same end.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when the said road shall be definitely located, and a plat thereof filed with the Secretary of the Interior, the lands hereby granted shall not thereafter be subject to settlement, pre-emption, or private entry adverse to this grant.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State, in addition to the grant heretofore mentioned, is hereby authorized to locate the said road over any public lands of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, reserved, or disposed of, and that the right of way over said lands of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby granted to said State to the width of one hundred feet on each side of said road as located.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted, when patented to said State, shall be subject to the disposal of said State for the purposes aforesaid and for no other; and the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge, for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if said road is not completed within eight years from the time of the passage of this act, as provided herein, no further patents shall be issued for said lands, and no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said road, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any railroad which may hereafter be constructed from any point on the Bay of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, shall be permitted to connect with the said railroad, for the construction of which the said lands are hereby granted, at any point which may be selected by the President and directors of said railroad company so permitted to connect their said road, and the said railroad company so permitted to connect shall have the right and privilege to transport, or have transported, over the track of said railroad, for the construction of which the said lands are her by granted, all or any of its cars, passengers, or freights, and the said railroad company controlling the said road, for the construction of which the said lands are hereby granted, shall have the same right and privilege to transport or have transported all or any of its cars, freights, or passengers over the track of the said railroad of the company so permitted to connect, and said transportation shall be paid by the railroad company using to the railroad company according the same, at the usual rates or charges which may be imposed by the said company upon all other cars, freights, or passengers.

Approved, May 5, 1864.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, 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 they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, nineteen million four hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars.

For repair and maintenance of vessels of the navy, labor, materials, and stores, eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of sixteen fast steam screw sloops-of-war, seven millions two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase, construction, and repairs of vessels, materials, and labor, for the Western waters, four millions of dollars.

For the purchase and charter of vessels for naval and blockading purposes, three millions of dollars.

For extra labor, expense of repairs, and so forth, on foreign stations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of the three months bounty to seamen and ordinary seamen under the joint resolution of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of armored plated vessels, three million six hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof, three million eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz:

For the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: canvas, leather, cables and anchors, and furniture, and stores in the masters', boatswains' and sailmakers' departments, three million dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six million four hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and five dollars.

For the construction, repair, wear and tear of machinery of vessels in commission, twenty eight million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the coast survey and engineer and marine corps, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including labor and incidental expenses, eight million three hundred thousand dollars.

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation, one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the navy, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of nautical and astronomical instruments, books, maps, and charts; and for the repairs of instruments, and binding and backing books and charts, one hundred and one thousand and forty-two dollars.

For clothing for the navy, five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description, and patent right to use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and attendance; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description for navy yard purposes; for coals and other fuel; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awning, and packing boxes; for pay of watchmen; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; for tolls and ferriages; for water tax; and for rent of stores and rendezvous, one million three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: expenses of recruiting; traveling expenses of officers; transportation of men and materials; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and demurrage; funeral expenses; apprehending deserters; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in the navy, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, viz:

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores; for postage on letters; for telegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing boxes and materials; for blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings, and models; and for incidental expenses not applicable to any other appropriation, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For contingent and incidental expenses, viz:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For postage, drawings, and transportation of materials, seventy-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For contingent expenses, viz:

For candles, freight to foreign stations, transportation from station to station within the United States, coopwage, pay of assistants to inspectors, advertising for proposals, printing paymaster's blanks, and stationery for cruising vessels, five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For contingentt expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, sixty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For contingent expenses, viz:

For transportation of materials, printing, stationery, advertising, books, drawings, models, postages, and incidental expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, and additional pay to musicians of the band, seven hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and twenty three thousand three hundred and ninety eight dollars.

For fuel, thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repairs of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates[illegible] per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters in the barracks; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine-hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavenging; purchase and repair of gallys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, forty five thousand dollars.

For widening and improving the marine barracks, and officers' quarters at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For building marine barracks, at navy yard, Mare Island, California, thirty-nine thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-four cents.

NAVY YARDS.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For plumbers, coppersmiths, and tin shop, quay-walls, mooring piers, iron store, extension of ship-house, machinery and tools, repairs on floating dock, barracks and guard house, on Seavey's Island, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

BOSTON.

For additional amount for joiners' shop, additional amount for coal-house, extension of shear wharf, railroad tracks, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

NEW YORK.

