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PUGET SOUND WEEKLY,

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TERMS:

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OFFICIAL.

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

An Act to fix the compensation of certain collectors of customs, 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 collectors of customs hereinafter named shall, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in lieu of the salaries to which they are now by law respectively entitled, receive the salaries following, to wit: The collector of the districts of Texas, at Galveston, Salina, Corpus Christi, and Brazos de Santiago, Texas, each at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars a year in addition to the fees of office: *Provided*, That such compensation shall in no case exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum in the aggregate; the collectors in the districts of Beaufort, South Carolina, and Pensacola, Florida, each at the rate of one thousand dollars a year; the collectors of the district of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and of the districts of Cherrystone, Virginia; Brunswick, Georgia; (Saint) Augustine, Saint Marks, and Apalachicola, Florida, and Teche, Louisiana, five hundred dollars a year each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the State of Texas and the waters thereof included within the counties of Neches, Starr, Zapata, Duval, Engino, Webb, La Salle, McMullen, Live Oak, Bee, Refugio, and San Patricio, shall be a distinct collection district to be called the district of Corpus Christi, and the town of Corpus Christi shall be its only port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at said port. And Arkansas shall be a port of delivery in said district.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of Indiana shall hereafter be the law of entry for the district of Salina, in said State, instead of La Salle. And all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect on and after the first day of August next.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to the collectors of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco and to each of the general appraisers and local appraisers at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, three thousand dollars per annum; to each of the deputy naval officers and the deputy surveyors at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and to each of the custom-house weighers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, two thousand dollars per annum, out of the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs: *Provided*, That the additional compensation of twenty-five per centum, as provided by law, shall be continued to officers as aforesaid at the port of San Francisco.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all blank books, blanks, and stationery of every kind required by collectors and other officers of the customs, shall, so soon as they can be prepared for delivery, by or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be furnished to them for the use of their respective offices, upon requisition made by them, and the expense of such books, blanks, and stationery shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to revive certain provisions of the act entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes," shall not be construed to increase the per diem allowed to appraisers by the first section of the act of April two, eighteen hundred and forty-four, which it amends.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

An Act to incorporate the Washington Temperance Society, of the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John S. Hollingshead, William G. Flood, Christopher Gammack, senior, Ashbury Lloyd, John B. Wheeler, Zach B. Brooks, Ros. A. Flinn, Geo. W. Maher, Wm. P. Drew, Wm. H. Nally, Thos. B. M'cree, Oscar Alexander, William Dixon, and others who now are or may hereafter become members of said Society, and their successors, a body declared to be one community and body-corporate by the name, and style, and title of the Washington Temperance Society of Washington City and District of Columbia; and by that name they shall, and they hereby, made able and capable in law to have, receive, and retain to them and their successors property real and personal, and devise and bequeath of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making the same, and the same to dispose of or trans-

fer at their pleasure in such manner as they may think proper: *Provided always*, That the said corporation, shall not at any time possess property, real, personal or mixed, exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars other than that which may be invested in a Hall to be erected for the purposes of the Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation and their successors, by the name and title aforesaid, shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and before all and any judges, officers, or persons whatsoever.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to hold stated meetings; to establish and put into execution, alter or abolish, such by laws, rules, and regulations as to them shall seem most conducive to the interests of the society: *Provided*, That the same shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize said corporation to issue any note, token, device, or other evidences of debt to be used as a currency.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be altered or repealed at the pleasure of the Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An act to amend the thirty-fourth Section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, so far as it applies to the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirty-fourth section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, adopted seventy hundred and seventy-six, so far as the same has been recognized and adopted in the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed and annulled, and that all sales, gifts, and devises prohibited by the said section, or by any law passed in accordance therewith, shall be, when hereafter made, valid and effectual: *Provided*, That in case of gifts and devises, the same shall be made at least one calendar month before the death of the donor or testator.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

