





ty, out of the corporate limits of Washington and Georgetown; but no such sale shall be made unless ten days' previous notice thereon be given in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary that the said levy court shall have actually paid the portion of the general expenses of the county of Washington, or any other expenses of a portion of which either of the cities of Washington or Georgetown is liable for, to enable the said court to demand of either of said cities payment of its proportion of said expenses a ready incurred, or for the supreme court of the District of Columbia to act summarily in the matter and give judgment, according to the provisions of the act of July one, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act conferring certain powers on the levy court for the county of Washington in the District of Columbia."

Approved, July 23, 1866.

An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to-wit:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Republic of Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Switzerland, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and eighty thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant Secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, book cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses and flags, and for the payment of postage, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange thereon, forty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, namely:

I. CONSULS GENERAL.

Schedule B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.

II. CONSULS.

Schedule B.

Acapulco, Aix la Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Batavia, Beirut, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Bologna, Barcelona, Cadix, Callao, Canton, Cebu, Chusan, Dundee, Elsinore, Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Harbin, Hankow, Hongkong, Kingston, Jussieu, Kanagawa, Kingston, Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguaira, Lahaina, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipzig, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Malaga, Manila, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau (West Indies), Newcastle, New Orleans, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paris, Pernambuco, Pictou, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Reval, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan (Porto Rico), Saint John (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Port Antonio, Singapore, Smyrna, Spitzberg, South Hampton, Saint Pierre (Martinique), Saint Thomas, Saint Paul, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tampico, Tientsin, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

Batavia, (Honduras), Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Day of Islands, Cape Horn, Cape Town, Cartagena, Ceylon, Colima, Cyprius, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Lanthala, Maranhao, Matanzas, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Pico, Rio Grande, Sabana, Saint Catherine, Santa Cruz (West Indies), Santiago (Cape Verde), Santos, Tabasco, Tabita, Talcahuano, Tumbay, Yajoo, Zuzubur.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.

Amoor River, Ajia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda (Loanda), four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the compensation of the consuls at Malta, Saint John (Canada East), Nice, Lisbon, Santa Cruz, Tampico, Prince Edward Island, Barcelona, Saint Catherine's in Brazil, and Nantes, is established at fifteen hundred dollars each annually, and the compensation of the consul at Hankow is established at three thousand dollars annually; and no money shall be paid to the present minister resident at Portugal out of any funds whatever on account of further services in his office.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, and to the consular court at Hankow in Shin, including loss by exchange thereon, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, twenty thousand dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of commissioners and consuls general to Hayti, Liberia, and Dominica, nineteen thousand dollars; and the title of these diplomatic representatives shall be hereafter minister resident and consul general, with no increase of salary.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave-trade, seventeen thousand dollars.

For expenses under the act to encourage immigration, twenty thousand dollars.

For further compensation of the commissioner under the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the claims of the Hu-lou-s Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, three thousand dollars in full for his services and personal expenses.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, thirteen thousand and five hundred and ten dollars.

For the payment of the second annual installment of the proposition, contributed by the United States towards the capitalization of the Scheldt river, to fulfil the stipulations contained in the fourth article of the convention between the United States and Belgium of the twentieth of May, a thousand hundred and sixty-three, the sum of fifty five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars in 1867, and such further sum as may be necessary to carry out the stipulation of the convention providing for payment of interest on the said sum and on the portion of the principal remaining unpaid.

For repairs of cemetery fences and sexton's house, belonging to the United States, in the city of Mexico, fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a second assistant secretary of State in the Department of State, and also an examiner of claims for the same Department, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the second assistant secretary of state shall be thirty-five hundred dollars per annum; and such sums are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims collected by any consular or commercial agent not mentioned in Schedule B or C, or appointed to perform their duties, or by any other person in their behalf, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury in the same mode and manner as is provided for in section eighteen of the act approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States." And when the fees so collected by any such consular or commercial agent amount to more than twenty-five hundred dollars in any one year, over and above the expenses of office-rent and clerk-hire, to be approved by the Secretary of State, of which return shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess for that year shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the mode provided for by said act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the salary of any envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary hereafter appointed shall be the salary of a minister resident; and nothing more, except when he is appointed to one of the countries where the United States are now represented by an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

TREATIES.

Convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan. Concluded at Yedo January 27, 1854; Proclaimed April 1, 1856.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, for the reduction of import duties, was concluded and signed, by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Yedo, on the twenty-eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which convention being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION.

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the citizens of the United States in Japan; and after due deliberation, his excellency Robert H. Pruyn, minister resident of the United States in Japan, and his excellency Shiba Kadamasa, governor of foreign affairs, both having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE I. The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent:—

—machines and machinery; drugs and medicines.