For dredging channels; quay-wall at sawmills; new foundry; improvements on cob dock; improvements to dry dock; machine shop extension; improvements of dry dock; quay-wall at new-derrick; iron plating shop; receiving store; iron fence in front of officers' houses; repairs of all kinds; machinery for iron-clad building; machinery for pattern, boiler, and machine shop; machinery for new foundry; machinery for machine shop extension; machinery for smithery, joiner, and oakum shops; one six-ton, one four-ton, and one two-ton hammer, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs of dry dock, pitch house, dredging; repairs of damage to store by fire, and for repairs of all kinds—and for the purchase of two lots adjoining navy yard, Philadelphia, extending from Front Street to the commissioners' line in the Delaware river, at a price not exceeding ninety thousand dollars—two hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For extension of copper rolling mill; machinery and tools; storehouse for provisions and clothing; dredging channels; repairs of all kinds, and rail tracks in yard, one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

NORFOLK.

For repairs of victualling house, boat shed, blacksmith shop, and tools; wharves, foundry, officers' quarters, boiler shop, repairs of dry dock, engine house, mast house, and sail loft; sawmill and machinery; offices and storehouse and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

PENSACOLA.

For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

For machinery and materials for the repair of vessels at Pensacola, Ship Island, and New Orleans, one hundred thousand dollars.

MARE ISLAND.

For continuation of grading and paving, ten thousand dollars; scows, lighter, and stages; foundry and machinery for same; machinery for saw-mill; continuing coal shed and wharf; continuing sea-wall; steam hammer and tools for smithery; rigging and sail-loft; repairs of all kinds; excess of expenditure on wharf; guard-house; machinery for machine shop, and gas works, two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

HOSPITALS.

BOSTON.

For remodelling old section of the hospital; heating and cooking and laundry apparatus; brick wall and iron gateways on Broadway; and repairs of building and improvement of grounds, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

NEW YORK.

For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, increase of apparatus in the laboratory, and repairs to heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

NORFOLK.

For general improvement and repairs of building, ground, and wharves, five thousand dollars.

PENSACOLA.

For completion of extension of building, thirty thousand dollars.

MEMPHIS.

For improvements and repairs of hospital, seven thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS.

For improvements and repairs of hospital, five thousand dollars.

MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

For completion of hospital, seventy-five thousand dollars.

MAGAZINES.

PORTSMOUTH.

For howitzer and gun equipment shed; machinery for ordnance building, and for fitting and furnishing new wing of ordnance building; grading grounds for repairs of ordnance buildings and railways, twenty thousand and fifty dollars.

BOSTON.

For repairs of magazine and shell houses at Chelsea, and powder boat; repairs of ordnance store, shell-houses, and gun and shot parks; tools for gun-carriage shop; and for completing ordnance store, sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

NEW YORK.

For machinery for repairing small arms; repairs to wharves and track on Ellis' island; sea-wall on north side of Ellis' island; repairs on magazine at Ellis' island; dredging at Ellis' island; and for repairs of all kinds, forty-two thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs and alterations of ordnance storehouse and office; machinery and tools in ordnance workshop; and for magazine, wharf buildings, and grounds, eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

WASHINGTON.

For repairs and improvements of the magazine, ordnance buildings, and grounds of the ordnance yard; erecting temporary shed; additional ordnance machinery; and for continuing the new ordnance foundry, sixty-nine thousand dollars.

MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

For two small magazines at north end of the yard; enlargement of shell-house; preparing gun park; building sleds, and shot beds; machinery and tools to ordnance shop; and for repairs on magazine buildings and pile wharf, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments of the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. And the annual salary of the constructing engineer at Mare Island, California, shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, after the close of the present fiscal year.

For expenses of professors, watchmen, and others, and contingencies of the United States Naval Academy, one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty five cents: *Provided*, That no money appropriated for the support of the Naval Academy shall be applied to the support of any midshipmen hereafter appointed not in strict conformance with the provisions of the law for appointing midshipmen to the Naval Academy.

For constructing coal wharf at Key West, Florida, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For altering coal depot to store-house at Key West, Florida, eighteen thousand dollars.

For constructing railroad from naval wharf to coal yards at Key West, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of mileage of visitors to the Naval Academy, two thousand dollars.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

For pay of assistant astronomer, three aids and clerk, eight thousand dollars, and four thousand dollars thereof shall be equally divided among the three aids as their salary.

For wages of instrument maker, watchman, porter, and laborers; keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; fuel, lights, office furniture, and stationery; and for freight, transportation, postage, and incidental expenses, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same; house-cleaning and whitewashing; repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; for hospital, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase and preparation of a site for a cemetery for the navy and marine corps, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, thirty two thousand dollars.

For gratuities and medals of honor, five thousand dollars.