An Act to further regulate the printing of public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing, in place of the reports of the Executive Departments ordered by the act of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to cause to be printed and bound twenty-five hundred copies of the annual reports of the Executive Departments, with such accompanying documents as the heads of those departments may respectively select, not to exceed three hundred pages for the use of said departments, respectively.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever papers relating to foreign affairs shall be communicated to Congress, accompanying the annual message of the President, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to cause to be printed and bound, in addition to the usual number, two thousand copies for the use of the members of the Senate, four thousand copies for the use of the House, and two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the State Department, in place of the numbers ordered by the act of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the publication of the report of the Secretary of the Navy the detailed statement of offers for supplies and of articles embraced in each class under contract be omitted, and in lieu thereof the Secretary of the Navy shall prepare and submit with his report a schedule embracing the offers by classes, indicating such as have been accepted.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to submit to the joint committee on printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will, in his opinion, be required for the execution of the public printing during the coming year. The joint committee on printing shall then fix upon a standard of paper for the different descriptions of Congressional and Executive printing, and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the joint committee on printing, to advertise in only two newspapers published in each of the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government of the United States with paper, of the quality and in the quantity specified in the advertisements, and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to furnish samples of the standard paper adopted by the committee to applicants therefor; and the said sealed proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the joint committee on printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government: *Provided*, That the advertisement for sealed proposals for furnishing paper shall designate the minimum portion of each particular quality of paper required for either three months, six months or one year, as the joint committee on printing may determine; but when the minimum portion so specified shall exceed in any case one thousand reams, the advertisement shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more: *And provided further*, That no proposals shall be considered by the joint committee on printing, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposals, are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which they propose to furnish: *And provided further*, That, in awarding contracts, an equitable period of time for filing the same shall be designated and allowed by the joint committee on printing, without whose approval no contract shall be valid: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to include in his annual report to Congress a detailed statement of all proposals made and contracts entered into for the purchase of paper.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to compare every lot of paper delivered by any contractor with the standard of quality, and also to see that it is of the weight

contracted for and to refuse to accept any paper from any contractor which does not conform to the standard of quality and is not of the stipulated weight. And in case of difference of opinion between the Superintendent of Public Printing and any contractor for paper with respect to its quality, the matter of difference shall be determined by the joint committee on printing: *Provided*, That in default of any contractor to comply with his contract in furnishing the paper contracted for, in the proper time, and of proper quality and weight, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to report the same to the joint committee on printing if Congress is in session, or to the Secretary of the Interior if during a recess of Congress, and he shall, under the direction of the joint committee on printing or of the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, enter into a new contract with the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, amongst those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids; or advertise for new proposals, under the regulations before established; and during the interval that may thus be created, he shall, under the direction of the joint committee on printing or of the Secretary of the Interior, as above provided, purchase in open market at the lowest market price, such paper necessary for public service. For any increase of cost to the Government in procuring a supply of paper for the use of the Government, the contractor or contractors in default and his or their securities shall be charged with and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond by the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the name of the United States, in the Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defaulting contractor resides; and to enable the Solicitor to do so, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to report to him the default on it happening, with a full statement of all the facts in the case: *And provided further*, That the joint committee on printing, or, during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, be authorized to empower the Superintendent of Public Printing to make purchases of paper in open market, at the lowest market price, whenever in their opinion the quantity required is so small, or the want is so immediate, as not to justify advertisement for and award of contract therefor.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws or parts of laws, joint resolutions, or parts of resolutions, conflicting with the above provisions, be and they are hereby repealed; nor shall the Superintendent of Public Printing print any greater number of the reports herein named, unless otherwise directed by either house of Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An Act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if in any suit already commenced, or that may hereafter be commenced, in any State court against an alien or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought is or shall be a defendant, and if the suit so far as relates to the alien defendant or to the defendant who is a citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, is or has been instituted or prosecuted for the purpose of restraining or enjoining him, or if the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy, so far as it concerns him, without the presence of the other defendants as parties in the cause, then and in every such case the alien defendant, or the defendant who is a citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, may, at any time before the trial or final hearing of the cause, file a petition for the removal of the cause as aforesaid into the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of his session, copies of said process against him, and of all pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said cause affecting or concerning him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein; and it shall be thereupon the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause as against the defendant so applying for its removal; and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such court the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process against the defendant who shall have so filed a petition for its removal as above provided. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been held in answer to final judgment had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced; and any injunction granted before the removal of the cause against the defendant applying for its removal shall continue in force until modified or dissolved by the United States court into which the cause shall be removed; and any bond of indemnity or other obligation given by the plaintiff upon the issuing or granting of any attachment, writ of injunction or other restraining process against the defendant petitioning for the removal of the cause, shall also continue in full force and may be executed by the defendant and made available for his indemnity in case the attachment, injunction, or other restraining process be set aside or dissolved, or judgment be rendered in his favor, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if such injunction, attachment, or restraining process had been granted, and such bond had been originally filed or given in the court to which the cause is removed. And such removal of the cause, as against the defendant petitioning therefor, unto the United States court shall not be deemed to prejudice or take away the right of the plaintiff to proceed at the same time with the suit in the State court as against the other defendants if he shall desire to do so. And the copies of all pleadings filed or entered as aforesaid in the United States court by the defendant applying for the removal of the cause, shall have the same force and effect in every respect and for every purpose as the original pleadings would have had by the laws and prac-

