PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. VI. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864. NO. 33.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

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Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

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

☞ Drafts of Lumber Mills taken at par for subscriptions; Legal Tender Notes received only at their market value.

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Each subsequent insertion. 1 00

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CHAS. PROSCH.

THE LUMBERMEN OF MAINE.

There were shouts in the crowded street,
And a martial music-strain,
And banners waved, and loud drums beat,
As the men of the city came out to greet
The lumbermen of Maine.

A thousand strong and more
From the woods and streams came they;
From where the Kennebec's fountains roar,
And the swift Penobscot twists the oar,
And Passamaquo dy Bay.

Strong knights of the axe and pole,
Kings of the raft and saw,
In brawny limb and dauntless soul
By the breath of the forest air made whole
And the use of nature's law.

They marched with a steady tread
Toward the front of death and pain,
Where the splintered stumps of the trees were red,
And the rivers waited to raft the dead
Of the lumbermen of Maine.

And a thousand more forsook
The axe and the setting-pole,
And the forest camp by the swollen brook,
And in squads the vacant places took
To keep the torn ranks whole.

Dusty and hot and worn
The regiment came to-day,
With a battle-flag all soiled and torn,
And a dozen footless heroes borne
Behind on a rumbling dray.

Through the city's double tide
Slowly they marched again,
With a look of modest, manly pride,
That made them tall as they marched beside
The throng of common men.

But a hundred strong and three
They came from the battle-plain;
The others will never fell the tree,
Or sing and dance, when the raft floats free,
With the lumbermen of Maine.

In one of the interior towns of New Jersey, some miles distant from the Amboy Central Railroad, where the inhabitants never had the pleasure of coming in contact with that pure-minded and liberal corporation (consequently are honest and humane), lived old Mr. Green, a singular and eccentric genius. He was a widower, well off in the world, and blessed with the prettiest daughter that New Jersey could boast of. Of course she had a lover. All good-looking girls have beaus, so Martha Green was not an exception to the general rule; but her father was so singular, or else thought so much of her, that Martha's "feller" didn't dare hint to the old man that he would like to provide for his child, and do the best he could for her.

It was in vain that Martha urged Frank, her beau, to have a private talk with her father. The old man didn't like to be talked to, and if a word was forced from him, it was generally an oath, and a disagreeable one at that; but after Martha had inspired Frank with some courage, it was with serious misgivings that he started in search of Mr. Green for the purpose of opening his heart and mind at the same time.

Frank found the old gentleman hard at work on a pig-pen. The old fellow did not and would not notice his visitor, so Frank off with his coat and lent a helping hand. He sweated and inwardly cursed the work, but not a word was exchanged between the parties until the pen was completed; and as the last nail was driven home, Frank said, in trembling tones:

"Mr. Green, I love Martha."

"Humph!" growled the old fellow.

"Can I have her?"

"Take her, and be d—d," was the surly answer, and the old fellow went to supper.

Frank did take her, and has never been sold for the act.

Preserve girls from fear and affectation, which, for the most part, find place where reason is excluded. Even at a very early age you may cover, with a many colored veil, many imaginary fears; for instance, you may tell a child that the first clap of thunder that he hears is the rolling of the chariot on which the long-expected spring arrives; or you may yourself unconcernedly regard animals which alarm by the rapidity of their movements, as mice; or by their size, as horses; or by their unpleasing forms, as spiders or toads. Then direct the child's eye from the whole to the individual, beautiful limbs, and gradually, without compulsion, draw child and beast together; for children have scarcely any other fear than that produced by strangeness. One scream of fear from a mother may resound through the whole life of her daughter; for no rational discourse can extinguish the mother's scream. You may make any full stop, colon, semi-colon, or comma of life before your children, but not a note of exclamation!

A Thrilling Sketch.

It was a night of pitchy darkness. At four bells in the first watch not a breath of air was stirring, and the drenched sails, wet by the afternoon and evening rains, hung heavily from the yards or flapped against the masts and rigging, as the ship rolled lazily on the long leading swells of the Pacific Ocean. A number of days had passed without an observation of the sun or stars, and they had to run by "dead reckoning," and were not, therefore, sure of their latitude or longitude. They might be nearer danger than they thought. The captain had gone below at eight, but feeling troubled about the portentous appearance of the weather, was unable to sleep, and was on deck again, walking fore and aft, now looking on this side and then on the other of the quarter-deck, looking anxiously out into the darkness, then aft, then at the compass, and then at the barometer, which hung in the cabin gangway.

Round and round went the ship, heedless of her helm, and the mercury told the same tale it had told for hours before. In vain did the eyes of the anxious men peer into the darkness: one inky blackness met their gaze everywhere. Thus matters stood till six bells, when the mercury began to fall suddenly. The quick, jerking voice of the captain was then heard.

"Mr. Smalley, you may take in the light sails."

"Ay, ay, sir;" and stepping to the mainmast he called out:

"Forward, there!" and was immediately answered,

"For'ard, sir."

"Stand by the topgallant and the flying jib halyards."

In a moment he heard the report—

"Ready, sir."

"Let go the halyards and clew down; let go the sheets and clew up; that'll do; belay all; jump up and furl them. Be lively, lads."

While this was going on the captain took another look at the barometer, and found the mercury still going down fast. Thoroughly aroused now, he caught his speaking trumpet from the beckers and sung out—

"Hold on, there; down from aloft, every man of you; call all hands." Down came the men again. "All hands ahoy!" was called with great strength of voice at both the cabin and forecastle gangways, and then followed one of those scenes which defies such description as would make it intelligible to a landsman, but which any sailor understands. The topsails were close reefed, a reef taken in the mainsail, the jib and flying jib, and all the light sails were furled, and the ship made ready for the expected gale.

But no breath of air had been felt moving, while an unnatural stillness and heaviness of the atmosphere was observed by all. Several of the seamen saw a dim purple streak suddenly appear right ahead of the ship, and called out—

"There it is!"

"Where?" said the captain.

"Right ahead, sir."

"Hard a-port your helm."

"Hard a-port it is, sir."

"Brace round the yards."

"Ay, ay, sir."

The yards were braced around and the ship was got ready to receive the expected blast on the larboard side. The dreadful streak of clouds grew almost crimson; and there was heard what they thought was the heavy roar of the coming gale, and every man seemed to hold his breath awaiting the shock. Good men and courageous sailors were on that ship's deck, but they shrank from the onslaught like frightened children. When God speaks in those storms His voice is terrible to the ear, and many a strong man has quailed before it. And the storm itself is scarcely more trying to one's nerves than just before it strikes, while men wait in dreadful suspense.

Thus those men waited till the minutes lengthened into hours, and the only change perceptible was in the deepening color of that lowering cloud of crimson light. At length eight bells told that four o'clock had arrived, and daylight was looked for as those men with Paul looked for it when they "wished for day." But the struggling light of the day seemed only to reveal the thickness of the darkness to the wandering vision.

Just at daylight their ears were stunned with successive, quick reports, louder than whole broadsides from a hundred-gun ship; the whole heavens were lighted up with a fiery red light; the ocean was stirred from her profound depths; great waves, without any visible cause, ran in the most awful commotion, now striking together and throwing the white foam and spray high in the air, then parting, meet again in fearful embrace, as before; a school of sperm whales ran athwart the ship's bow, making every exertion to escape from the strangely troubled water; within a few cable-lengths of the ship an immense column of water was thrown mast high, and fell back again with a roar like Niagara; a deep mournful noise, like the echo of thunder among mountain caverns, was constantly heard, and none could tell whence it came; the noble ship was tossed and shaken like a plaything.

"Great God, have mercy upon us!" cried officers and men. "What is this? What is coming next? Is it the day of judgment?"

The royal Psalmist described them accurately: "They reel to and fro and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end."

Soon the mystery was solved, when right before their eyes, about one league from them, there arose the rough sides of a mountain out of the yielding water, and reared its head high in the air; then from the summit flames burst forth, and melted lava ran like a river down the declivity, and fell like a cascade of flame into the seething ocean. It was a birth-throe of nature, and an island was born which was many miles in circumference.

Two years afterwards I sailed right over that place, but the placid waters gave no intimation that an island had been there; yet no man has said that he saw the death and burial of that land whose birth I have just chronicled.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in the great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and His wonders on the great deep."

An old magazine, printed in 1761, gives some very eloquent advice upon the "choice of a husband." Among the "hints," are the following:—"He should have great good nature, good humor, and good sense. Lively by all means. Stupid by no means. His person agreeable rather than handsome. No great objection to six feet, with exact symmetry of parts. Always clean, but not foppish in his dress. Youth promises a duration of happiness, therefore it is agreeable. Well read in classics, but no pedant. Experimentally acquainted with natural philosophy. A tolerable ear for music, but no fiddler. An easy and unaffected politeness. No bully; just as much courage as is necessary to defend his own and his wife's honor. No traveler; no enthusiasm for the *vertu*. A free thinker in everything except in matters of religion, but no bigot."

Such a man, when found, should at once be secured, as he would well be worth his weight in California gold. An old maiden aunt counsels her giddy young nieces on the subject of selecting a mate after this wise:—"Never marry a man until you have seen him eat. Let the candidate for your hand pass through the ordeal of soft boiled eggs. If he can eat them and leave the table spread, the napkin and his shirt, unspotted—take him. Try him next on a spare-rib. If he accomplishes this without putting out one of his own eyes, or pitching the bones into your lap, name the wedding day at once; he will do to tie to."

The Anglo-Saxons deemed it highly important that a child should be born on a lucky-day, on which the whole tenor of his life was supposed to depend; for, in their opinion, each day had its peculiar influence upon the destiny of the newly born. Thus, the first day of the moon was preferred to all others for the arrival of the little stranger, for they said, "a child born on this day is sure to live and prosper." The second day was not so fortunate as the first, as the child born on that day "would grow fast, but not live long." If he were born on the fourth day of the moon, he was destined to be a great politician; if on the tenth, a great traveler; and if on the twenty-first, a bold marauder. But of all the days of the week on which to be born, Sunday was by far the most lucky, and if it fell on the new moon, the child's prosperity was destined to be unbounded. Friday was an unlucky birth-day, not only because it was the day of the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour, but because, according to Anglo Saxon calculations, Adam ate the forbidden fruit on a Friday, and was also expelled from Paradise, and died and descended into hell on that day.

The celebrated Erasmus, writing from England to one of his Dutch friends, in 1448, thus unctuously expatiates on a custom which prevailed there, and which "can never," he says, "be sufficiently commended." Three and a half centuries have slightly changed Bull's ideas of propriety: "On your arrival, you are welcomed. On your departure, you are sent off with kisses. If you return, the embraces are repeated. Do you receive a visit, your first entertainment is of kisses; do your guests depart, you distribute kisses amongst them. Wherever you meet them, they greet you with a kiss. In short which ever way you turn, there is nothing but kissing. Ah, Faustus, if you had once tasted the tenderness, the fragrance of these kisses, you would wish to stay in England, not for a ten years' voyage, like Solon's, but as long as you lived."

A teacher one day, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said,

"A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?"

The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied,

"Well, I don't know, without he hollered."

The late Colonel ——, when once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, contemptuously exclaimed,

"If you were not such a little reptile, I would kick you down stairs."

"Little reptile!" remonstrated the dun; "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

King Charles II. once said to John Milton:

"Do you not think your blindness is a judgment upon you, for having written in defence of my father's murder?"

"Sir," answered the poet, "it is true I have lost my eyes; but if all calamitous providences are to be considered as judgments, your Majesty should remember that your royal father lost his head."

The following copy of a droll letter, written by a soldier to the mayor of a village near Ham, in answer to a note informing him of the death of his father, is published in a French Provincial paper:—

"I heartily thank Mr. Mayor for my father's death. It is a little accident which frequently happens in families—As for myself, I am in the hospital minus one leg, with which I have the honor to salute you."

"Have the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a Court attachee whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand.

"Yis," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for a half gallon!"