For bounties for destruction of enemies' vessels, as per "act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the better government of the navy," two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of photographer, for ordnance bureau, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, lost at sea December thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Cairo, lost in Yazoo river December twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, out of the appropriation of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a floating dry dock at navy yard, New York, provided for by the act making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to construct one of two dry docks, as he may deem expedient, at New York and Philadelphia, at two hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, and to expend the balance of said appropriation, if it shall be necessary, to enlarge the sectional docks to a capacity to receive the large vessels now building.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added three professors to the number of professors of mathematics now authorized by law, who shall be appointed and commissioned as now provided by law, and who shall be a professor of ethics and English studies, a professor of Spanish, and a professor of drawing, at the Naval Academy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States Naval Academy shall be returned to and established at the Naval Academy grounds in Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, before the commencement of the academic year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, May 21, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant General.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at large.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of the fourteen members, to which said State is now entitled by law.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the act to which this act is an amendment as provides by ordinance for submitting the Constitution to the people of said State, for their ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, be so amended as to read "on the first Wednesday of September," and that the election for the purposes aforesaid be held on that day instead of the second Tuesday of October.

Approved, May 21, 1864.

A RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports, and documents, [which] shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate as follows, to wit: five hundred copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional district of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate, and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

Approved, May 19, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION to increase temporarily the duties on imports.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, fifty per cent of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imposts now charged on the importation of such articles: *Provided*, That printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

A RESOLUTION for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the Conduct and Expenditures of the War; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or to persons employed in its service, for per diem, travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate in pursuance of the order of that joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Approved, May 19, 1864.

AN ACT in reference to donation claims in Oregon and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that two donation settlers in the State of Oregon or Washington Territory shall hold their conterminous improvements in such a manner as may require a half quarter section to be divided into two equal parts by a line north and south or east and west, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents recognising for each claimant such subdivisions; this enactment to include cases existing at the date of this act, where the claim may be proved and established according to law.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

AN ACT for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerrillas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where loyal postmasters have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerrillas, of post office stamps, stamped envelopes, or of money received and collected for, belonging to, and held for the Government of the United States, and where such robbery has not been caused by the default or negligence of the postmaster, the Postmaster General shall be and he is hereby authorized to credit such postmaster, in the settlement of his accounts, with the amount of which he may have been so robbed. And in cases where no such credit has been allowed, and the postmaster has been required to and has accounted for and paid over to the Post Office Department the sum or sums of which he may have been so robbed, as aforesaid, the Postmaster General is authorized to refund the same to such postmaster.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of hospital dues from vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports or waters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the sale or transfer of any vessel of the United States in a foreign port or water, the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent of the United States within whose consulate or district such sale or transfer shall have been made, or in whose hands the papers of such vessel shall be, be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect of the master or agent of such vessel, all moneys that shall have become due to the United States under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," approved July sixteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and shall remain unpaid at the time of such sale or transfer; and that the said consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, (as the case may be,) be and he is hereby instructed and required to retain possession of the papers of such vessel until such money shall have been paid as herein provided; and in default of which such sale or transfer shall be void, excepting as against the vendor: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

AN ACT to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in certain ports.

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 be and he hereby is authorized to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in such ports as he may think it advisable so to do, and may designate, by adding to the present compensation of said officers a sum not exceeding one dollar per day. But the increase hereby authorized shall not extend beyond July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

In the earlier part of the American war, Franklin went to Paris, in hopes of obtaining pecuniary resources from France. For some time he was unsuccessful, and being invited to a large party, a gentleman observed:

"It must be owned, sir, that America now exhibits to us a grand and magnificent spectacle!"

"True," replied the Doctor, drily, "but the spectators do not pay!"

"My dearest Maria," wrote a quite affectionate husband to his wife, a strong-minded woman. She wrote back:

"Dearest, let me correct either your grammar or your morals. You address me, 'My dearest Maria. Am I to suppose you have other 'dear Marias?'"

"How," said a country-court judge to a witness, "do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?"

"Because I saw him, a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trousers with a boot-jack."

Verdict for defendant.

"Will you have some catsup?" asked a gentleman of Aunt Priscilla, at a dinner table.

"Dear me, no," she replied with a shudder; "I'm fond of cats in their place, but I shou'd as soon think of eating dog soup."

The gentleman did not urge her.

"Boys!" exclaimed a wounded volunteer to two comrades, as they passed the other day before a tobacconist's and examined, with the eyes of connoisseurs, the brier or bruyere wood pipes in his window—"Boys! I'd give fifty dollars, if I had it, for four shillin's to buy one of them pipes with!"