tice of the courts of such State if the cause had remained in the State court.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An Act authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby, instructed to examine, adjust, and allow the expenditures and liabilities of the Territory of Nebraska, made and incurred in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the pay, equipment, and maintenance of troops in the suppression of Indian hostilities and protection of the lives and property of citizens of the United States exposed to the attacks of the confederated tribes; and the amount so allowed, when approved by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, shall be paid into the territorial treasury by a warrant payable to the order of the governor of that Territory, and shall be in full for all claims in the premises on the part of said territory or the troops thereof: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for troops beyond the company called out by the governor of said Territory in that year, and placed under the command of the general commanding the troops of the United States in that Territory; nor shall any rate of pay or expense of any kind be allowed higher or greater than those allowed by law to like troops regularly enlisted in the service of the United States; and the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An Act to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existing regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, prohibiting the wearing of sheath knives on shipboard is hereby extended and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master or other officer in command of any ship or vessel registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, and of the owner or other person entering into contract for the employment of a seaman or other subordinate upon any such ship or vessel, to inform every person offering to ship himself of the provisions of this law, and to require his compliance therewith, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each omission, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States of America, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, one half for the benefit of the informer and the other half for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An Act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if in any suit already commenced, or that may hereafter be commenced, in any State court against an alien or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought is or shall be a defendant, and if the suit so far as relates to the alien defendant or to the defendant who is a citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, is or has been instituted or prosecuted for the purpose of restraining or enjoining him, or if the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy, so far as it concerns him, without the presence of the other defendants as parties in the cause, then and in every such case the alien defendant, or the defendant who is a citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, may, at any time before the trial or final hearing of the cause, file a petition for the removal of the cause as aforesaid into the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of his session, copies of said process against him, and of all pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said cause affecting or concerning him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein; and it shall be thereupon the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause as against the defendant so applying for its removal; and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such court the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process against the defendant who shall have so filed a petition for its removal as above provided. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been held in answer to final judgment had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced; and any injunction granted before the removal of the cause against the defendant applying for its removal shall continue in force until modified or dissolved by the United States court into which the cause shall be removed; and any bond of indemnity or other obligation given by the plaintiff upon the issuing or granting of any attachment, writ of injunction or other restraining process against the defendant petitioning for the removal of the cause, shall also continue in full force and may be executed by the defendant and made available for his indemnity in case the attachment, injunction, or other restraining process be set aside or dissolved, or judgment be rendered in his favor, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if such injunction, attachment, or restraining process had been granted, and such bond had been originally filed or given in the court to which the cause is removed. And such removal of the cause, as against the defendant petitioning therefor, unto the United States court shall not be deemed to prejudice or take away the right of the plaintiff to proceed at the same time with the suit in the State court as against the other defendants if he shall desire to do so. And the copies of all pleadings filed or entered as aforesaid in the United States court by the defendant applying for the removal of the cause, shall have the same force and effect in every respect and for every purpose as the original pleadings would have had by the laws and prac-

tice of the courts of such State if the cause had remained in the State court.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