A farmer out West, importuned to take shares in some stock company, said that plow shares and Devon stock were the only ones that farmers should meddle with.

Men look at the faults of others with a telescope—at their own with the same instrument reversed, or not at all.

When you see a dwarf, you may be sure that his parents never made much of him.

A cherry, ripe and rich, is fragrance and flavor done up in a red wrapper.

Who Shot the Wolf?

The Isaac Walton Trout-fishing Club, with its yearly visit to the "North Woods" of New York, has been so long an established fact that any particular description of it or its members is entirely unnecessary among knowing ones. Our present respected Mayor, Professor L. de Garno Brookes; U. S. Treasurer Spinner, of greenback signature notoriety; George Dawson, of the *Albany Evening Journal;* and a host of other good fellows belong to it, all sufficient vouchers for its stability and aristocratic standing.

But to the sketch, drawn from life, that awaits the reader's eye.

It was in "leafy June," in the year before the Rebellion of '61, that about a dozen members of the club started in from Boonville, the terminus of the Black River Railroad, to go to the camp of the Club, then situated on the Fourth Lake of the Fulton chain, in the celebrated "John Brown tract."

There was the "Boots Cashier," from Utica; Bill Dutton, also from the same place; the "Alderman," from the Hudson, below Albany; George Dawson, and the "Skeleton," who so likes pork and greens, that salmon, moose-meat or venison are nowhere, when they are about, with him, all in company, besides others whose names do not occur to me at this moment.

The party, not "cocked" but all "well primed," started from the Boonville Hotel at the dawn of day, to foot it in to Arnold's; their traps, with the exception of various guns and revolvers, having started the night before, under the care of Ed. Arnold, the old man's red-headed son, with the horse train.

It is some twenty miles in to Arnold's, and the road cut or picked out about a hundred years ago, having improved backwards ever since, is not exactly a turnpike, or very pleasant for a ramble. On over roots and stones, rocks and gullies, through mud as deep as purgatory and twice as sticky, went our party at the rate of about two miles an hour—certainly not more, perhaps less. The "Skeleton" labored fearfully, for he was carrying weight be it known, and even the honest face of Journalistic George gave forth a dew that bespoke unusual exertion on his part.

But perseverance is ever rewarded, and just as the last rays of the setting sun were gilding the tree tops, the grey roof of old Arnold's hostelry gladdened their weary eyes

Just then, the Alderman, who had brought a new ride in with him, was regretting that they had seen no game on the way. And as if to reproach him for his want of faith in Providence, at that moment a huge grey animal, with a long bushy tail, was seen bounding down the road towards them.

"A wolf! A wolf!" cried Dawson and two or three others, who were supposed to be well versed in the knowledge of wild beasts and beastesses.

In an instant every gun and revolver in the party was cocked and raised with deadly aim towards the advancing animal. Another moment and every gun and pistol was discharged, and the animal, with a wild, unearthly howl, fell dead to the ground.

The exultant party rushed on to view the body of their victim.

It appeared upon examination that only one shot had taken effect, and that had struck the beast between his eyes, and of course killed him instantly.

"That was my shot!" cried the Alderman. "I aimed for his eyes!"

"No, sir—it was mine!" cried Mr. Gunther. "I fired at his head, and it is well known that I never miss my aim!"

"Gentlemen, you are both mistaken!" said the Professor, "I had a bead on the centre of his forehead, and I shoot an Ogden rifle, you know!"

The dispute was growing hotter and hotter, when a fourth person joined the party, it being no other than old Arnold, who was, as usual, half drunk, and now in a towering rage.

"Who in thunder has shot my dog?" he yelled. "I want fifty dollars from the man that has shot my dog!"

"Your dog?" cried George Dawson. "Why, man, it is a wolf!"

"No, sir, only half wolf! The other half hound, and worth more than any other dog on the tract. I want fifty dollars from the man that killed him!"

There was a silence then and there among the disputants for the honor of having fired that death-shot. The Professor forgot in a moment that with his Ogden rifle he had "drawn a bead" on the fated beast. The Mayor in embryo did not recollect that he had fired at the head of the wolf.

And to this day it remains unknown who shot old Arnold's wolf dog.

There is truth beautifully expessed, and words of cheer for multitudes in the sentiment accredited to George S. Hilliard: "I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for those who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes rises from superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that the 'world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, that die and make no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

Sir Walter Scott, being asked to sit for his portrait for Terry the actor, said that both he and his dog Maida were tired of that sort of thing—Maida particularly; she had been so often sketched that, whenever she saw an artist unfold his paper and arrange his brushes, she got up and walked off, with a dignity and expression of loathing almost human.

Catching a Whale.

We were running down from the Albadra Islands with a fine steady breeze. The morning was bright and clear, and the water of that peculiar color which whalemen regard as the favorite resort for whales. I had the forenoon watch below, and was just congratulating myself upon getting through with my "double altitudes," when the loud clear voice of a man at the masthead came ringing down the forecastle.

"There she blows!" was the thrilling cry.

"That's one," shouted the captain.

"There she blows."

"That's twice, by jingo!"

"There she blows!"

"Three times! Where away, Tabor?"

"Off the weather-bow, sir, two points."

"How far?"

"A mile and a half. There she blows."

"Sperm whale! Call all hands!"

There was a general rush on deck, each man trying to get to the scuttle first. Then came a half dozen loud knocks, and a hoarse voice, shouting.

"Larboard watch, ahoy! Turn out, my lads! Sperm whale in sight! Heave out! Lash and carry! Rise and chime! Bear a hand, my hearties!"

Those who had turned in, rolled out as soon as possible, and buckled on their ducks, and in less than two minutes we were all on deck, ready for orders. The tubs were put in the boat, and the main yard hauled back. We all perched ourselves in the rigging, and kept a sharp lookout on every side for the whale's next rising. Twenty minutes elapsed since the spout was first seen; twenty-five passed, and the captain began to get into a state of nervous anxiety. We strained our eyes in all directions to "make a spout." Half an hour flew by, and no spout was seen. It began to look like a hopeless case, when Tabor, whose visual organ appeared to have the power of ubiquity, sang out—

"There she blows!"

"Where now?" roared the captain.

"Off the weather quarter! Two large sparm whales, sir. Go it boots!"

"Clear away the boats! Come down from the mast-head all you that don't belong there! Bear a hand! We'll take them this rising," shouted the captain, in a loud voice.

"All ready, sir."

"Lower away, then!"

The waist and larboard boats were instantly down, ready to bend off." Captain A—— and some of the boat's crew, being too ill to man the other boat, we struck off for the whales without them. I pulled the aft oar, as usual, and as, by this time, I was as tough and muscular as any of my comrades, the boat danced along the water in fine style. Although the larboard boat was much easier pulled, and had the oldest and stoutest of the whole crew, we contrived, by unusual exertions, to keep ahead of her till the real "tug of war" came. Then was our mettle put to the test. One of the whales was leisurely making to the windward, not more than half a mile off.

"Lay back, my lads," cried P——, pale with excitement. "Keep the larboard boat astern! Never say die! That's our whale! Oh, do spring—do spring! No noise, steady and soft's the word."

We replied to this appeal, "piling up the agony" on the oars. Away sprang our boat, trembling and shivering as she darted through the waves. She really seemed to imbibe the general excitement as she parted the clear blue water, and dashed it foaming from her bows. Onward she flew! The larboard boat was hard upon our stern; the whale rolling lazily in the trough of the sea, a few darts ahead.

"Oh, lay back!" whispered P——, trembling with eagerness not to be outdone by the mate. "Do spring, my boys, if you love life! Now's your time! Now or never! Oh, see him! see him! how quiet he lies! Put the beef on your oars, every mother's son of you! Pile it on! pile it on! That's the way to tell it! Our whale this time!"

"Stand up, Tabor!" cried P——, in a low voice.

Peaking his oar, Tabor sprang to his feet and grasped a harpoon.

"Shall I give him two irons?"

"Yes; he may be wild."

Another stroke or two and we were hard upon him. Tabor, with unerring aim, let fly his irons, and buried them to the sockets in the huge carcass of the whale.

"Stern all!" thundered P——.

"Stern all!" echoed the crew; but it was too late. Our bows were high and dry on the whale's head! Infuriated with the pain produced by the harpoon, and doubtless much astonished to find his head so roughly used, he rolled half over, lashing the sea with his flukes, and in his struggles dashing in two of the upper planks. "Boat stove, boat stove!" was the general cry.

"Silence!" thundered the second mate, as he sprang to the bow, and exchanged places with Tabor. "All safe, my hearties! stern hard! stern! stern! stern! before he gets his flukes to bear upon us."

"Stern all!" shouted we; in a moment more we were out of danger. The whale now "turned flukes," and dashed off to windward with the speed of a locomotive, towing us after him at a glorious rate. We occasionally slacked line in order to give him plenty of play.

A stiff breeze had sprung up, causing a rough chopping sea; and we leaked badly at the bow. It fell to my lot to keep the water bailed out and the line clear as the others hauled in; a ticklish job, the last; for, as the second mate said, a single turn would whip off a shin "as slick as goose-grease."

Notwithstanding the roughness of the sea, we shot ahead with incredible swiftness; and the way we walked past the larboard boat, whose crew was tugging and laboring with all their might, was surprising.

"Hoora for the waist boat!" burst from every mouth. Three cheers were given, much to the annoyance of the other boat's crew and mate. We exultingly took off our hats and waved them a polite "good bye," requesting them, if they had any news to send to the windward ports, to be quick about it, as it was inconvenient for us to stop just then.

I believe Solomon says it is not good to be vainglorious. At all events, while we were skimming along so gallantly, the whale suddenly milled, and pitched the boat on her beam ends. Everyone who could grasp a thwart hung on to it, and we were all fortunate enough to keep our seats. For as much as a ship's length the boat flew through the water, on her gunwale, foaming and whizzing as she dashed onward. It was rather a matter of doubt as to which side would turn uppermost, until Tabor slacked out the line, when she righted. To have a boat, with all her irons, lances gear, and oars, piled on one's head in such a sea, was rather a startling prospect to the best swimmer.

Meanwhile the whale came to the surface to spout. The change in his course had enabled the mate's boat to come up, and we lay on our oars that Mr. D—— might lance him. He struck him in the "life" the first dart, was evident from the whale's furious dying struggle; nevertheless, in order to make sure, we hauled up and churned a lance back of his head.

I cannot conceive anything more strikingly awful than the butchery of this tremendous leviathan of the deep. Foaming and leaping and plunging from wave to wave, flinging high in the air torrents of blood and spray.

The sea around was literally a sea of blood. At one moment his head was poised in the air, the next buried him in the gory sea, carrying down in his vast wake a whirlpool of foam and slime. But this respite was short. He rose again, rushing furiously on his enemies; but a slight prick of the lance drove him back with mingled fury and terror. Which ever way he turned, the barbed irons goaded him to desperation. Now and again intensity of agony would cause him to lash the water with his huge flukes, till the very ocean appeared to heave and tremble at his power. Tossing, struggling, dashing over in his agony, he spouted up the last of his heart's blood. Half an hour before, he was free as the wave, sporting in all the pride of its gigantic strength and unrivalled power. He now lay a lifeless mass; his head towards the sun, his tremendous body heaving to the swell, and his destroyers proudly cheering over their victory.