Wanted—An unlimited number of young men possessing the four good qualities of stayathomeativeness, antismokeativeness, mtifindfaultativeness, and antistingymindedness, with hearts capable of appreciating feminine disinterestedness.

"I say, Granny, is there anything good in the paper?"

"What do you call good, my child?"

"Oh, you know—something jolly—about a murder or a fire, or anything of that sort."

Some elderly gentleman will please inform the public whether the pain is greater when a man cuts his teeth or when his teeth cut him? And whether it is more disagreeable to have no appetite for one's dinner, or no dinner for one's appetite?

A countryman, who got a situation at the west-end of London, on entering a room where there was a globe with gold-fish, exclaimed,

"Well, this is the first time I ever saw red herrings alive!

There are some nice girls "down East." In South Penobscot some of them hauled a barred of flour on a hand-sledge two miles to the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Penobscot, and delivered it to him as a Thanksgiving present.

"My German friend, how long have you been married?"

"Vell, dat ish a ting vat I seldom don't likes for to be sprechin' 'bout, but ven I does, it seems to me 'bout so long as never vas."

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably-dressed lady.

"Praps so; a load of hay got through this morning."

An Irish guide told Dr. Johnson, who wished for a reason why echo was always of the feminine gender, that:

"Maybe it was because she always had the last word."

Dr. Davy has satisfied himself that the eggs of birds are galvanic batteries. That is probably the reason why, when stale, they are shocking!

"Who's there?" said a policeman to a passing figure one dark night.

"It's I; don't be afraid," kindly replied an old woman.

An old bachelor, seeing the words "families supplied" over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

When you strike a balance, expect that the blow will be returned.

The Farmer's Corner.

Communications on Agricultural subjects, from subscribers and others, are invited for these columns.

Transplanting of Corn.

A practical agriculturist, who signs himself "M," and writes, we believe, from Canada, furnishes the *New England Farmer* a long letter relative to the advantages of cultivating Indian corn, especially wherever the summers are short, by transplantation, and giving his own method of proceeding. His remarks are so full as to leave little more to be said, at least until further experience shall have been obtained; and we propose, therefore, merely to condense the substance of his communication.

In the country north of the northern line of Massachusetts, the spring is very tardy, and frosts are quite likely to come in August; so that there is seldom time for the corn crop, as now managed, to mature. It is wholly cut off, or at least damaged. Any course that would insure the maturing of the crop a month earlier, would be of inestimable value. This, the writer thinks, can be accomplished by transplanting. He first tried this plan in 1857: about a month before the ordinary planting season, he put his corn in a warm, dry soil, exposed to the sun, four or five kernels in a hill, and a few inches apart, each way. It came up and grew slowly. When the field was prepared and the season proper, with a tin scoop the experimenter took up the hills, with the earth about the roots, and transplanted them. This was with sweet corn. Every hill lived; the corn was a month earlier than that planted in the ordinary way, and it was the best piece in the neighborhood. The writer intimates that his first experience has since been confirmed by himself and others; and he proceeds to consider the advantages likely to accrue from transplanting, and to give directions for the process:

ADVANTAGES.

1. The corn would not suffer from the worms, as it would be too large for them to injure before it is transplanted.
2. For the same reason, the crows would not injure it.
3. It would save the first hoeing, a very important consideration.
4. The corn would soon take the strength of the ground and overshadow it, that there would be but very few weeds.
5. The ground, so recently plowed, (just before transplanting,) would be so mellow, and the roots would strike down so deep, that the corn would be less affected by drought.
6. The corn would ripen before the usually great droughts of August.
7. Hoeing would not interfere with haying.
8. The corn would fill out the last of July, or first of August, before the cold nights come on, which so much prevent corn from filling out well.
9. The corn would be secure against frosts.
10. Corn could be raised upon wet land, which is not so much affected by drought.
11. The corn could be gathered in season to sow winter wheat, if desired.

Suppose the corn crop of New England could have been gathered a month earlier last year, many hundred thousands of dollars more would have been realized. The saving, also, of the first hoeing would go far to offset the labor of transplanting. In order to show that this latter labor needs not be impracticably great, the writer proposes the following

DIRECTIONS OF TRANSPLANTING CORN.