An Act to prescribe the mode of settling the accounts of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall pay into the treasury of the United States all the earnings of his office, over and above the necessary expenses of the same and his own compensation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That his accounts of said earnings and expenses shall be audited by the regular auditor of the court, or by a special auditor to be appointed by the court for the purpose, within thirty days after the first day of January and July, every year; and the auditor shall immediately report his adjustment to the court, with such exceptions thereto as the clerk shall, within four days after the adjustment reported, take and file with the auditor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall pronounce such decree upon said report and exceptions as may seem to be equitable and just; and said decree shall be final, and be binding upon the United States and the clerk. If, upon such account, a balance be found due from the clerk to the United States, the court shall order payment by the clerk into the treasury, and enforce its order by execution, process of contempt or otherwise; and if the clerk refuse to pay the money, shall remove him from office. If a balance be found due from the United States to the clerk, the same shall be paid upon presenting to the Treasurer a copy of the decree, duly certified.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk shall, as in other cases of judgment to which the United States is a party, furnish the Solicitor of the Treasury a copy of the decree immediately after it is pronounced.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all other modes of accounting for the earnings of said office are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

An Act relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eighteenth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to require the cities of Washington and Georgetown to pay over to the trustees of colored schools of this city such a proportionate part of all moneys received or expended for school or other educational purposes in said cities, buildings, improvements, furniture, and books, and all other expenditures on account of schools, as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years, in the respective cities, bear to the whole number of white children, white and colored, between the same ages. That the money shall be considered due and payable to said trustees on the first day of October of each year, and if not then paid over to them, interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount unpaid may be demanded and collected from the authorities of the delinquent city by said trustees.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees may maintain an action of

debt in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against said cities of Washington and Georgetown for the non-payment of any sum of money arising under the aforesaid act of June twenty-five eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad through certain land of the United States in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Leavenworth City Railroad Company be, and are hereby, authorized to construct a horse-railway, with one track, through the military reservation from Fort Leavenworth to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, and take for the accommodation of said road, or the business thereof, a strip of land over said reservation not exceeding twenty feet in width: *Provided*, That the location of said railroad through said reservation shall be on and along the west side of the wagon road leading from the said city to the said fort, and that the said company shall erect their own bridges and crossings, and not be permitted to use those of the wagon road: *And provided, also*, That whenever said strip of land shall cease to be used for the purposes of said railroad company or the accommodation of the business thereof, the same shall revert to the United States; that this privilege shall be allowed as long as the Secretary of War shall, in his discretion, determine, and no longer.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

An Act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a southern branch of the Union Pacific railway and telegraph, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding the Union Pacific Railroad Company, southern branch, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, there is hereby granted to the State of Kansas, for the use and benefit of said railroad company every alternate section of land or parts thereof designated by odd numbers, to the extent of one-half section for every mile of road constructed, and not exceeding in all ten sections per mile; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of said road is definitely located, and the Secretary of the Interior is caused to be ascertained, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to the sections above specified so much land as shall be equal to the amount of such lands as the United States have said, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or which the right of homestead settlement or pre-emption has attached to the same, which lands thus indicated by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reserved and held for the State of Kansas for the use of said company, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the construction and operation of said railroad, as provided by this act: *Provided*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, and in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement or other purpose whatever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and excepted from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be necessary to locate the route of said road through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way, two hundred feet in width, is hereby granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States; and provided, further, That said lands hereby granted shall not be selected beyond twenty miles from the line of said road.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by the aforesaid grant shall remain in the United States, within ten miles on each side of said road, shall not be for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold: *Provided*, That actual bona fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupancy, at the price fixed by law, purchase the same at the price fixed for said lands at the date of such settlement, improvement, and occupancy: *Provided, also*, That settlers under provisions of the homestead act, who make their settlement after the passage of this act, and comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the said limits of ten miles, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of lands hereby made in upon sections of land, shall be in repair and use, and shall at all times transport troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon the road for the government of the United States, free from toll, or charge, in favor of the government, when required to do so by any department thereof. And the lands hereby granted shall inure to the benefit of said company, as follows: When the governor of the State of Kansas shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that the construction of the road is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first-class railroad, then the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said company patents for so many sections of the land hereby granted within the limits above named, and not otherwise with said completed section heretofore granted; and when certificates of the governor aforesaid shall be presented to said Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid, he shall issue to the said company patents for so many sections of the land hereby granted within the limits above named, and not otherwise with said completed section heretofore granted; and when certificates of the governor aforesaid shall be presented to said Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid, he shall issue to the said company patents for so many sections of the land hereby granted within the limits above named, and not otherwise with said completed section heretofore granted; 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A RUSSIAN FUNERAL