(Note.—The prohibition of the importation of opium according to the existing treaty remains in full force.)

ARTICLE II. The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent:—

—iron, in pieces or bars, sheet iron and iron wire in plates, white sugar, in loaves or crushed; glass and glass ware; clocks, watches, and watch-chains; wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

ARTICLE III. The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay to duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are imported for their own use or not.

ARTICLE IV. This convention having been agreed upon a year ago, and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed, that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa on the 27th of February next, corresponding to the first day of the first month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkin No. 2, and at Nagasaki on the first day of the second month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkin No. 2.

Done in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, the twenty-eighth day of January, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth, corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the third year of Bunkin No. 2 of the Japanese era.

ROBERT H. PRUYN.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan. Concluded October 22, 1854; Proclaimed April 9, 1856.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the Empire of Japan and the governments of the United States,

Great Britain, France, and Holland, providing for the payment to said governments of the sum of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) for indemnities and expenses, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which Convention, being in the English, Dutch and Japanese languages, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION.

The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, in view of the hostile acts of Mori Daizen, prince of Nagato and Suwo, which were assuming such formidable proportions as to make it difficult for the United States to observe the treaties, having been a light to send their combined forces to the Straits of Simonsoki in order to destroy the batteries erected by that daimio for the destruction of foreign vessels and the stoppage of trade, and the government of the Yocoon, whom devolved the duty of chastising this rebellious prince, being held responsible for any damage resulting to the interests of treaty powers, as well as the expenses occasioned by the expedition:

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of treaty powers, and Sakai Tada no kami, a member of his second council, invested with plenipotentiary powers by the Yocoon of Japan, animated with the desire to put an end to all reclamations concerning the acts of aggression and hostility committed by the said Mori Daizen since the first of these acts, in June, 1863, against the flags of divers treaty powers, and at the same time to regulate definitively the question of indemnities of war, of the Yocoon, have agreed and determined upon the four articles following:

I. The amount payable to the four powers is fixed at three millions of dollars. This sum to be paid in installments of whatever nature, for past aggressions on the part of Nagato, whether indemnities, ransom for Simonsoki, or expenses entailed by the operations of the allied squadrons.

II. The whole sum to be payable quarterly, in installments of one sixth, or half a million of dollars, to begin from the date when the plenipotentiaries of the four powers shall make known to the Yocoon's government the ratification of this convention and the instructions of their respective governments.

III. Inasmuch as the receipt of money has never been the object of the said powers, but the establishment of better relations with Japan, and the desire to place these on a more satisfactory and mutually beneficial footing, still the leading object in view; therefore, if his Majesty the Yocoon wishes to offer, in lieu of payment of the sum claimed, and as a material compensation for the loss and injury sustained, the opening of Simonsoki, or of any other eligible port in the inland sea, it shall be at the option of the said foreign governments to accept the same, or insist on the payment of the indemnity in money, under the conditions a step stipulated.

IV. This Convention to be formally ratified by the Yocoon's government within fifteen days from the date thereof.

In token of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention, in quadruplicate, with English, Dutch, and Japanese versions, whereof the English shall be the original.

Done at Yokohama, this 27th day of October, 1854, corresponding to the 24th day of the ninth month of the first year of Ganki.

ROBERT H. PRUYN.

Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

VALENTINES NOW READY.

Appleton's Catalogue and Price List mailed to any address.

D. F. APPLETON & CO.

Bookellers and Importers of Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery, 548 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THE M. HALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

SEATTLE, W. T.

Practice in the Courts of Washington Territory.

Particular attention given to collections.

OFFICE—On Commercial Street, one door South of the Seattle Clothing Store.

Notice.

AFTER February 2d, 1867, all drafts drawn upon the undersigned for account of the Port Orchard Mills, must be signed by N. H. Falk, who alone is authorized to draw.

A. K. P. GLIDDEN.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC, AND ESPECIALLY ALL persons who have heretofore transacted business with WELLS, FARGO & CO., are notified that a consolidation of interests and business between WELLS, FARGO & CO., the PIONEER STAGE CO., THE OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS CO., THE OVERLAND MAIL CO., THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., AND THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., has taken place, and hereafter under a Charter granted by the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, and that all the business heretofore done by either of these Companies west of the Missouri River, or between New York, San Francisco and the China Seas, will hereafter be carried on by WELLS, FARGO & CO., under the Act of Incorporation referred to.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1866.

Beet and Shoe Shop!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a large assortment of the best French calf and kip leather that was ever exhibited in Seattle, suitable for making from the finest to the heaviest dress boots.

We have also on hand a large supply of Santa Cruz Sole Leather, Philadelphia kip and California kip.