Prepare boxes about 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 5 inches high. Make one of the sides so that it can be easily removed. Fill these boxes with loam mixed with with some manure. Then prepare some strips of board 2½ inches wide, 5 inches long, and as thin as the blade of a hoe. Put these down endwise into a loam, so as to divide the loam into squares, 2½ inches square and 5 inches deep. As these squares are each to contain a hill of corn, it will be seen that the thin strips are to prevent the roots of one hill from interfering with those of another. Place those boxes in a sunny place, well protected from the west wind, and about a month before the usual planting time, plant 4 or 5 kernels of corn in each one of these squares. By planting time, that corn will be 5 or 6 inches high. Having prepared the ground and opened the hills, put these boxes into a cart, drive over the ground, take the hills of corn from the boxes in the hand, put them into the prepared hill, press the earth around them, and the corn is at once planted and hoed the first time. It would be well to use some phosphate of lime or hen manure, so as to cause the corn to start immediately. In a short time the corn will be as large as usual when hoed the second time.

It will be seen that, by this process, the labor of transplanting is not so very great, not near as great as that of the hoeing, which is saved. The boxes and the thin strips which separate the hills, when once made, would last ten or twelve years, and the labor of filling them, planting the corn in them, &c., would come so early in the season that it would not be of so much consequence. It would not take so many boxes to transplant an acre of land as would at first be supposed. If in every square foot of the boxes, there are twenty-five hills, as there may be, then a rod square of boxes will furnish hills enough to transplant more than an acre and an half of ground, if the rows are four feet apart one way, and three feet the other.

It is very evident that the management of these boxes would require some wisdom and care. The loam should not be very rich, as it is desirable to transplant from a poorer into a richer soil. Sandy or gravelly loam is better as it is warmer. If the corn manifests a want of sufficient nutriment, then liquid manure should be added sparingly. In very cold nights it should be covered over. The corn will be spindling, because the hills are near together. But that will be remedied as soon as it is transplanted.

Alphonse Karr says very keenly: "'He is wrong' means 'he does not think as I do.' 'He is right' signifies 'he is of my opinion.'"

The Phenomena of Vegetation.

[From the N. Y. Weekly World.]

This subject is worthy the attention, not only of the practical farmer, but equally of the philosopher and the student of nature. It is full of beauty and interest, and wonderfully illustrates the wise economy of Providence in the operations of the natural creation.

The tenacity of life in the vegetable principle of plants and seeds can hardly be understood or explained. It is stated, with apparent authenticity, that seeds and bulbs taken from the mummies of Egypt have germinated after a repose of many centuries. I saw it recently asserted, that on the site of an old Roman station in Scotland, now first broken up since its early occupation, oats of unknown varieties appeared in abundance. I find it difficult to credit this statement, for it seems impossible that the kernels of any cultivated grain could be deposited so long in the earth without decomposition. We know, however, that upon fields which had been infested by mullins and other similar plants, and abandoned for many years, when again broken up this vegetation appears with augmented vigor and abundance. This fact indicates that the seeds of these plants have laid dormant in the soil for this long period, and, being exposed to the influence of heat and air, are vivified and vegetate.

These incidents in nature, although beautiful and impressive, have not the bearing upon practical science in agriculture that some other phenomena exert. The changes in the elements of the earth produced by culture and the chemical agency of light, air, and heat upon soils, as manifested in the spontaneous production of entirely new plants, involve the consideration of some of the first principles of tillage.

Every intelligent farmer has witnessed these changes in his own fields, if he has occupied them by a succession of the same crops. A rapid decrease in the product of these crops will occur, unless the peculiar element which is their special nutriment is maintained by ample artificial appliances. This will appear, although in a rotation of crops it will be evident that for the production of another plant the native fertility of the land is unimpaired. These facts are established by the history of whole sections of country. Vermont affords a striking illustration. Sixty years ago it was the great wheat-growing district of the East. For nearly a quarter of a century the wheat culture was abandoned in that state. The prevalence of insects had some connection with the change; but the cause to which I have referred was recognized as the radical difficulty. The Genesee valley, it is conceded, gradually loses its eminent reputation as a wheat-producing region. These causes will doubtless produce similar results in the exuberant soils of the West. Philosophy and science will readily trace these effects to their origin, and they may be arrested by wise and appropriate husbandry.

The effects produced by the influence of the elements and the draining of moist land, in stimulating the growth of a new class of vegetation, and in imparting abnormal qualities to the soil, are among the most striking and beautiful phenomena of vegetable physiology. These results are the most common and perceptible in new districts of country. The same classes of trees which composed the original forest rarely appear in the second growth. Those which, like the chestnut, start from the stump, are exceptional. If pines, exclusively occupying a tract of land, are cut off, a large proportion of the growth that succeeds will be birch, oak, and poplar, and that family of trees. Let a hard-wood forest be removed, and almost uniformly the second growth will be formed of pines and other soft-wood trees.