The burial of the dead is a picturesque and interesting ceremony in Moscow. A body of priests, dressed in black robes and wearing long beards, take the lead of the funeral cortege bearing in their hands shrines and burial gapers. The hearse follows, drawn by four horses. Black plumes wave from the heads of the horses and flowing black drapery covers their bodies and legs. Even their heads are draped in mourning, nothing being perceptible but their eyes. The coffin lies exposed on the top of the hearse, and is also similarly draped. The combination of somber plumage and drapery has a singularly mournful appearance.

Priests stand on steps attached to the hearse holding images of the savior over the coffin; others follow in the rear, comforting the friends and relatives of the deceased. A wild, monotonous chant is sung from time to time by the chief mourners, as the procession moves toward the burial ground. The people cease their occupation in the streets through which the funeral passes, uncovering their heads and bowing down before the images borne by the priests, uttering prayers for the repose of the dead. The rich and poor of both sexes stand upon the sidewalk and offer their humble petitions. The deep-toned bells of the Kremlin ring out their solemn peals, and the wild and mournful chant of the priest mingles with the grand knell that sweeps through the air. All is profoundly impressive. The procession of priests with their burning tapers; the drapery of black on the horses; the coffin with its dead; the weeping mourners; the sepulchral chant; the sudden cessation of all the business of life, and the attention of the multitude; the deep, grand death-knell of the bells; the glitter of domes and cupolas on every side; the green-roofed sea of houses; the winding streets, and the costumes of the people—form a spectacle wonderfully wild, strange and mournful. In everything that comes within the eye, there is a mixed aspect of Tartaric barbarism and European civilization. Yet even the stranger from a distant clime, speaking another language, accustomed to other forms, must feel, in gazing upon such a scene—that death levels all distinctions of race—that our common mortality brings us nearer together.

THE JEW OF WARSAW.

In the advance of the French against Russia, a Colonel, strolling in the suburbs of Warsaw, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plundering and all treatment an aged Jew and a young girl. The marauders not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows; but the Colonel, who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house sorely wounded; he himself received several wounds and a ball grazed his cheek. On the return of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want and disease, the worn-out soldier, in rage, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely changed was his appearance. The Jew completely changed his wardrobe and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France.

At the peace, the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Warsaw, when one evening in the spring of 1815, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself of his identity, placed in his hands a package and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris, to the amount of £5,000, with the following note: "My daughter, you preserved from the most brutal treatment, whose life you saved, and whose home you protected from plunder at the risk of your existence, sends you an offering of his gratitude, the only return he requires is, if you ever hear Jews condemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful."

The old Jew died at Vienna, his daughter the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotion he found the young girl he had protected as beautiful as she was engaging. He became a lover and she consented to be a wife. With her he had received more than one hundred thousand pounds.

A GLOOMY HONEYMOON.—Dr. Le Force, of Iowa, married a Miss Dudley last week, and the happy couple started on their bridal tour. They arrived at Burlington, and took dinner at the hotel. The fair bride never looked so lovely, and the heart of the husband was joyful. While they were seated at the table, the face of the bride suddenly underwent a change; the cheeks grew pallid and the eyes stared wildly around. The Doctor immediately noticed the horrible transformation, and caught her in his arms. But affection was powerless to rescue. The poor man discovered that he was holding in his embrace a maniac wife. Without a premonitory symptom she had suddenly become insane. The Doctor returned to Agency the next day, bearing with him the wrock of his beautiful young wife.