Cash Prices:

Best of the buds, French calf, sewed, with Napoleon tap, \$13 00

Best ditto without Napoleon tap, 12 00

" pegged, with " " 12 00

French kip, " " " 11 00

" " without " " 10 00

Good calfs kip, with tap, 9 00

" " without " " 8 00

Shoes, or boys' boots in proportion.

All our work is warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call and examine our stock.

Shop on Commercial street, opposite Mr. Horton's store.

WOLD BROS.

P. S. All persons wishing to purchase Good Leather are requested to give us a call, as we now have on hand and are constantly receiving from San Francisco, new supplies of French calf, California kip, and Santa Cruz Sole Leather.

Seattle, Jan. 6th, 1867.

## NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of merchandise formerly owned by D. Horton, will continue the business of Wholesale and Retail dealers in general merchandise, at his old stand, corner of

Commercial and Washington Streets, Seattle.

Never having conferred any favors upon the public that we are aware of, we shall NOT respectfully solicit their patronage; neither have we received any "past favors" to be thankful for.

We have embarked in our mercantile career EVEN with the world. We have engaged

No Credit as rider and

Ready Pay

as judge, and we have no doubt but that we shall win in the race.

If any one doubts the correctness of our conclusion let them come and purchase our wares and we think the most skeptical will be ready to concede that we are ABLE.

We have now on hand and shall continue to keep the

Largest and Best Stock of Goods

ever on Puget Sound, consisting of

Domestic and Foreign, plain and Fancy

Marinos, Silks, Poplins, Delaines, and

Velvets, Flannels, Brown and

Bleached Cottons, Trimmings,

Embroideries, &c., &c.

Also,

Fine and Heavy Clothing,

Boots, Shoes and Wheelbarrows,

Hats, Caps and Boiler Iron,

Trunks, Valises, Nails,

Feed-cutters, Plows and Provisions,

Iron, steel and Groceries.

A general assortment of

Crockery Glass and Stoneware,

Paints, Oils and Varnish.

HARDWARE & POCKET CUTLERY

together with divers and sundry other things too numerous to mention.

Terms cash.

Call and examine my stock.

HUGH McALEER.

Seattle, W. T., April 6th, 1867.

Occidental

HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.

A. S. MILLER & Co., PROPRIETORS.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS

HOTEL is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated up with all the conveniences of a

FIRST CLASS HOUSE

The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best of style.

CULINARY DEPARTMENT

Is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

Rates of Board:

Board per week, \$5 00

Board and Lodging per week, 6 00

Meals, 1 00

Board Payable in Advance.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors Cigars, &c., &c.

A PLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

With Marble Top and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally.

A LIVERY STABLE

Is attached to the house, where all who desire them, will find good horses, and where feed can be found for those who wish to stable their animals.

Seattle, Apr. 5, 1866.

SHATTLE

CLOTHING STORE.

WILCOX & GREENFIELD

SEATTLE, W. T.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON

hand for sale a large assortment of

Ready Made and Custom

CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' HATS, CLOAKS, and

RIDING DRESSES,

Of the Latest Style.

We have, also, on hand a large assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND

AMERICAN CLOTHS,

CASIMERS AND

VESTINGS,

Which we will make up to order on the most reasonable terms.

Oregon Cloths for sale at the lowest market value.

Orders from abroad strictly attended to.

Terms Cash.

Seattle, April 5th.

## STOVES! STOVES!

STOVES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING BOX,

AND

PARLOR STOVES

ever offered for sale on

Puget Sound,

—ALSO—

a general and extensive assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ENAMELED WARES,

BRITANIA AND JAPAN

WARES, TIN,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON

WARES;

TIN AND METAL ROOFING.

Job Work.

All job work pertaining to the business done at the shortest notice

FACTS AND FEARS OF COFRENCY.

Many things have been used at different times as money—cowrie shell in Africa, wampum by the American Indians, cattle in ancient Greece.

The Carthaginians used leather as money, probably bearing some mark or stamp.

Frederick II, at the siege of Milan, used stamped leather for money.

In 1660, John the Great, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also issued leather money, having a small silver nail in the centre.

Salt is the common money in Abyssinia, codfish in Iceland and New Foundland. "Living money" slaves and oxen, passed current with the Anglo-Saxons in payment of debts.

Marcus Polo found, in China, money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which it was death to counterfeit.

Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia up to 1660, fifty-seven years after the foundation of that colony.

In 1641, the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted that wheat should be received in payment of all debts.

The Convention of France, during the Revolution, on the proposition of Jean Bon Saint Andre, long discussed the propriety of adopting wheat as money, as the measure of value of all things.