This fact is singularly revealed amid the wilds of the Adirondacs in my own country. The massive and gigantic forests of hard-wood, which form hundreds of acres, having been destroyed in coaling, and abandoned to the processes of nature, are now almost entirely covered by a diminutive growth of the red cherry.

Another circumstance attracts the attention of the occupant of every new territory. If an area has been opened in the forest, no matter how far removed from cultivated lands, and protected from an overpowering growth of bushes and rank vegetation, soon the delicate white clover will appear and rapidly form a rich and firm mantle over the surface. This springs spontaneously from the earth by an effort of nature, with which art has no connection. A still more remarkable result is exhibited on the site of brush heaps burnt in the process of clearing new lands. All who have noticed these fires are aware of the intensity of the heat they produce—so intense that it must destroy, not only all vegetation, but every seed, germ, and root contained in the soil. Yet another season or two will disclose a fresh growth and totally dissimilar in the species of plants to those which preceded it, starting amid the ashes of these fires. A significant fact is revealed in the uniformity of the plants which appear; as if the same causes everywhere worked out in nature similar results. The fire-weed (as it is named by the pioneer), the thistle, and especially the sumac, always start up on these spots.

Although not entirely analogous to the cases we have noticed, the transformation in the qualities of land created by draining furnishes another evidence of the influence of the air and sun upon the soil; but when this is extracted the fermentation of light, air, and heat imparts new properties to the soil. The effect is manifested by the total change in the character of its vegetation.

These data are indisputable! What then causes the phenomena? My conclusions are very simple and obvious. In the first instances advanced—the heavy forests, which excluded the influence of the sun, both as it communicates heat and light, and which impeded the circulation of air and the percolation of rains and dews, has been removed. The earth has been opened to the action of these elements, and we know that air, heat, and light are all potent agents in their effects upon all matter, and to this rule the soil is no exception. Is it not clear and conclusive that these instrumentalities acting upon the soil evolve new principles of vegetable life; that they create by some chemical or unknown influence the embryos of a fresh germination? They do not quicken seeds already lying latent in the earth, for in cases described they had not been deposited there by any previous growth upon the same land. The combination of these agents with some slumbering element in the soil creates or arouses into activity a hidden germinating principle.

This influence is still more wonderful in the effects produced by fire in the burning piles of brushes. Where we would suppose that all vegetable life must be annihilated this powerful agent appears to call into existence a new and distinct vegetation. Similar in many respects are the effects produced by draining. I cannot pursue this subject, so full of interest so pregnant with philosophical and scientific research.

The application of these truths to practical agriculture is striking and important. If in the great labratory of nature results like those I have described are produced by the agency of air, light, and heat may we not rely on the influence of these elements on agriculture, direct and powerful when aided by human art? These results clearly establish or rather corroborate one great principle in husbandry. It is this: the value and efficacy of opening the soil, but may they not also create or animate in it additional and unknown elements of fertility? Deep plowing, aided by sub-soiling, can best, and, indeed, it is the only expedient to subject the land to these influences. The farmer may thus render nature in a new form subsidiary to his labors.

I have only space to present one other idea. We all recognize the amazing effects on most soils, produced by the application of gypsum. The mode by which it acts is mysterious and inscrutable. One agency, it is generally admitted, is derived from its affinity to the fertilizing gasses borne in the atmosphere. Does not the light afforded by the facts and the results we have afforded by the facts and the results we have examined afford another theory? If the elements in their natural operations produce effects so extraordinary, is it not probable that the subtle and powerful action of gypsum may excite and vitalize properties in the earth, that arouse dormant fertilizing principles, which impart to vegetation an influence which produces such astonishing effects?

These views have long occupied my mind, and I submit them to the thoughts and observation of the agricultural community, in the hope that they will animate inquiry and observation.

Domestic Recipes.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Choose these cauliflowers which are close and white, and of the middle size; remove the outside leaves, and cut off the stalks short at the bottom; let them lie in salt and water for at least an hour before they are boiled. Drain them thoroughly, and put them into a saucepan of boiling water, with a handful of salt in it. Skim well, and let the cauliflowers boil slowly until they are sufficiently cooked. A small cauliflower will require about a quarter of an hour, and a large one twenty minutes. Directly it is cooked, take it up and let it drain, as if it remains on the fire boiling two or three minutes longer than is necessary, it will be spoilt. Serve with melted butter. Cold cauliflower, which has been boiled according to the above directions, is frequently eaten as a salad. It should have vinegar and salad-oil poured over it, and three scraped anchovies placed at the top.