The surprise of every one, Horace Grayley has bought a new suit of clothes; and, on the strength of the old ones, he wants to be a United States Senator.

The curvature of the earth amounts to seven inches per mile. A man six feet high cannot be seen from a distance of twelve miles.

Rodrigue de Beauvoir, just dead, in Paris, reckoned that he had spent \$20,000 in champagne during his last career.

In San Francisco, there are 4,711 places where liquors are sold—one dram shop to 38 people, old and young male and female.

S.T-1800-X.

A great many pills are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a class of just-returned business who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all of no use. The people won't be long-winded upon. The Plantation Bitters are in use all over the world, and their popularity every day, and that's what's the matter. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, of we shall stop making. The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and relieve the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distention after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find IMMEDIATE and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers. They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and seal—this is our guarantee. Beware of red-billed bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Barnes' Magnolia Water.

A toilet deodorant, the ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon. The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED. Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth \$1,000 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

J. L. DOWNING, Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

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

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

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, ironing men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure in its action. All genuine is wrapped in steelplate, and bears the signature of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. It with cheap stone-plate labels. Look closely.

Lyon's Katharion.

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

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

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

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

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

Lyon's Flea Powder.

DEATH TO FLEAS.—It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnefic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bed-bugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfectly poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals.—The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit.—As a drug for culinary purposes the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Oct. 8, 1866—219-ly.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE!

DR. J. C. YOUNG IN 1850. 538 Washington Street, Below Montgomery. San Francisco, California.

Consultation Letter, or otherwise, Free.

It would be equally useless and unnecessary to enumerate here the diseases cured at the Institute. All diseases, if my duty to mention those of a special nature, as upon such the unfolding and responsible track that I consider it well calculated to devise those ignorant of the emptiness of his profession. First among the special weaknesses is

Seminal Weakness.

I am aware that by calling upon a specialist on a subject as the decay of vitality through the loss of the vital principle of life, the ignorant may be misled, and that it is possible to point out to those who suffer, languish and decay, the true cause of their affliction, is too great an interest to be neglected. How extended the terrible disease of Seminal Weakness is, no one but the practical specialist who devotes his time to its treatment can tell; but its presence can be detected by the most experienced by noting the following symptoms: Weakness of the back and limbs; languishing feelings; loss of muscular power; nervousness; irritability; cold feet and hands; accompanied by hot face; dizziness; loss of appetite; loss of sleep; night emissions; colorless, slight discharges upon the least excitement; trembling; palpitation of the heart; irregular appetite; variable temper, etc.

Young man, if you experience any of the various symptoms mentioned above, pause to consider the present is the golden moment in which you may secure health and happiness. You may feel strong now, but if you ever practice the vice of self-abuse even to the slightest degree, you have the seeds of the weakness in your system, and their undermining influence will be felt later, dash the fair outline of your strength to the ground, leaving you a helpless, ailing man, and a prey to the most degrading diseases.

There is a danger, for while the patient is being treated for some supposed affection of the heart, his real disease, the cause of his weakness, he sinks into a general debility that soon adds him to the list of the victims of the terrible disorder, Seminal Weakness. See in the bent form and languishing steps, the poor victim of that fatalizing vice, the source of the most distressing complaint in the hollow cheek and dull eye. Drowsiness is one of the premonitory symptoms. At first it is easily shaken off, but it gradually eventually into a great dissipation to pursue his regular business. The mind becomes apprehensive, restless, and is liable to sudden changes of mood, and in a single instant it may wither your fond hopes and blast your honest aspirations. Marriage is so often a failure, and a source of sorrow, when the man is afflicted with Seminal Weakness, and the result of secret crimes. John Wall is an other victim of this disease. He was a prominent citizen, Oct. 12, 1865.

Yet the quotation speaks for itself in unmistakable language. It points to the man who is afflicted with Seminal Weakness, and the ultimate ends of that degrading complaint, and the result of that disease, become unassailable, these poor victims had they read the warning and followed its advice, might have been saved. Let us press the barrier where all hope is left behind, take warning by the example of John Wall, and secure their life and happiness. Consult then, at once, a physician whose long and successful experience has made him a thoroughly conversant with every disease, one who will sympathize with your sufferings, giving you the most reliable and permanent cure, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure, or any compensation for your trouble, and in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be reposed.