Not till the ninth or tenth century did women obtain the privilege of choosing or of refusing their husbands. Often they were betrothed as children, the bridegroom's pledge of marriage being accompanied by a "security," or "wed," whence comes the word "wedding." Part of the wed always consisted of a ring, placed upon the maiden's right hand, and there religiously kept until transferred to the other hand at the later nuptuals. Then, also, were repeated the marriage vows and other ceremonies, out of which those now prevailing have grown. The bride was taken "for fairer for fouler, for better for worse, for richer for poorer," and promised "to be buxom and bonny" to her future husband. At the final ceremony the bridegroom put the ring upon each of the bride's left hand fingers in turn, saying, at the first, "In the name of the Father," at the second, "in the name of the Son," at the third, "in the name of the Holy Ghost," and at the fourth "Amen." Then, also, the father gave to his new son one of his daughter's shoes, in token of the transfer of authority which he effected, and the bride was at once made to feel the change by a tap or blow on her head given with the shoe. The husband, on his part, took an oath to use his wife well. If he failed to do so she might leave him, but by law he was allowed considerable license. He was bound in honor "to bestow on his wife and his apprentices moderate castigation." We have nothing to show the exact amount of castigation held moderate by the Anglo-Saxons, but one old Welsh law decides that three blows with a broomstick on any "part of the person except the head" is a fair allowance; and another provides that the stick be not longer than the husband's arm nor thicker than his middle finger. Prior to the seventh century, a wife might at any time be repudiated on proof of her being either barren, deformed, silly, passionate, luxurious, rude, habitually drunk, gluttonous, very garrulous, quarrelsome, or abusive.

Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report and but little effect produced. A small quantity open, and ignited in a room, forces the air outward, so as to blow out the windows; but the same quantity confined within a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment Count Rumford confined 28 grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled; and upon being fired, it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of 100,000 pounds

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Tom Kirkman used to tell of a friend of his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady, who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pie of the pot order for dinner. The old lady helped him bountifully, and he, being hungry, was doing justice to it.

"Stranger," said the old lady, you will find almost every kind of meat in that pie."

"Yes, madam," said he, "and fish, too," as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the back bone of a red horse sucker.

"Lord have mercy," exclaimed the old woman, "if thar ain't our fine tooth comb that Billy lost two weeks ago!"

A Printer on a Tramp.

A Dutchman, sitting at the door of his tavern out West, is approached by a tall Yankee, who is emigrating westward on foot, with a bundle on a cane over his shoulder.

"Vell, Misther Valking Shtick, vot do you want?"

"Rest and refreshment," is the reply.

"Supper and lochin, I suppose?"

"Yes, supper and lodging."

"Pe you a Yankee peddlar, mit chewelry in your pack, to shteal te girls?"

"No, sir, I am no Yankee peddlar."

"A singin mashter, too lasy to work?"

"No, sir."

"A shenteel shoemaker, vot loves to measure te gals' foots unt ankles petter than to make te shoes?"

"No, sir, or I should certainly have mendod my own shoes."

"A book achent, vat bodders te school gommittees till dey do vot you vish, shoost to get rid of you?"

"Guess again, sir. I am no book agent."

"Te tuyvel! A dentisht, preackin' te beople's chaws at a dollar a schnag?"

"No, sir; I am no tooth puller."

"Phrenolochist, den, feelin' te young folks' heads like so many cappidge."

"No, nor a phrenologist."

"Well, den, vat te tuyvel can you pe? Shoost tell, unt you shall have te pest sassage for supper, unt shtay all night, free gratis, mithout payin' you cent, unt a chill of viskey to shtart mid in te mornin'."

"I am an humble disciple of Faust—a professor of the art preservative of all arts—a typographer at your service."

"Vatch dat?"

"A printer, sir; a man that prints books and newspapers."

"A man vat prints books unt newspapers?—Oh! yaw, yaw, dat ish it—a man vat prints newspapers! Yaw, yaw! I vish I may be shot if I didn't tink you was a poor tuyvel of a dishtrict schoolmaster, vat vorks for nothing and poards around novare. I tought you vas him. Valk in, valk in, Mishter Printerman."

In the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learned a trade, he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should he be ignorant of reading or writing—or, knowing these, should he wish to improve his education, so as to qualify himself for promotion—he goes to the regimental school four hours every day, when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. Once his schooling over, he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or should he not know one, he is put to learn one. In every French regiment there are regular gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart-drivers, watchmakers, blacksmiths, and what not. All these trades or handicrafts are under their regular head men, and every soldier, when he can work, may and does gain a certain sum per day by working in the shop of his trade. In Algeria the whole of the government work is done by these military artisans, who, as well as the State, are gainers thereby. The men thus earn extra pay, and the government get work done better and cheaper than they could do by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantage of always having a corps of workmen at command. The system of regular organized workmen is the true secret why the French army get on so well when on service. In the English army they have nothing of the kind, except as regards the tailors and shoemakers, (in cavalry regiments) the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but, through want of practice they soon forget what they knew. In Algiers we have seen a whole pile of barracks, large enough to contain three thousand men, that was built entirely by a regiment of the line, from the digging of the foundations to the glass for the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or maneuvering had been neglected while the work was going on. Throughout Algeria, miles upon miles of excellent public roads have been made entirely by the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. Thus the government gained by getting their work better and very much cheaper done than could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable addition to their regular pay.

People who have been bolstered up and levered up all their lives, are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for something to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are as helpless as capsized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such fellows no more resemble self-made men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from their defeat, than vines resemble the oaks, or sputtering rush-lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements train a man to self-reliance; and when he has proven to the world that he can trust himself, the world can trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to surmount alone. No one ever swam well who placed his confidence in a cork jacket; and if, when breasting the sea of life, we cannot buoy ourselves up and try to force ourselves ahead by dint of our own energies, we are not worth salvage, and it is of little consequence whether we "sink or swim, survive or perish."

"What on earth am I to do with that incorrigible son of mine?" inquired an anxious father of a friend.

"Dress him in a suit of shepherd's plaid," was the reply.

"Why, what possible benefit would that be?" demanded the wondering parent.

"It would, at least, be the way of keeping him in check."

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 29, 1864.

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.

☞ *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, August 29, 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."

PUGET SOUND MAILS.—The mail service on he Sound is again adrift. In consequence of the very great depreciation of the Government currency, the contractor, Mr. Keach, has finally been compelled to throw up the contract. Not until all the legitimate means at his command had failed, would he yield to circumstances which long ago would have compelled a less spirited person to adopt the step he has just taken—the only alternative left to him. Few men would have persevered, in the face of the obstacles encountered by Mr. Keach, for half the period in which he has performed this service; and, while we sincerely regret his inability to perform it to the close of the term contracted for, we think he is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he discharged his duty as contractor, with the compensation reduced one-half. The Olympia Postmaster will make temporary arrangements for the distribution of the mails on the Sound, and the *Eliza Anderson* will probably perform the service until a new contract is awarded.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—A precocious pair of children, aged respectively thirteen and nineteen years, skedaddled from this place on Monday night last, without saying "by your leave" to guardians or "good bye" to friends, to unite their lot in the holy bonds of matrimony; which, however, they neglected doing before starting. Boldly launching in a frail skiff upon the deep waters of the Sound, they directed their course towards the flourishing settlement known as Fleatown, distant some thirty-five miles, where, we understand, they design entering into competition with the numerous boarding-houses which constitute that animated locality. A line, hastily written with a pencil, and left upon the pillow of the too impatient Miss, stating that she was in the company of the writer, was all that remained in the morning to console her friends at her sudden disappearance. The billing and cooing of these juveniles must have commenced at an early age; for we learn that they have been long attached to each other.

THE TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday, 20th, the first instalment of Eastern news, since the extension of the wires to that place, was telegraphed to Monticello, W. T., and, after being printed in an extra in this office for the Victoria *Chronicle*, forwarded by the steamer *Alexandra* to its destination on Sunday evening. From Mr. Higgins, of the paper above named, (who passed over the route a few days since) we learn that the work of extending the wires is being pushed forward vigorously, and that ere this Skookum Chuck has been reached. In a few days the line will be completed to Olympia, where the work will probably be suspended until next spring.

IMPORTS.—For the week ending July 2d, the imports at New York were $3,690,000, against $1,814,000 in the same period of the previous year. For the entire period since January 1st they were $120,300,000, against $90,000,000 in the first six months of 1863, and $84,800,000 in the first six months of 1862. The exports of treasure from the same port for the first six months of the year were nine millions in excess of the exports during the same period of last year. No wonder gold is up.

ALMOST GONE.—The remains of the old barque *Benjamin Rush* have been so reduced as to be hardly perceptible at high water. Calling to his aid that destructive element, fire, Capt. McDonald has made rapid progress in the work of demolishing what was of no value in the hull, and will now proceed to reap a harvest of iron and copper exceeding his expectations. The indications are flattering that he has "struck a rich lead."

THE MARINE GAZETTE.—This is the title of a new paper, published at Astoria, Oregon, by the "Astoria Publishing Company." It is gotten up in good style, contains a fair amount of original matter, is an advocate of the Union cause and an enemy to traitors, and, if we may judge from its advertising patronage, looks as if it would do well pecuniarily. We welcome its advent, and hope it will long survive the diabolical cause it is battling against.

In San Francisco, the last year, the police restored to parents six hundred lost children.

VISIT OF MAJ. GEN. McDOWELL.

In accordance with prior arrangements, Maj. Gen. McDowell arrived at Victoria on the 23d inst., *en route* for the various military stations in this Territory and Oregon. The loyal Americans in Victoria, headed by Consul Francis, got up a banquet in his honor, which was graced by the presence of Gov. Kennedy and other British officials, and guests to the number of about sixty. Accompanied by a staff of six officers, he left Victoria on the 24th, on the revenue steamer *Shubrick*, to proceed on his tour of observation up the Sound. After visiting San Juan Island and Fort Townsend, he proceeded to Point Defiance, (which it is thought will soon be fortified) where the steamer anchored for some hours.

At an early hour yesterday morning the steamer made her appearance off this town. Engaging vehicles to convey them to the Fort, the General and staff proceeded thither between nine and ten o'clock, and were received by the commanding officer, Capt. E. H. Tucker, with the proper salute; in which Governor Pickering, who bore them company, was included. We are gratified to learn that the General expressed himself well pleased with his visit, and gave Capt. Tucker much credit for the excellent condition in which he found the post, and the discipline observable in his command. After a stay of several hours, devoted to a hasty examination of the various departments of the station, and a brief conversation with the commandant, the General returned with his staff to town, whence they departed on the steamer for Olympia, to proceed thence overland to the Columbia River.

From Fort Vancouver, Gen. McDowell will extend his tour to Fort Walla Walla. He intimated that, on returning, he might again visit the Sound, but of this there is little probability. It affords us pleasure to learn that the General created an impression very flattering to himself amongst all with whom he came in contact, on the Sound as well as in Victoria, and his visit therefore promises to be productive of good results. He was accompanied from Victoria by our worthy Governor, Hon. Wm. Pickering.

FREE AND ENSLAVED.—The Secretary of the Interior reports the free and slave negro population in 1860 at 4,441,730, with an increase per centage of 22.07. In 1870, he estimates that it will reach 5,421,900; in 1880, 6,618,350; in 1890, 7,942,020; in 1900, 9,530,424. According to the best estimates, the total population of the United States, at the close of the present century, will be about one hundred millions. The relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and this disparity is growing greater and greater. Therefore our Copperhead friends need have no fears of being overrun with free negroes, or excelled by them in anything else than loyalty. Georgia has the largest colored population; it being 465,698. Alabama and Mississippi come next; the former having 437,770, and the latter 437,404. In the free States, Pennsylvania has the largest population of negroes, it being 56,849. New York has 49,005.

EQUALIZING THE SEXES.—Before the war, there was an excess of 730,000 males in the United States. In California, Oregon and Washington Territory, in 1860, there was an excess of about 100,000 males over females. In Illinois there was an excess of 92,000; Michigan had 40,000; Texas 36,000; and Wisconsin 43,000. In New York and Massachusetts the females exceed the males. It is thus seen that we must lose 730,000 men by the war before the sexes will be equal.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative, for the depraved conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful lithontriptic as well, and if indeed it combines both properties for diseases of the blood and correcting stoney collections, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a satisfactory trial.