BAKED BEANS.—Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks properly prepare them. Beans, generally are not cooked half long enough. This is our method: Two quarts of middling sized white beans, two pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash and add a gallon of boiling hot soft water; let them soak it over night; in the morning put them in fresh water and boil gently till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up dry, and put them in your dish, stir in the molasses, gash the pork, and put it down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the top is just covered; bake with a steady fire four or five hours. Watch them and add more water from time to time as it dries away.

HOW TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—A cow must have a sufficient supply of good hay, that has been made from good grass, cut before the blossom has fallen, and cured properly. This hay should not have been wet while it was being cured. A few orange carrots should be fed daily to the cow in connection with a few pounds of Indian meal, made from yellow corn. A good supply of corn stalks, not such, however, as have been frost-bitten and weather-beaten. Your cow, to be kept in good condition, should have her stable well littered, and an abundance of clean water; and lastly, never allow your milk to freeze. This will give you yellow butter in winter.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Boil either vanille or the rind of a lemon in a quart of new milk, sweeten with four ounces of sugar, and stir into it before it cools the well-beaten yolks of six, and the whites of three eggs, and stir in a wine-glass of brandy. Cut several thin slices of bread and butter, from which remove the crust; place them in a well-buttered dish, and strew over each of them a few well-washed currants, and some strips of candied peel. Pour the custard gently into the dish, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

WASHING PREPARATION.—Put one pound of saltpetre into a gallon of water, and keep it in a corked jug; two tablespoonfuls for a pint of soap. Soak, wash, and boil as usual. This bleaches the clothes beautifully, without injuring the fabric.

MINT SAUCE FOR LAMB.—Two full tablespoonfuls of very finely-chopped mint, one of pounded and sifted loaf sugar, and six of the best vinegar. Stir all these ingredients together until the sugar is dissolved.

TO PERFUME CLOTHES.—Cloves, in coarse powder, one ounce; cassia, one ounce; lavender flowers, one ounce; lemon-peel, one ounce. Mix and put them into little bags, and place them where the clothes are kept, or wrap the clothes round them. They will keep off insects.

CIDER PUDDING.—Two pounds of flour two teacupfuls of suet chopped fine, a cupful of raisins or currants. Mix well with cider until it is a stiff batter. Boil two hours. This will be found equal to plum pudding.

PRESERVING SPONGES.—If a sponge becomes slimy and hard, washing it in milk will put it all right again; washing is in buttermilk or whey will make it as good as new.

BOTTLE CEMENT.—Melt together equal parts of yellow wax and rosin, and add powdered Venetian red to color it.

OFFICIAL.

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

AN ACT to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces so as to increase the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General, authorized by section five of said act, shall be those of a brigadier general.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 21, 1864.

AN ACT fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after September one, eighteen hundred and sixty four, the following rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water be adopted in the navy and the mercantile marine of the United States: *Provided*, That the exhibition of any light on board of a vessel-of-war of the United States may be suspended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the commander-in-chief of a squadron, or the commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

CONTENTS.

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5. Lights for sailing ships.
6. Exceptional lights for small sailing vessels.
7. Lights for ships at anchor.
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9. Lights for fishing vessels and boats.
Rules concerning fog-signals:
10. Fog signals.
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16. Ships under steam to *shacken* [slacken] speed.
17. Vessels overtaking other vessels.
18. Construction of articles 12, 14, 15, and 17.
19. Proviso to save special cases.
20. No ship under any circumstances to neglect proper precautions.

PRELIMINARY.

Article 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

LIGHTS.

Article 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

LIGHTS FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Article 3.—All steam vessels when under way shall carry——

(a) At the foremast head, a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship, viz: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(b) On the starboard side, a green light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

LIGHTS FOR STEAM-TUGS.

Article 4. Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of these masthead lights shall be of the same construction and character as the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

LIGHTS FOR SAILING SHIPS.

Article 5. Sailing ships under way or being towed shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHTS FOR SMALL SAILING VESSELS.

Article 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

LIGHTS FOR SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

Article 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing ships, when at anchor, in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all around the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

LIGHTS FOR PILOT VESSELS.

Article 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

LIGHTS FOR FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.

Article 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels, but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES GOVERNING FOG-SIGNALS.

FOG-SIGNALS.

Article 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog-signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz:

(a) Steamships under way shall use a steam-whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(b) Sailing ships under way shall use a fog-horn.

(c) Steamships and sailing ships when not under way shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

TWO SAILING SHIPS MEETING.

Article 11. If two sailing ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SAILING SHIPS CROSSING.

Article 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM MEETING.

Article 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM CROSSING.

Article 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

SAILING SHIP AND SHIP UNDER STEAM.