An unsolicited Testimonial of Cure. Let all who are afflicted with Seminal Weakness read the sworn-to certificate of the following gentleman, and be assured that it is a remarkable cure. [Revenue stamp.] This is to certify that I was afflicted with Seminal Weakness, the result of which was a general debility, and a loss of muscular power, and a loss of mind, a disordered state of the system, until in a short time, I would remain in a constant state of prostration, and I had them in my sleep. I was satisfied that I must be cured, or I would perish miserably. I was cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Young's Seminal Weakness Pills, and I was placed under the care of Dr. Benj. F. Josselyn. I very soon experienced a change; I grew better and better, and I could do my business, and I was cured in two months. I have not experienced them at all. All the symptoms of Seminal Weakness are gone, and I feel as well as I ever did. It is to Dr. BENJ. F. JOSSelyn that I owe my life, and from the gratitude I owe him, I give this, as testimony of his skill and success in curing Seminal Weakness, and I am sure that many others who are unfortunately afflicted with Seminal Weakness to submit their name to him, I shall feel that I have, in some at least, paid the great debt I owe.

Benj. F. Josselyn, M. D., (Box 735.) No. 538, Washington Street San Francisco, California.

The Records

of our institutions for the safety of those who are afflicted with mental troubles, and the fearful influences of this dreadful complaint—but such notices as the following, that hardly at the time of the eye, give the work the only intelligence it has:

Insanity. Sent to the Insane Asylum.—The following insane persons were examined yesterday by Judge Rice, of the probate court, and sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton: T. W. Plummer, native of Maine, aged 21 years, single, and by occupation a sailor; he had appeared about five months ago, and is the result of secret crimes. John Wall is another victim of this disease. He was a prominent citizen, Oct. 12, 1865.

Yet the quotation speaks for itself in unmistakable language. It points to the man who is afflicted with Seminal Weakness, and the ultimate ends of that degrading complaint, and the result of that disease, become unassailable, these poor victims had they read the warning and followed its advice, might have been saved. Let us press the barrier where all hope is left behind, take warning by the example of John Wall, and secure their life and happiness. Consult then, at once, a physician whose long and successful experience has made him a thoroughly conversant with every disease, one who will sympathize with your sufferings, giving you the most reliable and permanent cure, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure, or any compensation for your trouble, and in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be reposed.

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Benj. F. Josselyn, M. D., (Box 735.) No. 538, Washington Street San Francisco, California.

EUREKA BAKERY.

C. O. Terry, SEATTLE, W. A., MANUFACTURER OF Ship Bread, ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS AND Fancy Cakes.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, CONFECTIONERY, CROCKERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, For Cash or Delivery of Goods. no-1011

PORT TOWNSEND SHIPPING OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared at all times to furnish crews for vessels on the most reasonable terms. Vessels at the various mills wanting hands, will please send in orders stating the time the vessels will leave.

NEWTON & TRIFE, Shipping Agents, Port Townsend, Oct. 25, 1866—232-ly

Ahead of All Others is the "Martha Washington" HAIR RESTORER.

It is used by all and is acknowledged to be superior to any preparation in market. It keeps the hair soft and glossy. It changes the hair to its original color. It prevents the hair falling out. It prevents premature baldness. It makes old heads look young, and, in fact, it will do all expected of a good genuine Hair Restorative.

Do not be humbugged by buying any other preparation. Try it, by all means try it, and you will never regret it.