NEW LUMBERMAN.—The large clipper *Aquila*, which brought around the Monitor *Comanche* from New York, has gone to Mare Island, Cal., to be repaired preparatory to being placed in the Puget Sound lumber trade. She is much larger, we believe, than any vessel that has yet entered these waters.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT.—The steamer *Alexandra*, on her last trip to this place, 21st inst., shipped another large load of stock, nearly equal to that mentioned in our last issue. The Victorians consume an enormous amount of fresh meat.

The merchants at the East have already inaugurated a movement to simplify their business by adopting gold as their basis or standard for all merchandise transactions. It is now proposed to sell for gold and silver only. To do this, they make out their bills at currency values, and then add, "If paid in specie," so much less.

The Germans begin to mistrust the Fremont enterprise. The Iowa *Tribune*, the leading German paper of Southern Iowa, has put up the Lincoln and Johnson flag, and hauled down that of John C. Fremont and Cochran.

It is true that a larger number of people are emigrating now from Ireland, than in any preceding year, and that a large proportion of them find their way into our armies. Over 4,400 lately arrived in New York in three days.

Ex-Secretary Chase and daughter are reported as bound for Europe.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Major Stratman, the wide-awake San Francisco news dealer, has laid us under obligations for two bundles of pictorials and literary journals, including quite a variety of comic serials. Latterly he has supplied us generously from his varied and extensive stock of publications, for which we thank him. His list of publications, stationery, etc., is the largest on this coast, and his terms the most reasonable.

F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, has our thanks for two large volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence, embracing the labors of the State Department for the year 1863, which came to hand a week ago.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Higgins, of the Victoria *Chronicle*, for a file of that paper to Saturday last; also for former acts of courtesy.

Deputy Collector Asher, of Port Angeles, has our thanks for late papers.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

A correspondent in England sends for publication the following letter from an English sailor who was on board the *Alabama* during the fight:

"I see in the English papers a great deal too much said to the credit of the *Alabama* and the discredit of the *Kearsarge*. Even Semmes himself, in his official report, has unjustly insinuated against the *Kearsarge* that she willfully fired upon us a number of times after knowing that our colors were down. On board the *Kearsarge* they believed, as was the fact, that our colors were shot away. On our side a man was ordered on the spanker boom to hold up a white flag, as a signal of surrender; but on board the *Kearsarge*, at the distance which they were off, they misunderstood that for a man persisting in raising again the Confederate ensign—the greater part of it being white. They, therefore, continued firing. We then fired a lee gun, and on board the *Kearsarge* they immediately ceased firing. Now, sir, here is the point which must be decided by the public, either in justification of one party or the other: After our surrendering, another shot was sent from us, at the *Kearsarge*, from our forward gun, which caused them to return again our fire, and, in my opinion, would have justified them in blowing us all to hell, though I thank God that matters are as He already intended them. On board the *Kearsarge* our treatment was unimpeachable. 'Men,' said Captain Winslow to his crew, 'treat your prisoners as your brothers. Give them everything they desire.' He even gave us our grog; he would not have us searched; everything there we were welcome to. Such kindness I never saw, nor such ungrateful retaliation neither."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

New York has sent over 300,000 men to the war.

There are now 14,800 firkins of butter in transitu for California.

Kautz, in one of his raids, lost 1,300 contrabands who had joined him.

The Knoxville *Whig* is now published at Knoxville instead of Cincinnati.

The President did not approve the reconstruction bill passed by Congress.

The eldest son of President Lincoln will enter the army upon his graduation at Amherst.

In the late battles before Atlanta the rebels have had thirty thousand men put *hors du combat*.

Fears of a pestilence are entertained in Washington, and all disinterments have been forbidden.

John F. Potter, of Potter-and-Pryor fame, succeeds the late Joshua R. Giddings as Consul-General to Canada.

Pack your cares in as small space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

Eight valiant fishermen, during one week's sport in Pennsylvania recently, caught ten thousand trout. Fishy, but true.

The Emperor of Mexico, before leaving the Roman capital, paid to the fund of Peter's Pence the sum of 60,000 francs.

Spain is going to erect a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, to be placed in one of the public squares in Madrid.

The Union men of Cincinnati are strongly urging S. P. Chase, late Secretary of the Treasury, to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for Congress.

Admiral Simpson, of the Chilian navy, has gone to New York with power and funds to contract for the construction of several monitors for his Government.

A solid chunk of gold, weighing 16¼ pounds, was found a few days ago in the American bar on the north fork of the American river, Placer county.

The idea of building ships in water-tight compartments was borrowed from the Chinese, who have long practiced that method of constructing their water-craft.

They have a hen in Austin, N. T., which lately laid an egg measuring seven and a half inches in its eliptical circumference, and five and a half inches in circular.

There are 14 sugar plantations in full operation in the Sandwich Islands, and next year there will be 22. The sugar culture on a large scale was quite recently begun there.

The National Teachers' Association at Chicago, August 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1863, was attended by 1,500 teachers—500 males and 1,000 females. Save the Pacific States, Delaware and New Jersey, every loyal State was ably represented.

When the steamer *Lexington* was burnt on Long Island Sound, about thirty years ago, a man swam ashore on a bale of cotton. The bale was kept in the family until about a month ago, when it was sold in Providence for $500.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Kansas, 90 miles west of St. Joseph, was completely sacked by Indians on Sunday last. No particulars. Statement doubtful.

The mail route from Kearny to Omaha is as yet unmolested.

Gen. Fisk has levied an assessment of $50,000 on the secessionists in Shelby county and $15,000 on Monroe county to repair damages done on the railroad.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The price at which stamped envelopes have been furnished the Post Office Department under the recent contract being largely in excess to those heretofore made, the department has issued a circular announcing corresponding advanced rates at which they will be furnished the public. The increased price on the letter size is about 17 per cent.

Surgeon-General Hammond was tried by a court martial at Washington, Jan. 19th. Very lengthy charges of defrauding the Government of a large amount of money in the way of contracts for medicines and supplies were read. The following is the decision of the court:

Surgeon-General Hammond is to be dismissed from the service and disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government. The President has approved the sentence.

New York, Aug. 20.—The *Post's* special says that there is no news of importance from Gen. Grant.

The new movement north of James is progressing favorably and gratifying results are confidently anticipated.

Reports from Shenandoah valley intimate that Sheridan is watching the movements of the rebels and is prepared to meet them at any point they choose.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 19th, says:

Three hundred prisoners arrived from the front to-day. Some of them belonged to Longstreet's corps. Several hundred head of cattle and horses captured in the valley also reached here. The army is so disposed as to cover the fords on the upper Potomac, and protect Harper's Ferry, Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas' Gaps against any flank movement.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following dispatches:

City Point, Aug. 20.—Warren's corps moved to and across Weldon Railroad one mile south of the works, and met nothing but the enemy's pickets. The corps then advanced from there towards Petersburg and met the enemy; had a considerable fight, suffering some loss and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. The extent of the damage done is unknown.

City Point, Aug. 19.—Our troops are firmly planted across Weldon Railroad.

Little or no fighting to-day south of Petersburg or north of James river.

Warren reports that a considerable number of the enemy's dead were found in his front which were unburied.

Gen. Birney telegraphed to Gen. Butler as follows:

Headquarters 10th Corps.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night and were repulsed with heavy loss. Eighty-two dead were found in front of the colored regiments. The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits. The enemy numbered at least ten thousand.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, changing the temperature very materially.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 18. This morning at 4 o'clock the 5th corps started on an expedition to cut Weldon Railroad at Reams' Station, taking four days' rations. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and has been in reserve since. At 7 o'clock the first division in advance had a skirmish with the enemy who were stationed to protect the railroad. They fell back rapidly; the loss on either side was small. After placing our troops in line to meet an attack, the work of tearing up the track proceeded vigorously for several hours. About noon they were interrupted by the appearance of the enemy advancing along the Railroad from Petersburg in line of battle.

They proved to be A. P. Hill's corps, which had been held in reserve for the last few days. They advanced in double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention. the 2d division, Gen. Ayres commanding, held the advance, the 3d and 4th division supporting our right. The first division was so placed as to cover the left to prevent surprise in that direction. The attack on the 2d division was determined. Our troops met it gallantly, driving the rebels back in handsome style with heavy loss. After an hour's hard fighting they fell back some distance, keeping up the fire all the afternoon. The 15th New York heavy artillery particularly distinguished itself. The commander is severely wounded. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy. The rebel pickets were so astonished that they had barely time to escape. A number were taken prisoners, several of whom were wounded. Over a mile of the track was torn up. The troops held the position at dark to-night. To-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails, unless the rebels come in too great a force. Our loss is about 300.

City Point, Aug. 19.—The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in our pickets, connecting him with the left, our old line on the Jerusalem plank road, forcing us back

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—Nothing definite from the Upper Potomac.

It is understood that a small force of rebels occupy Martinsburg.

It is not proper to speak definitely of our position. We hope to be able to do so soon.

Sheridan is probably more than a match for the rebel strategist.

New York, Aug. 22.—Dispatches have been received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the 19th.

Nearly all the rebel force has been withdrawn from this vicinity, and sent across the James to meet the attack of the 2d and 10th corps. Only a strong picket was left to guard the road, which retreated on our approach. Our men deliberately destroyed the track.

Warren is entrenched and reinforced. He intends to thoroughly destroy the Weldon road.

Exactly half of all the rebels in Virginia are in Shenandoah valley, waiting for Sheridan, and the other half holds the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

Letters of Aug. 11th, from the rear of Fort Morgan, state that Granger has received large reinforcements from Gen. Herron, and reinforcements have been sent from Pensacola.

Fort Morgan is now besieged by land, and the fleet were to bombard it on the 11th.

The monitor *Manhattan* threw a number of shells into the fort and dismounted one gun before our forces landed.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 21.—Our losses at Weldon are larger than first reported. The rebels took 1500 prisoners. Our troops were surprised, many being in their tents at the time. The rebels first appeared about noon in front of the third division of the 6th corps. About 3 o'clock they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps, and turned the flank of the former, capturing many prisoners. The enemy suffered much, his men lying thick over the field before dark. Our men were reinforced, when a desperate charge was made to recover the lost ground, which was accomplished. We held at night the line taken from us in the afternoon.

Col. Wheelock's brigade, third division, was flanked, when they faced to the rear, charged, drove the rebels, and took a number of prisoners. The whole number of prisoners captured by us was 210. We also took some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at 3000.

No new skirmishing to-day; both parties are intrenching. A battle is looked for at any moment.

The rebel sympathizers in the British Parliament have again been asking Palmerston to 'mediate.' For the fifth or sixth time the old Premier has refused this request. He evidently don't wish to ask Uncle Sam that which he knows will be indignantly refused.

UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX.

Collection District of Washington Territory,

COMPRISING THE TERRITORIES OF

WASHINGTON AND IDAHO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory acts thereto, made and taken by the several assistant assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days from the 27th day of August, A.D. 1864, at my office, in the city of Olympia, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and immediately after the expiration of the said fifteen days, on the 12th and 13th days of September, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, or enumerations made and taken by the said assistant assessors.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the grounds or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN G. SPARKS,
U S Assessor District of W. T.

Dated at Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of August, 1864.

☞ The Seattle Gazette, Golden Age, (Lewiston, I. T.) Pacific Tribune, and Washington Statesman will please copy, two insertions, and forward accounts to this office for adjustment and payment.

JOHN G. SPARKS,
U. S. Assessor W. T.
33:2

Great Medical Discovery!

LE DOYEN'S

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK, AND IODINE ALTERATIVE,

FOR THE

Blood, Liver, and Glands.

FOR CURE OF

Scrofulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases; of sores, skin diseases, and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the Blood.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA

For Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this alterative. It surpasses in its power to dispel rashes, and other disfigurements of the face.

Sole Agency of LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, for Pacific Coast, 629 Front street, San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. 3-6m

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE, ss.—Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.

M. J. WEST, Plaintiff, against E. R. ROGERS and S. McCAW, (doing business under the firm name of S. McCAW & CO.) and W. D. VAUGHN, Defendants. In the U. S. District Court for Pierce County, in the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.