Article 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

SHIPS UNDER STEAM TO SLACKEN SPEED.

Article 16. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

VESSELS OVERTAKING OTHER VESSELS.

Article 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES 12, 14, 15, AND 17.

Article 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

PROVISO TO SAVE SPECIAL CASES.

Article 19. In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Article 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Approved, April 29, 1864.

AN ACT for the prevention and punishment of frauds in relation to the names of vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every steamboat of the United States shall, in addition to having her name painted on her stern, as now required by law, also have the same conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters, of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot house, if it has such, and (in case the said boat has side wheels) also on the outer side of each wheel house; and if any such steamboat shall be found without having her name placed as herein required, she shall be subject to the same penalty and forfeiture as is now provided by law in the case of a vessel of the United States found without having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted on her stern, as required by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no master, owner, or agent of any vessel of the United States shall in any way change the name of such vessel, or by any device, advertisement, or contrivance deceive, or attempt to deceive, the public, or any officer or agent of the United States Government, or of any State, or any corporation or agent thereof, or any person or persons, as to the true name of such vessel, on pain of the forfeiture of such vessel: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1864.

AN ACT to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle the Indians of said Territory in the Uinta valley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause the several Indian reservations heretofore made, or occupied as such, in the Territory of Utah, excepting Uinta valley, to be surveyed into tracts or lots, not exceeding eighty acres each, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and upon the completion of such surveys shall cause said tracts or lots to be sold, upon sealed bids, to be duly invited by public advertisement, for a period not less than three months, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the Territory of Utah, and also a newspaper published in Washington, to the highest and best bidder; said bids may be filed with the Governor of said Territory at the seat of government thereof, and with the Secretary of the Interior in Washington; such bids as may be received by said Governor shall, without opening the same, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, when the same, with the bids filed with him, shall be opened in the presence of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Public Lands, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and any bidders who may choose to be present at the opening thereof; and the Secretary of the Interior shall apply the proceeds of such sales to the construction of improvements upon the reservations which may be established under the provisions of this act, or by other lawful authority, or to the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, or such other useful articles as to him may seem best adapted to the wants and requirements of the Indians: *Provided*, That no tract of land shall be sold under the provisions of this section for less than its appraised value in cash, to be duly ascertained by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect and settle all or so many of the Indians of said Territory as may be found practicable in the Uinta valley, in said Territory, which is hereby set apart for the permanent settlement and exclusive occupation of such of the different tribes of Indians of said Territory as may be induced to inhabit the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of making agricultural improvements in the Uinta valley for the comfort of the Indians who may inhabit the same, and to enable them to become self-sustaining by means of agriculture, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which sum shall be expended by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for said Territory, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, May 5, 1864.

AN ACT to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the removal and temporary relief of the refugee and destitute Indians in the Southern Superintendency, viz: For expenses of transportation and subsistence by the way to the Indian territory, fifty-two thousand dollars; for temporary subsistence in the Indian country of refugee and destitute Indians, to the close of the present fiscal year, one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars; for seeds, ploughs, and necessary agricultural implements, to enable them to raise a crop the present season, eighteen thousand dollars.

Approved, May 3, 1864.

AN ACT to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the army of the Cumberland that have served, or are now serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers under the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the regular army.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE studies on MONDAY, January 4th, 1864.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

For Board and Tuition per quarter of eleven weeks	$36
For Washing per quarter	10
For bedding do	2
For Music do	15
Entrance fee for all not admitted at commencement	5

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

For Tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks...........$6

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

From the day of entrance to the vacation, in July next, no absence will be allowed except in case of serious illness. No pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than a quarter, and no deduction will be made for time lost or quarter not completed. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, and charged from the day of admission into the Institution. Visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made by Parents and Guardians, or persons authorized by them. All letters are subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

For the sake of uniformity and order, all the pupils will attend the religious exercises of the establishment.

For clothing, books, or other wants of students, no advances will be made by the Institution. To meet such expenses, a sufficient sum must be deposited with the Treasurer. Pre-payment will be invariably demanded at the commencement of each quarter.

UNIFORM:

The uniform consists of a black French merino dress, blue ditto, and white muslin ditto with blue sash, all made with shirt sleeves, and a loose cape of the same material; one white and one black veil; three night dresses, six pairs of cotton hose, six of woolen ditto, three pairs of shoes, two quilted skirts and one white ditto, six towels, six aprons, twelve handkerchiefs, three pairs of sheets, three pillow cases, and one white counterpane.

STEILACOOM, December, 1863. 6-2-tf

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are

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