N. B.—Be sure to ask for the "MARTHA WASHINGTON" HAIR RESTORER, and take no other.

REDINGTON & Co. Sole Agents, 416 and 418 Front St. San Francisco. Sept., 1866—224-60

Important to Persons afflicted with Venereal. There are no maladies worse than those arising from the contamination of venereal poison. None are more terrible in their effects, or more disastrous in their results. After upwards of twenty years' practice in the treatment of this disease, I have seen many cases which have been in this city—I unhesitatingly declare that Mercury will not cure Venereal, but it will do the reverse, to allow it to poison the blood, to reappear in hideous marks upon the body, and in the throat, mouth and nose. Those who have had mercury in their system were treated with mercury were not cured, but they still have the festering virus lingering in their system, and poisoning upon the delicate tissues, to be com-

municated to the wife or transmitted to the children. As terrible as it is to the person who contracts it, it becomes of still greater importance when transmitted to innocent offspring, whose sore heads, caked mouths, diseased limbs, running eyes and blotched skin are the constant reproaches to the sins of the parent. He warned in time and secure health by applying at the Dr. J. C. Young Institute. The Doctor effects a cure in recent cases in a few days, and in no difficulty in curing those of long duration, without submitting the patient to such treatment as will draw upon him the slightest suspicion, or oblige him to neglect his business, whether in doors or without. The diet need not be changed. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required. Only purely vegetable remedies used.

Important to Females. When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, private inquiry should be made. There is a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, and the sterile life, suffering their sources in cause, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterward; patients, laboring under this complaint, will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Necturnal Emissions, Pains in the Back and Head, Weakness of Memory and Sight, Discharge from the Uterus on going to stool or making water, the Intellectual Faculties are Weakened, Loss of Memory ensues, Ideas are clouded, and there is a disinclination to attend to business, or even to reading writing or the society of friends; the patient will probably complain of Dizziness, Vertigo, and that Sight and Hearing are weakened and almost distorted by dreams, melancholy, sighing, palpitations, fainting, nervousness, and low fever; while some have external rheumatic pain, and numbness of the body. Some of the most common symptoms are pimples in the face, and aching in different parts of the body, suffering from this disease, should apply immediately to Dr. PERRAULT, either in person or by letter, as he will guarantee a cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotence in six to eight weeks.

Patients suffering from venereal diseases in any stage, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Bubo Ulcers, Cataneous Eruptions, etc., will be treated successfully. All Syphilitic and Mercurial Taints entirely removed from the system.

Dr. PERRAULT's diploma is in his office, where patients can see for themselves that they are under the care of a regularly educated practitioner. The best references given if required.

Patients suffering under chronic diseases, can call on Dr. PERRAULT; claim not to know everything, nor to cure everybody, but we do claim that in all cases taken under treatment we fulfill our promise. We particularly request those who have tried this boasted doctor, and that advertised physician, still worn out and discouraged, to call upon us.

Ladies suffering from any complaint incidental to their sex, can consult the doctor with the assurance of relief.

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Dr. PERRAULT is the only agent in California for Dr. BROW'S Female Monthly Pills. Their immense sale has established their reputation as a female remedy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other remedy for suppressions and irregularities, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express to any part of the world, secure from curiosity or damage.

Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. PERRAULT, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, Rooms 10 and 11, or Box 973, P. O. San Francisco, stating the case as minutely as possible, general habits of living, occupations, etc., etc. All communications confidential. no-1172

Persons in the interior are often deterred from consulting the Doctor because they cannot spare the time or incur the expense of a visit to the city.—To such he would say that a plain statement of the symptoms and information bearing upon the complaint will enable him to prescribe for them so that they can be cured at home. No need that any false delicacy about writing, no matter what the nature of their complaint, in him one who can feel and sympathize with and benefited them in trouble—one in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be placed. Consultation, by letter or otherwise, free. See address below.

The celebrated Female Remedy, compounded from the private prescription of Dr. YOUNG, has now obtained a most extensive popularity, and is correctly viewed to be the safest and surest remedy for the complaints for which they are applied. The constantly accruing testimony of efficacy declare them to be eminently superior in their action. No lady should be without these renovating agents. None genuine unless prepared at the private prescription of Dr. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extensive popularity, and is correctly viewed to be the safest and surest remedy for the complaints for which they are applied. The constantly accruing testimony of efficacy declare them to be eminently superior in their action. No lady should be without these renovating agents. None genuine unless prepared at the private prescription of Dr. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extensive popularity, and is correctly viewed to be the safest and surest remedy for the complaints for which they are applied. 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