To E. R. Rogers and S. McCaw, doing business in Pierce County, W. T., under the firm name and style of S. McCaw & Co., and W. D. Vaughn, Defendants: You are hereby notified that M. J. West has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months from the 9th day of August, A. D. 1864, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you upon a promissory note drawn by you April 12th, 1862, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars and interest thereon at two per cent. per month till date of such judgment, less the sum of seventy-two dollars interest money which is admitted to have been paid. Also to obtain a judgment of foreclosure upon a mortgage upon Lot No. one in Block No. sixty, in Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, bearing even date with said note, and given to secure the payment of the same and its interest.

Complaint filed August 9th, 1864.
32:3m FRANK CLARK, Plff's Atty.

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 15, 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. McCreery, 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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

☞ Notice.—The members of the Puyallup Navigation Company of Pierce County are notified to meet at the Franklin Post Office, in Puyallup Valley, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing the officers of said Company, and transacting other necessary business.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. STEWART, Clerk.
Franklin, Puyallup Valley, Aug. 1st, 1864. 31:3

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.
Agents for California,
31:4 REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Corner of Washington and Battery sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS BANK IS OPEN FOR THE transaction of a general Banking business. Will receive Deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange, by Telegraph or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
San Francisco, July 5, 1864. 31:4

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, WM. C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ, J. B. THOMAS, LOUIS McLANE, ASA T. LAWTON, WM. E. BARRON, THOS. 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. HAYWARD, MOSES ELLIS, A. B. McCREARY, R. M. JESSUP, SAMUEL KNIGHT, A. C. HENRY, 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, LOUIS McLANE, WM. NORRIS, JOHN O. EARL, HERMAN MICHELS, W. C. RALSTON, J. B. THOMAS, THOMAS BELL, A. J. POPE, O. F. GIFFIN, JAMES WHITNEY, Jr.
San Francisco, June 18, 1864. 29-6m

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,
14tf Proprietor.

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

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

REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c., will be attended to by competent judges.

L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

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 R. G. WILLIAMSON, at Steilacoom, or to the
14tf CAPTAIN, on board.

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 kind 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. 5-42:1y

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

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 1862!

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 F, 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. 8 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,
29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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.

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……	$30
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. 6:3-tf

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SEATTLE,
KING COUNTY, W. T.

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

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

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. 6:3-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. 5-35

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. 5-1:1y

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
MONDAY, August 29, 1864.

EASTERN INTELLIGENCE

Washington, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Grant dated 10th, 6:30 P.M., just received, say: The fighting on the north side of James River to-day resulted favorably to us, as far as it has gone bu with no decisive result. The enemy were driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and forty prisoners. Rebel generals Chamberlain and Gerrard were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also took quite a number of wounded prisoners. Our loss nearly one thousand killed and wounded, many slightly, owing to the thick woods in which the fighting took place. The enemy's loss is about as many as fell into our hands.

A dispatch from Sheridan, dated Winchester, 17th, 10 A.M., reports that Merrill's cavalry was attacked yesterday P.M. on the north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham and Lennox's brigades of cavalry. The enemy were badly beaten They lost two stand of colors, 24 officers, and 276 prisoners.

A later dispatch from Sheridan says the cavalry fight in front of Front Royal was a splendid affair, on open ground. The saber was freely used. Great credit is due Gens. Merrill, Custar, and Col. Deven.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated at noon on the 17th says the second corps, having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of James river, on the 14th, fell back to a safe position, and remained till yesterday, when another assault was determined on and carried out successfully. The enemy driven from their works with heavy loss. We captured 700 prisoners and some heavy guns. Our loss is quite severe. We hold the position. Gregg's cavalry had an engagement with the rebels, and drove them from their works near the New Market road, but were finally forced back. Gregg was severely wounded.

It is reported that Butler's troops had a slight engagement, without any advantage on either side.

The *Vanderbilt*, from City Point, reports that the rebels opened a fierce cannonade on a portion of our lines last night. The firing lasted two hours. Rebels fell back without attempting to assault. Loss small. It was rumored yesterday that a strong reconnoissance had been sent out by Hancock, which reached Fair Oaks, five miles from Richmond.

Boston, Aug. 19th.—It is reported that the Tallahassee is at Halifax, and a U. S. gunboat outside the harbor.

New Orleans, Aug. 12th.—A steamer from Mobile harbor, on the morning of the 11th, reports that Farragut prepared his fleet for action and issued an order to attack Fort Morgan yesterday morning. It was to receive a furious galling fire from the fleet. The land forces are said to have invested wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon.

The rebels have destroyed all the out-buildings around the fort and burned the only vessel lying under its guns. Everything indicates a determination to prolong the contest to the last.

The channel to Dog river is unobstructed. The naval and land forces are confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the Fort. The rebels closed communication on the subject by saying they had six months provisions, and would resist to the last moment. Granger in the rear cut communications with the fort.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th contains the following:

Mobile, Aug. 15.—Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river, but, coming within two miles of the obstructions, opened a fire of three hours on our batteries, doing no damage.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan to-day.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Register* of the 14th says that Chalmers dashed into Abbyville, Miss., whipped the enemy, capturing 25 prisoners, and then fell back four miles, when the enemy attacked him and they were repulsed.

Washington, Aug. 18th.—News from the Shenandoah Valley to-day is favorable. Sheridan was pushing Early from point to point, in every encounter. The sending of reinforcements to Early from Longstreet's corps is doubted, as the latter is believed to be in Grant's front.

Hagerstown, Aug. 19th.—Exciting conflicting rumors were received from the valley to-day. Averill held Martinsburg till noon, and was drawn up in line of battle outside of the town. No rebels were in sight, and the indications were that they were moving towards the Shenandoah.

Refugees arriving bring intelligence of the rebel advance.

Considerable uneasiness is felt, but the reports are so conflicting that it is impossible to obtain an exact account of the state of affairs.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that the insurgents in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri have endeavored to fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefit of the President's amnesty proclamation for the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or securing themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, and murder. Orders have been issued to the commanders of military stations to prevent the improper administration of the oath to persons for any other purpose than the restoration of peace and the establishment of national authority.

The amount of National Bank currency in circulation is $24,000,000.

The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for the settlement of public lands is greater than for any previous season for three years, and the receipt of money in consequence much larger

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan are said to amount to $1,186,000.

The Navy Department has ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax. Several days ago official information was received that the *Tallahassee* entered that port.

The *Republican* learns that Sheridan came in collision with Early's force in Shenandoah valley, near Strasburg, yesterday. After a sharp fight the rebels were defeated.

The prisoners captured in Sheridan's fight yesterday belong to Longstreet's corps; they report that two divisions joined Early, and that Longstreet's men, captured near Deep Bottom, belonged to a division which was under marching orders for the valley.

Louisville, Aug. 18.—It is reported from the front that Gen. Steadman started from Chattanooga on Tuesday and met the rebel force under Wheeler near Graysville, 18 miles distant. A sharp engagement ensued. It is said that Gen. Steadman was wounded and Col. Streight, of the 5th Indiana, killed. A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, for which place a brigade left Chattanooga on Wednesday. The rebel cavalry are divided into small parties for the purpose of making demonstrations on the northern towns in Georgia. It is probable that the intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridges between Falling Water and Bridgeport. Wheeler's loss at Dalton is 150; ours 30.

Clarksville, Aug. 19.—Three hundred mounted rebels, armed with navy revolvers, under Woodward, attacked Hopkinsville at 4 o'clock this morning, and were repulsed by the garrison. A second charge was made, in which Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. The rebels are still hovering in the vicinity, and it is expected that another attack will be made.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 18th.—Vallandigham addressed a mass meeting to-day, and said he expected the nominee of the Chicago Convention to be in favor of the suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States, and that a majority of the delegates from the northwest were committed to that doctrine. He believed a re-union of the States to be possible. The South had proposed through the President and through his agents to meet the United States and see if they could not agree. They are tired of war, and want an armistice and a convention. He declared that with a republican form of government it was impossible to keep the States together by force of arms, and that he was for trying reconciliation and compromise.

Resolutions were adopted which declare that the country has been passing through a fearful political convulsion, that violence has been attempted under the mask of patriotism, and call upon the people, irrespective of party, to aid in obtaining a suspension of hostilities and the perfection of some mode of reconstruction which shall again unite the country in a lasting peace.

That it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to give expression to this spirit of peace, and declare it to be the purpose of the Democratic party to cause this desolating war to cease by calling a National Convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an armistice should be declared.

That if the Convention shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, there will be no real issue to decide.

That the candidates already nominated represent all who cling to war, and it is sound policy to gather together under our banner all who entertain opposite sentiments and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, which is only to be obtained by the election of a President pledged to the support of a peace policy.

That we solemnly protest against the usurpations and lawless dispensations of the present Administration, and warn it to desist from encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State.

That we will not tolerate the rule of martial law, military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of citizens, and that to the maintenance of this we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor.

That the reply of President Lincoln to Clay and Holcombe furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into granting them unlimited means for the purpose of preserving the Union which they have used and are still using for the base end of overthrowing State institutions and advancing party interests and establishing themselves in permanent despotic power.

John B. Weller, of California, was the principal speaker this evening. He reviewed at length the history of the present Administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of armistice and a convention of the States, believing both sections wanted peace and would have it.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch says that no apprehensions are felt for the safety of Sherman's communications. The military authorities are confident that under the dispositions lately made, his line cannot be seriously disturbed.

It is quite certain the draft ordered for Sept. 5th will be commenced on that day. The enrollment is completed.

A Hilton Head letter of the 14th reports that a blockade runner got aground at Sullivan Island, near Fort Moultrie. She was discovered at daylight and opened on by our vessels. The firing was kept up until she was a complete wreck. Considerable of her cargo was evidently destroyed with her, but much will be saved by the wreckers.

The firing is still kept up on Sumter and the city. Deserters say our firing does great damage, as it is directed at the weakest points of the Fort. This is attributable to Foster's knowledge, acquired while there. The rebels express great fear lest the continued bombardment of points by no means impregnable will ultimately interfere with the safety of their casemates, which are much weaker defenses.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The operations of our army on the James river, up to yesterday morning, resulted in advancing part of our lines further. We captured two lines of rifle pits and 350 prisoners.

This morning the rebels opened a vigorous fire, which extended along the whole line, from the Appomattox to Jerusalem plank road, and lasted two hours. It was thought to be the prelude to an attack.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Butler, but nothing is known about it.

New York, Aug. 21.—Advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was being made.

Aug. 20.—Rebel papers from Atlanta of the 15th say that the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre, but after a sharp skirmish retired.

There are indications of another movement on the right.

A Washington dispatch says the reported movement of Gen. Sheridan in the valley is not regarded as a retreat, but a maneuver for a position commanding all the avenues to the Potomac.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 18.—The steamer *Connecticut* arrived at noon from Deep Bottom with 400 wounded, from the battlefield of the 19th, belonging to the 2d and 10th corps.

The army was comparatively quiet yesterday on both sides of James river.

The left wing rests on the north side of James river and holds the position gained on Sunday. The right wing had advanced four miles from Malvern Hill in the direction of Richmond. Malvern Hill is in our possession. Heavy cannonading was heard up the river this morning. The result is not really known yet.

New York, Aug. 20.—A correspondent of the 18th from Grant's army says: Indications are that an immediate action on a grand scale is about to come off somewhere along our strategic line. The marching and countermarching of the divisions of the army corps are such as to make it impossible for any but Grant to tell where and when the fight will occur.

A thorough inspection of forttfications at Washington was made yesterday and proved entirely satisfactory. Should the rebel enemy come against us, they would find the city in a more effective state of defence than ever before.

The reports that certain Republican leaders have made an impression upon the President in favor of an armistice until after the election is unfounded.

Fessenden intends to return to Washington this evening.

The terms of the new loan are not yet decided upon. It is reported that the bonds will be 5-20s, which are extremely scarce. No bonds are more actively in request.

The rebel papers have the following:

Atlanta, Aug. 15.—At a late hour yesterday the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the center. Sharp skirmishing ensued, but they were repulsed.

Desultory firing along the line was had throughout the night and to-day. A number of shells were thrown into the city.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this morning, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry reported at Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right. Lively skirmishing is now going on with our center this morning.

A dispatch from Charlestown, Va., of the 10th, says:

The most of our army passed through Winchester yesterday, and encamped to-day between Clifton and Charlestown. The enemy's force is estimated 40,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry.

The *Times'* Washington special says that the recent simultaneous encounter with the rebels on both banks of the James and in the valley prove that Lee has in Virginia a larger force than was supposed. The report that several detachments of his army were sent to Georgia is not now credited. Lee's total force is estimated by our secret service at 70,000.

The latest advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last accounts an attack on the Point was being made.

The statement that the Fort had six months' provisions is known to be nonsense.

Intelligence from the blockaders proves that Fort Morgan is in the habit of receiving supplies for two weeks at a time.

The fall of this work may be looked for at an early day, even if no attack is made, and the garrison but simply subjected to the process of starvation.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The bark *Alexander*, of Harpswell, Maine, was captured and destroyed on the 15th, by the *Tallahassee* off Monhegan. The men who landed at Monhegan reported that the captain of the pirate said he was a Portlander, and wanted to capture Portland vessels.

A private letter, dated St. John's, N. F., the 11th states that the storm in that section a few nights ago injured the potato crop.

The weather is unusually cold.

The fisheries have proved an almost total failure.

Fears are entertained that the poorer classes will suffer greatly during the winter.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Supplies of new 7-30 notes have been sent to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia to-day. This causes no interruption to filling the subscriptions heretofore made.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Secretary Fessenden has ordered U. S. Assistant Treasurers McIntyre and Cisco to pay the ten-forty coupons due September 1st and the five-twenty coupons due November 1st.

Halifax, Aug. 19.—At noon, to-day, Admiral Hope sent to the *Tallahassee* several boats with orders to cease coaling, which were promptly enforced. She was taking coal for a long voyage, but has less than one week's supply. She sails during the night for North Bay. It is impossible to ascertain the names of the vessels that have been destroyed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Gen. Canby's official report of the operations at Mobile has been received. It adds nothing to the reports already published. Canby says the rebel ram *Tennessee* will be ready for service on the right side in a few days.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—We have a report this afternoon that a portion of the 6th Corps was attacked last night, but nothing confirmatory has been received.

It is stated that the rebels are engaged in destroying the railroad near Winchester.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the reported movement of Gen. Sheridan in the valley is not regarded as a retreat, but a maneuvre for an advantageous position commanding all avenues to the Potomac. A reconnoissance now being made will develop the position and strength of the rebels and enable Sheridan to move against them with confidence.

Memphis, Aug. 18.—A brigade of infantry and cavalry belonging to A. J. Smith's command, attacked three brigades of Forrest's command, who held a partially fortified position on Hurricane creek. After a short fight the rebels were dislodged, leaving 50 dead on the field. Our loss was 40 killed and wounded.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Senator Wilson publishes a note denying the reports to the effect that he was mixed up with any proposition for an armistice. He adds, no public man connected with the administration favors an armistice. I know, personally, that the President and all the members of the cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our arms and the complete triumph of the cause. With this belief, they will pursue vigorous measures to raise men and money to carry on the war.

A farmer out West, importuned to take shares in some stock company, said that plow shares and Devon stock were the only ones that farmers should meddle with.

The Curiosities of Eating.

An old beau, formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing at all next day. He died at the age of seventy years.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would, at the same time, "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States District Court observed that, when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast-table, and scientific investigation and analysis has shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle, hence Nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, and tobacco and spirits. It has also been often observed by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal, flour and potatoes. On being reproved for this apparent extravagance and improvidence, the reply in both cases was identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of tea, or tobacco, or liquor, would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else Scientific men express the idea by saying, "Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues;" in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body.

If a person gets into the habit of eating a lunch between breakfast and dinner, he will very soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is often a mere matter of habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.

A solicitor, resident in the Isle of Wight, had business at Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his foolscap and red tape by the opening of a door. His wife (whom he had left at home in the Isle of Wight) entered, gazed at him steadfastly, and passed out through the opposite door. He naturally thought that it was hallucination, and resumed his reading with a wondering smile at his own weakness. But within a quarter of an hour the same thing occurred again, and there was on the countenance of the spectre an imploring look which terrified him. He at once resolved to return home; with some difficulty got a boatman to take him across, and when he reached his house he was struck by the ghastly and alarmed look of his maid servant, who opened the door. This woman was so frightened by his unexpected return that she spontaneously confessed her intention to murder her mistress; and her confession was confirmed by the fact that she had concealed a knife under her pillow. This is a very perplexing case for those who think spectral phenomena can be philosophically explained. Here you have the phantom of a living person projected, entirely without that person's consciousness. Let it be assumed that a person in extreme peril can, by intense volition, act upon the nervous system of the universe, so as to influence his dearest friend; but here the person whose likeness appeared was entirely devoid of apprehension, while the servant, who alone knew what was likely to happen, would naturally exert no volition towards revealing it.

A teacher one day, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said,

"A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?"

The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied,

"Well, I don't know, without he hollered."

The late Colonel ——, when once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, contemptuously exclaimed,

"If you were not such a little reptile, I would kick you down stairs."

"Little reptile!" remonstrated the dun; "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

King Charles II. once said to John Milton:

"Do you not think your blindness is a judgment upon you, for having written in defence of my father's murder?"

"Sir," answered the poet, "it is true I have lost my eyes; but if all calamitous providences are to be considered as judgments, your Majesty should remember that your royal father lost his head."

The following copy of a droll letter, written by a soldier to the mayor of a village near Ham, in answer to a note informing him of the death of his father, is published in a French Provincial paper:—

"I heartily thank Mr. Mayor for my father's death. It is a little accident which frequently happens in families—As for myself, I am in the hospital minus one leg, with which I have the honor to salute you."

"What on earth am I to do with that incorrigible son of mine?" inquired an anxious father of a friend.

"Dress him in a suit of shepherd's plaid," was the reply.

"Why, what possible benefit would that be?" demanded the wondering parent.

"It would, at least, be the way of keeping him in check."

"Have the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a Court attaches whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand.

"Yis," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for a half gallon!"

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process of property claimed by the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any property owned or held by the United States, or in which the United States have or claim an interest, shall, in any judicial proceeding under the laws of any State, District, or Territory, be seized, arrested, attached, or held for the security or satisfaction of any claim made against said property, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to direct the Solicitor of the Treasury to cause a stipulation to be entered into by the proper district attorney for the discharge of such property from such seizure, arrest, attachment, or proceeding, to the effect that, upon such discharge, the person asserting the claim against such property shall become entitled to all the benefits of this act; and in all cases where such stipulation shall be entered into, as aforesaid, and the property shall, in consequence thereof, be discharged as aforesaid, and final judgment shall be given in the court of last resort to which the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to cause such proceedings to be carried, affirming the claim for the security or satisfaction of which such proceedings shall have been instituted, and the right of the person asserting the same to enforce it against such property by means of such proceedings, notwithstanding the claims of the United States thereto, such final judgment shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, a full and final determination of the rights of such person, and shall entitle such person, as against the United States, to such rights as he would have had in case possession of said property had not been changed; and if such claim be for the payment of money, and the same shall by such judgment be found to be due, the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the record of such judgment and proceedings shall be sufficient evidence to the proper accounting officers for the allowance thereof; and the same shall thereupon be allowed and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the amount so to be allowed and paid shall not exceed the value of the interest of the United States in the property in question: *And provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as recognizing or conceding any right to enforce by seizure, arrest, attachment, or any judicial process any claim against any property of the United States, or against any property held, owned, or employed by the United States, or by any department thereof, for any public use, or as waiving any objection to any proceeding instituted to enforce any such claim.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT in relation to the limitation of actions in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, during the existence of the present rebellion, any action, civil or criminal, shall accrue against any person who, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, cannot be served with process for the commencement of such action or the arrest of such person, or whenever, after such action, civil or criminal, shall have accrued, such person cannot, by reason of such resistance of the laws, or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action, the time during which such person shall so be beyond the reach of legal process shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a Department, head of a bureau, clerk, or any other officer of the Government receive or agree to receive any compensation whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, after the passage of this act, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any Department, court martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever. And any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT to change and define the boundaries of the eastern and western judicial districts of Virginia, and to alter the names of said districts, 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 jurisdiction of the western district of Virginia shall hereafter be co-extensive with and confined to the limits of the State of West Virginia, and shall be called the district of West Virginia; and the jurisdiction of the eastern district of Virginia shall hereafter be co-extensive with the limits and include the whole of the State of Virginia, and shall be called the district of Virginia. The judge of the said district of West Virginia shall annually hold six sessions, as follows: At Clarksburg, on the twenty-fourth days of March and August; at Wheeling, on the sixth days of April and September; and at Charleston, on the nineteenth days of April and September. The judge of the district of Virginia shall, in addition to the sessions heretofore held by him as judge of the eastern district of Virginia, hold sessions at the times and places within the district of Virginia when and where sessions were held, prior to the passage of this act, by the judge of the western district of Virginia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the records and files of the courts of the western district of Virginia, hitherto held within the limits of the district of Virginia, as prescribed and fixed in the first section of this act, shall remain and be kept in the district of Virginia; and all records and files of the courts of the western district of Virginia, hitherto held within the limits of the district of West Virginia, as prescribed and fixed by the first section of this act, shall remain and be kept in the district of West Virginia. And all writs, suits, pleas, recognizances, indictments, and all other process, civil or criminal, issued, sued out, commenced, or pending, of which, if this act had never been passed, the judge of the western district would have had jurisdiction within the limits of the said district of Virginia, as defined by this act, shall be returned, entered, and have day before, and be heard and determined by, the judge of the district of Virginia, in the same manner, and with the same validity and effect, as they should have been returned, entered, heard, and determined by the judge of the western district of Virginia, if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the judicial proceedings of the court of the western district of Virginia had within the limits of the district of West Virginia, as fixed by the first section of this act, since the erection of West Virginia into a State, are hereby made and declared to be as valid and binding as if this act had been passed contemporaneously with the act establishing the State of West Virginia, and said judicial proceedings had been under and by virtue of this act.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT to re-establish the principal port of entry for the district of Champlain at Plattsburgh, 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 third section of an act entitled "An act to equalize and establish the compensation of the collectors of the customs on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, changing the port of entry for the district of Champlain from Plattsburgh to Rouse's Point, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that Plattsburgh be and the same is hereby re-established as the principal port of entry for said district, at which the collector of customs shall reside; and a deputy collector shall reside at Rouse's Point, and be vested with all the power and authority given to deputy collectors by law.

Approved, June 3, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an act relative to the public printing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that part of the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other purposes," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as provides "that hereafter no printing or binding shall be done or blank books be procured for any of the executive departments of the Government without a written requisition on the Superintendent of Public Printing from the head of such department" be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the word "department," where it is last above written, the following words, viz: "or his assistant or assistants," so that it will read: "the head of such department or his assistant or assistants."

Approved, June 8, 1864.

AN ACT to repeal the first section of the joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service, approved February 24, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the joint resolution entitled a "Joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 8, 1864.

A RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, acting engineer of the nineteenth army corps, for distinguished services in the recent campaign on the Red river, by which the gunboat flotilla under Rear Admiral David D. Porter was rescued from imminent peril.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT to abolish the collection districts of Port Orford and Cape Perpetua, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, heretofore established by law, are hereby abolished, and the same attached to the collection district of Oregon.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances," approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be so extended as to authorize the probate judge of Arapahoe county, in the Territory of Colorado, to enter, at the minimum price, in trust for the several use and benefit of the rightful occupants of said land and the bona fide owners of the improvements thereon, according to their respective interests, the following legal subdivisions of land, or such portions thereof as are settled and actually occupied for town purposes by the town of Denver aforesaid, to wit: Section number thirty-three and the west half of section number thirty-four, in township number three south, of range number sixty-eight west, of the sixth principal meridian: *Provided, however*, That there shall be reserved from such sale and entry such blocks or lots in the town of Denver as may be necessary for Government purposes, to be designated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all respects, except as herein modified, the execution of the foregoing provisions shall be controlled by the provisions of said act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved, May 28, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the summary trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the judge of any district court of the United States to hold a special session of said court at any time, whether in term or vacation, for the trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a complaint shall be made against any master, officer, or mariner of any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or citizens of the United States, of the commission of any offence, not capital or otherwise infamous, against any law of the United States made for the protection of persons or property engaged in commerce or navigation, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to investigate the same, and the general nature thereof, and if, in his opinion, the case is such as should be summarily tried under the provisions of this act, he shall report the same to the district judge, and the judge shall forthwith, or as soon as the ordinary business of the court will permit, proceed to try the cause, and for that purpose may, if necessary, hold a special session of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That at such trial it shall not be necessary that the accused shall have been previously indicted, but a statement of complaint, verified by oath, in writing, shall be presented to the court, setting out the offence in such manner as clearly to apprise the accused of the character of the offence complained of, and to enable him to answer the complaint. And the said complaint or statement shall be read to the accused, who may plead to or answer the same, or make a counter statement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trial shall thereupon be proceeded with in a summary manner, and the case shall be decided by the court, unless, at the time for pleading or answering, the accused shall demand a jury, in which case the trial shall be upon the complaint and plea of not guilty.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the court to sentence any person convicted on such trial to any greater punishment than imprisonment in jail for one year, or to a fine exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in its discretion, in those cases where the laws of the United States authorize such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the court to allow the district attorney to amend his statement or complaint at any stage of the proceedings, before verdict, if, in the opinion of the court, such amendment will work no injustice to the accused; and if it appear to the court that the accused is unprepared to meet the charge as amended, and that an adjournment of the cause will promote the ends of justice, such adjournment shall be made until a further day, to be fixed by the court.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That at such trial, if by jury, the United States and the accused shall each be entitled to three peremptory challenges. Challenges for cause, in such cases, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the claims of Peruvian citizens, under the convention between the United States and Peru, of the 12th of January, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the United States, under the convention with Peru, of the twelfth of January last, there be paid to Stephen G. Montano, or to his legal representatives, in the current money of the United States, the sum of forty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents; and to Juan del Carmen Vergel, or his legal representatives, the sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, in the silver money of the United States, or its equivalent, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 1, 1864.

AN ACT in relation to franked matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the chiefs of the several Executive Departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being endorsed "official business," or with the name of the writer.

Approved, June 1, 1864.

A RESOLUTION to amend the charter of the city of Washington.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any person who is a qualified voter in other respects shall offer and claim the right to vote at any election held in the city of Washington whose name is not registered, his name shall be registered by the commissioners of election upon the terms and conditions following, namely, he shall take an oath as follows: You do solemnly swear that you will true answer make to such questions as shall be asked you touching your qualifications as an elector at this poll. So help you God; or an affirmation to the same effect, which oath or affirmation, if he be unable to understand the English language, may be interpreted to him by one of the commissioners, or an interpreter, sworn by a commissioner, which interpreter shall also interpret his answers to the commissioners. If, in his answers on oath, he shall state positively that he has resided in the city one year next preceding the day of said election, designating particularly the place of his residence, and that he possesses the other qualifications of an elector; and if, furthermore, some qualified elector of the city, not a candidate for any office at that election, shall take an oath before said commissioners, which any one of them may administer, that he is well acquainted with such applicant; that he is, in fact, a resident in the city, and has been one year next previous to such election, and that he (qualified elector) has good reason to believe, and does believe, that all the statements of such applicant are true, the commissioners shall cause his name to be registered by their clerk, and shall then receive the vote of said applicant; or if said applicant shall present the affidavit of himself and a qualified elector, duly certified by any justice of the peace in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, which shall satisfy the commissioners that the applicant has been a resident of the city one year next preceding the day of such election, and that he is otherwise a qualified elector, the commissioners may cause the applicant's name to be registered, as hereinbefore provided; and they shall then receive his vote; and if said applicant or such qualified elector shall, in said matter, wilfully make any false statement, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, be subject to the pains and penalties thereof.

Approved, June 1, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved May 15, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land grant mentioned in the title of this act, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs in said State, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line for connexion with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific railroad: *Provided, nevertheless*, That said new line, if located, shall in every case pass through the corporate limits of the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs; and the right of way over the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to said railroad company for that purpose: *Provided*, That said line shall pass through the town of Newton, in Jasper county, or as near said town as may be found practicable; and not further north of said town than the north line of section twenty two, township eighty north, of range nineteen, according to the United States survey; if the citizens of the county of Jasper shall first pay to said company the difference in cost, if any, between the line proposed by the company and the one contemplated by this proviso, including extra cost of right of way, if any, said difference in cost to be estimated by competent engineers to be selected by the parties.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever such new location shall have been established, the said railroad company shall file in the General Land Office at Washington a map, definitely showing such new location; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be certified and conveyed to said company, from time to time, as the road progresses, out of any public lands now belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a bona fide settlement and improvement has

not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this is an amendment; and if the amount of land granted by the original act to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be found within the limit of six miles from such line, then such selections may be made along such line within twenty miles thereof: *Provided*, That the said company shall not be entitled to, and shall not receive, any land under this grant which is situate within fifteen miles of the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, as indicated by the map of said road, now on file in the General Land Office.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which said State granted a portion of the land grant mentioned in the title of this act, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Burlington in said State to the Missouri river, shall be entitled to receive, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be certified and conveyed to said company from time to time, as the road progresses, out of any public lands now belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a bona fide settlement and improvement has not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of said road, as now located, an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the act to which this act is an amendment, as intended to aid in the construction of said road; and if the amount of land granted by the original act to aid in the construction of said road shall not be found within the limit of six miles from the line of said road, then such selections may be made along such line within twenty miles thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land mentioned in the title to this act, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line to the Missouri river, and to a connexion with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; and for the purpose of facilitating the more immediate construction of a line of railroads across the State of Iowa, in connect with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company aforesaid, the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri [River] Railroad Company is hereby authorized to connect its line by a branch with the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; and the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall be entitled for such modified line to the same lands and to the same amount of lands per mile, and for such connecting branch the same amount of land per mile, as originally granted to aid in the construction of its main line, subject to the conditions and forfeitures mentioned in the original grant, and, for the said purpose, right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to said company. *And it is further provided*, That whenever said modified main line shall have been established or such connecting line located, the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall file in the General Land Office of the United States a map definitely showing such modified line and such connecting branch aforesaid; and the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve and cause to be certified and conveyed to said company, from time to time, as the work progresses on the main line, out of any public lands now belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption right or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a bona fide settlement and improvement has not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within fifteen miles of the original main line, an amount of land equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of the said road by the act to which this is an amendment. And if the amount of lands per mile granted, or intended to be granted, by the original act to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be found within the limits of the fifteen miles therein prescribed, then such selections may be made along said modified line and connecting branch within twenty miles thereof: *Provided, however*, That such new located or modified line shall pass through or near Boonsboro', in Boon county, and intersect the Boyer river not further south than a point at or near Dennison, in Crawford county: *And provided, further*, That in case the main line shall be so changed or modified as not to reach the Missouri river at or near the forty-second parallel north latitude, it shall be the duty of said company, within a reasonable time after the completion of its road to the Missouri river, to construct a branch road to some point in Monona county, in or at Onawa City; and to aid in the construction of such branch the same amount of lands per mile are hereby granted as for the main line, and the same shall be reserved and certified in the same manner; said lands to be selected from any of the unappropriated lands as hereinbefore described within twenty miles of said main line and branch; and said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map of the location of the said branch: *And provided, further*, That the lands hereby granted to aid in the construction of the connecting branch aforesaid shall not vest in said company nor be encumbered or disposed of except in the following manner: When the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said company has completed in good running order a section of twenty consecutive miles of the main line of said road west of Nevada, then the Secretary shall convey to said company one-third, and no more, of the lands granted for said connecting branch. And when said company shall complete an additional section of twenty consecutive miles, and furnish the Secretary of the Interior with proof as aforesaid, then the said Secretary may convey to the said company another third of the lands granted for said connecting branch; and when said company shall complete an additional section of twenty miles, making in all sixty miles west of Nevada, the Secretary, upon proof furnished as aforesaid, may convey to the said company the remainder of said lands to aid in the construction of said connecting branch: *Provided, however*, That no lands shall be conveyed to said company on account of said connecting branch road until the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that the same shall have been completed as a first class railroad. And no land shall be conveyed to said company situate and lying within fifteen miles of the original line of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, as laid down on a map on file in the General Land Office: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, and he is hereby required, to reserve a quantity of land embraced in the grant described in this section sufficient, in the opinion of the Governor of Iowa, to secure the construction of a branch railroad from the town of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, so as to connect with the main line in or west of the town of Clinton in said State, until the Governor of said State shall certify that said branch railroad is completed according to the requirements of the laws of said State: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to release said company from its obligation to complete the said main line within the time mentioned in the original grant: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner impair any rights acquired by any railroad company named in the act to which this is an amendment, or the rights of any corporation, person or persons, acquired through any such company; nor shall it be construed to impair any vested right of property, but such rights are hereby reserved and confirmed: *Provided, however*, That no lands shall be conveyed to any company or party whatsoever, under the provisions of this act and the act amended by this act, which has been settled upon and improved in good faith by a bona fide inhabitant, under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa adverse to the grant made by this act or the act to which this act is an amendment. But each of said companies may select an equal quantity of public lands as described in this act wi hin the distance of twenty miles of the line of each of said roads in lieu of lands thus settled upon and improved by bona fide inhabitants in good faith under color of title as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company shall have the right to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant hereby made to said company to any other company, or person or persons, if, in the opinion of said company, the construction of the said railroad across the State of Iowa will be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee shall not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the grantee herein named: *Provided*, That said transfer and assignment shall first be authorized by the Governor of the State of Iowa.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company may so far change their line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City as to secure the best route between those points; said change shall not impair the right to nor change the location of their present land grant. A map of the change shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office within one year after the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all of the conditions and limitations contained in the act to which this act is an amendment, and not expressly changed by this act, shall attach to and run with the grants made by this act, except as the said conditions and limitations have been modified, and may hereafter be modified, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands hereby granted shall be certified to either of said companies until the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that the said company has completed, ready for the rolling stock, within one year from the first day of July next, a section of not less than twenty miles from the present terminus of the completed portion of said railroad, and in each year thereafter an addit onal section of twenty miles; but the number of sections per mile originally authorized shall be certified to each company upon proof, as afore said, of the completion of the additional sections of the road as aforesaid. And upon the failure of either company to complete either section as aforesaid, to be annually built, the portion of the land remaining uncertified shall become subject to the control and disposition of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, to aid in the completion of said road.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands hereafter certified to either of the land grant railroads in said State, and lying opposite any completed section of such road, shall be offered for sale by the company to which they shall be certified within three years from the completion of such section, if then certified; and if not, then within three years from the date of such certificate at reasonable prices; and if not all sold within that period, then during the fourth year all such lands remaining unsold shall be exposed to public sale, after previous notice posted at the county seat of the county in which such lands shall be situated, to the highest bidder, and in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each.

Approved, June 2, 1864.

AN ACT to incorporate a news-boys' home.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Henry, J. W. Forney, Henry Beard, Sayles J. Bowen, and A. M. Gangewer, their associates and successors, being members of said society, by paying into its treasury the sum of two dollars annually, or life members, by paying fifty dollars at one time, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of "The Newsboys' Home of Washington city," for the purpose of providing lodgings, meals and instruction to such homeless and indigent boys as may properly come under the charge of such association, to provide for them a suitable home, board, clothing, and instruction, and to bring them under Christian influence; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any court of competent jurisdiction within the District of Columbia to collect subscriptions, make by-laws, rules, and regulations needful for the government of said corporation not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; to have, hold, and receive real estate by purchase, gift, or devise; to use, sell, or convey the same for the purposes and benefit of said corporation, and to choose such officers and teachers as may be necessary, prescribe their duties, and fix the rate of their compensation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of said association shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and a board of managers, to be composed of fifteen members, the whole to constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plans and purposes for which said association was formed, all of which officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday in February in each year at the annual meeting of said association, which shall be held on said day; their successors shall be elected and hold their offices for the term of one year, until their successors shall be duly elected. And in case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by the other members of the executive committee.

Approved, June 2, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where it may have been or shall hereafter be stipulated by treaty or convention between the United States and any foreign nation to the effect that the consul general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular or commercial agents of the two nations, respectively, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of controversies, difficulties, or disorders arising at sea or in the waters or ports of the one nation, between the master or other officer or officers and any of the crew, or between any of those last themselves, of any ship or vessel belonging to the other nation, such stipulations shall be executed and enforced within the jurisdiction of the United States as hereinafter declared: *Provided*, That before this act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring this act to be in force as to such nation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases within the purview of this act the consul general, consul, or other consular or commercial authority of such foreign nation charged with the appropriate duty in the particular case, may make application to any court of record of the United States, or any judge thereof, or to any commissioner appointed under the laws of the United States, to take bail, or affidavits, or for other judicial purposes whatsoever, setting forth that such controversy, difficulty, or disorder has arisen, briefly stating the nature thereof, and when and where the same occurred, and exhibiting a certified copy or extract of the shipping articles, roll, or other proper paper of the ship or vessel, to the effect that the person in question is of the crew or ship's company of such ship or vessel; and further stating and certifying that such person has withdrawn himself, or is believed to be about to withdraw himself, from the control and discipline of the master and officers of the said ship or vessel, or that he has refused, or is about to refuse, to submit to and obey the lawful jurisdiction of such consular or commercial authority in the premises; and further stating and certifying that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the officer certifying, such person is not a citizen of the United States, and thereupon such judge, commissioner, or other judicial officer, on inspection of such application, the same being in writing, and duly authenticated by the consular or other sufficient official seal, shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the person so complained of, directed to the marshal of the United States for the appropriate district, or in his discretion to any person, being a citizen of the United States, whom he may specially depute for that purpose, requiring such person to be brought before him for examination at a certain time and place; and if, on such examination, it shall be made to appear that the person so arrested is a citizen of the United States, he shall be forthwith discharged from arrest, and shall be left to the ordinary course of law. But if this shall not be made to appear, and such judge, commissioner, or other judicial authority shall find, upon the papers hereinbefore referred to, a sufficient prima facie case that the matter concerns only the internal order and discipline of such foreign ship or vessel, or whether in its nature civil or criminal does not effect [affect] directly the execution of the laws of the United States, or the rights and duties of any citizen of the United States, he shall forthwith, by his warrant, commit such person to prison, where prisoners under sentence of a court of the United States may be lawfully committed, or to the master or chief officer, of such foreign ship or vessel, in his discretion, to be subject to the lawful orders, control and discipline of the master or chief officer for the time being, of such ship, and to the jurisdiction of the consular or commercial authority of the nation to which such ship or vessel may belong, to the exclusion of any authority or jurisdiction in the premises of the United States or any State thereof: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the expenses of the arrest and the detention of the p rson so arrested shall be paid by the consul general, consuls, or vice consuls: *And provided, further*, That no person shall be detained more than two months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

AN ACT concerning the disposition of convicts in the courts of the United States, for the subsisting of persons confined in jails charged with violating the laws of the United States, and for diminishing the expenses in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who have been or who may hereafter be convicted of crime by any court of the United States—not military—the punishment whereof shall be imprisonment, in a district or Territory where, at the time of such conviction, there may be no penitentiary or other prison suitable for the confinement of convicts of the United States, and available therefor, shall be confined during the term for which they have been or may be sentenced, in some suitable prison in a convenient State or Territory to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be transported and delivered to the warden or keeper of the prison by the marshal of the district or Territory where such conviction shall have occurred; or if such conviction be had in the District of Columbia, then and in such case the transportation and delivery shall be by the warden of the jail of said District; the reasonable actual expense of transportation, necessary subsistence and hire, and transportation of guards and the marshal or the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, only, to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the judiciary fund: *Provided*, That if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the expense of transportation from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, in which there is no penitentiary, will exceed the cost of maintaining them in jail in the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia during the period of their sentence, then it shall be lawful so to confine them therein for the period designated in their sentence.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers or proper authorities having the control of such prison or prisoners, for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of all such prisoners, and to give the court having jurisdiction of such offences, in said District, notice of the prison where such persons will be confined if convicted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be allowed and paid by the Secretary of the Interior, for the subsistence of prisoners in the custody of any marshal of the United States and the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, such sum only as it shall reasonably and actually cost to subsist them. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the marshals and the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia in relation to their duties under this act, as will enable him to determine the actual and reasonable expense incurred.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, whenever any person confined in said jail shall be adjudged to suffer death, to carry such judgment into execution; but nothing in this act nor "An act to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia" approved February twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be construed to impair or interfere with the authority of the marshal of the said District to commit persons to said jail, or to produce them in open court or before any judicial officer when thereto required. And it shall be the duty of the warden of said jail to receive such prisoners, and to deliver them to said marshal or his duly authorized deputy, on the written request of either, for the purpose of taking them before any court or judicial officer as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of warden of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia shall, from and after the passage of this act, be suspended, and the salary and emoluments thereof cease, during the time in which there shall be no penitentiary used in said District.

Approved, May 12, 1864.

AN ACT for the classification of clerks to paymasters in the navy, and graduating their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual pay of clerks to paymasters in the navy shall be as follows, namely:

Clerks to paymasters at the Boston, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia stations, twelve hundred dollars.

At other stations, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, twelve hundred dollars.

At other inspections, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to paymasters at the Boston, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia stations, twelve hundred dollars.

In other receiving ships, and in vessels of the first rate, and at the Naval Academy, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to fleet paymasters and to paymasters of vessels of the second rate, eight hundred dollars.

Clerks to paymasters of vessels of the third rate, having complements of more than one hundred and seventy-five persons, and to paymasters of supply steamers and store vessels, seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no paymaster or assistant paymaster shall be allowed a clerk in a vessel having the complement of one hundred and seventy-five persons or less, excepting in supply steamers and store vessels: *And prov ded further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter the pay now allowed by law to the paymaster's clerk at Mare Island.

Approved, May 26, 1864

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eleven dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the several amounts awarded by the commission appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the several persons, firms, estates, and corporations, respectively, to whom such amounts were awarded by said commissioners, except the following persons, estates, and firms to whom awards were made as aforesaid, to wit: Antoine Roberts, J. C. Toberer, Gilbault and Company, W. L. Sumner, G. L. Mendelsohn, D. C. Marvin, Joseph Popp, B. Heinbach, W. W. Pendergast, Louis Theobald, J. and C. M. Dailey, B. H. Randall, Louis Robert, W. H. Forbes, estate of S. B. Garvie, deceased, A. Vajen and Brother, T. I. Pierce, estate of Francis Labathe, deceased, S. A. Hooper, estate of James C. Dickenson, deceased, Henry Apple, Theodore Crone, Charles Jacobs, F. Immel, H. C. Cooper, H. D. Cunningham, Joseph Descoteau, and Henry Behnke, which last claim is numbered 366 on the books of said commissioners.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the payment of so much of said awards made by said commissioners to the persons, firms, and estates specifically named in the first section of this act, as the Secretary of the Interior shall upon examination find to be due to them respectively, under said act approved February sixteen, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty three, the further sum of two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the said several claimants, or to their attorneys heretofore or hereafter duly authorized, other than those claimants specifically named in the first section of this act, the several amounts as awarded by said commissioners, and also to pay the several sums he may find due, not exceeding the amounts respectively awarded by said commissioners to the said persons, firms, and estates so specifically named.

Approved, May 28, 1864.

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to unite with the general post office department of the empire of Brazil, or such officer of the government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first class American sea going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute under the authority of his act shall go into effect on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General; that the two governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every voyage, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted* That the mail steam-ships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom house dues at the port of depart re and arrival in the United States: *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

COCOA-NUT CHEESECAKE.—Strain and set aside the milk of the nut, grate the whole of the fruit upon a rasp, and put it into a saucepan with the milk, a full wineglass of water, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, the juice of half a lemon, and three ounces of lump sugar, upon which the rind of the lemon has been rubbed off. Keep the mixture well stirred, and let it boil for at least ten minutes. When it has quite cooled, take three yolks of eggs and one white well beaten, and stir them into the mixture. Line a shallow dish or small plate-pans with puff paste, and p ur in the "cheese." Send it the oven.

MINCED VEAL.—If white minced veal is desired, cut the meat into slices, remove all the brown edges and fat, and then chop the meat into square pieces, flour them well, and put them into a clean saucepan, with a teacupful of cream, the juice of a lemon, a little peel chopped finely, some salt, mace, and white pepper. Shake the saucepan over the fire, but do not let its contents boil except for one minute, or the meat will become hard. Garnish the dish with lemon pickle.

WASHING PRINTS.—To wash prints, delaines, and lawns, which will fade by using soap, make a starch water similar for starching prints; wash in two waters without any soap; rinse in clear water. If there is green in the fabric, add a little alum to the starch water.

At a recent meeting of fruit-growers in Rochester, the subject of grape growing and wine-making was discussed by several acknowledged experts in grape culture. Dr. Sylvester said we made our vines sickly by over manuring, and contended that where the soil was rich enough to grow corn it was rich enough for grapes.

It is claimed, and the *American Stock Journal* publishes the statement, that a bit of mercurial ointment, about the size of a pea, will cure the itching which has proved so troublesome to fine-woolled sheep. The remedy is warranted to cure in three days without the least injury to the sheep.

The crops of corn for which the Hingham (Mass.) Agricultural Society awarded premiums last year yielded bushels per acre a follows: 98, 97. 90, 63, 08, omitting in each case some fractional parts of a bushel.

A corre pond nt who favors feeding cabbage to mi h cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring-feeding for ewes, says that the average product per acre in England is about twenty five tons.

Who is the laziest man? The furniture-dealer; because he keeps chairs and lounges about the place.

Surely that man may be envied who can eat pork chops for supper, and sleep without a grunt.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married. Courage, ladies.

The gentleman who tried to raise the wind, finds himself blown all over town.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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. Frett, 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. Frett.

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. Gillin, 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 Korn, of Portland, Oregon, having become the 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 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 at least. THEY GATHER and STITCH ON at the same time! THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly—new 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 Leather and Shoe work.

Genuine New England Machines,
(Formerly sold at $85) 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,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

29:6m

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 tf J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.

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	$40
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 friends authorized by them. All letters are subject to the inspection of the Superiores.

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 a plain gathered skirt 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. 6:4-tf

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 8, 1863. 1:tf

AMERICAN FLAGS, with full complement of Stars, printed on muslin de laine, imitation of bunting, in fast colors, at the following low prices:

Size, 1 Foot,	$1 00 per Dozen
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Also, BUNTING FLAGS of all sizes, from 60 cents to $1 a foot.

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Major First California Artillery,
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ARMY REGISTER, Official, United States, 1861. ... 75

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BENTON J. G.—A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery, compiled for the use of Cadets in the United States Military Academy, 1 vol 8vo half morocco ... 5 00

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6-1-tf J. STRATMAN.

San Francisco.

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ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLlowing list of American and Foreign Periodicals for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamers three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast.

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