Platina was coined in Russia from 1838 to 1845.

But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin, are copper, nickel, silver and gold; the first two being used for coins of small value, to make change; the two latter, commonly designated the "precious metals," are used as measures of value and legal tenders.

On the continent of Europe, a composition of silver and copper, called bullion, have long been used for small coins, which are made current at a much higher value than the metals they contain.

In China, Sycee silver is the principal currency, and is merely a lump of silver of a uniform fineness, paid and received by weight. Spanish dollars also circulate there, but only after they have been assayed and stamped as a proof that they are of the standard fineness.

As Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was that metal. Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there.

Herodotus says, the Lydians were the first people known to have coined gold and silver.

Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money. The Romans first coined silver 381 B. C., and gold 307 B. C.—Moran on Money.

A LAKE OF OIL.

The following communication, says the Rochester (N. Y.) Union, from a gentleman from Oil Rock, West Virginia, will be read with interest, as it relates to the wonderful discovery of a lake of oil in a cave, and the loss of young Temple, who went in with a friend to explore this oleaginous cavern. It will be seen by the letter that the search for the body of Temple has revealed the body of another person supposed to be long in the region:

Oil Rock, Dec. 5th.

Mr. Union.—I noticed in your paper of the 10th, an account of the drowning of young Temple in a lake of oil, and thinking you would be interested in all that relates to this unhappy affair, I am induced to write you a few lines in reference to it. I have just returned from "Burning Springs" where I went in company of hundreds of others to witness the search for the body of young Temple. The excitement and confusion reminded me of what I once witnessed at Niagara Falls in trying to release a poor fellow who so tenaciously held to the log on the brink of the Falls. A thousand and one suggestions were made only to give place to others; but finally it was agreed upon that only five persons should go into the cave, taking with them grab, valve-cocks, jars, rat reamer and mud pump. Each one was provided with a common brick lamp, with an improved patent wick, which consists of cotton flannel saturated with a composition which prevents the flame from lighting the gas.

After two hours' absence, these men came out and reported that they were unable to reach bottom, but in a few places, with the ordinary sand pump rope. In the meanwhile, Mr. Hart, of the Chicago House, with his usual zeal, succeeded, with four others, in bringing a boat on their shoulders to the mouth of the cave. This was launched upon the lake and by the use of a small sized seine a body was drawn out; but as yet no one has been found who can recognize it as the body of young Temple. Mr. Steinway has been sent for, and if he does not recognize the body, the search will be continued to-morrow.

Consternation is depicted upon the countenances of all the well-born in this locality, growing out of a report that the Bathurst Oil Company have concluded a contract with Daniel Whitman for the laying of a tube, two feet in diameter, from the lake to the Kanawha river. The lazzoni claim that it is from this source they draw their oil; and as evidence of this, they will be able to prove that the Braintree well, which flowed (estimated) 5,000 barrels in thirty-two hours, ceased the lake three inches. All acts of law is threatened, but the most feasible plan, in my mind, is the calling of a mass convention, to be held at Elizabeth, the county seat of Wirt county, the coming month, to develop some plan for a united effort of all the oil men to explore the inlet to this lake.

General Henningsen is now making a living by distilling whiskey in Richmond. If there ever was a soldier of fortune born to back luck, Henningsen is the man. He has been on the losing side in no less than four wars—the Carlist war in Spain, the Hungarian war, the Nicaraguan war, and the late war in this country; and now he has gone into the whisky business.

S.T-1860-X.

A great many side-bits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score of two of the interested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all in vain. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and that's what's the matter. They are in the same sized bottle, and are made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, of our small shop-making them.

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 disipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven 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 the exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full directions are around each bottle.

They cure Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all the ailments of the bladder, kidneys, and urinary system.

They cure the skin, and prevent eruptions, to perform clothing, etc.

They cure the nervous system, and prevent nervousness, to perform clothing, etc.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE! ESTABLISHED BY DR. J. C. YOUNG IN 1850. 536 Washington Street, Below Montgomery, San Francisco, California.

Consultation by Letter, or otherwise, Free.

It would be equally useless and unnecessary to mention here the numerous complaints are treated; but I consider it my duty to mention the unfeeling and irresponsible quack doctors, with phrases well calculated to deceive. Those ignorant are imposed upon by the profession. First among the special complaints is

Seminal Weakness. I am aware that by dwelling upon so unwholesome a subject as the decay of manly vigor, through chronic disease, of the principal of life, the ignorant may asperse my motives; but the desire to point out to those who suffer from this affliction, the true cause of their affliction, is too great an incentive to be forced into abeyance.

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 inexperienced by noting the following symptoms: Weakness of the back and limbs; languishing, listless, nervous, cold feet and hands, accompanied by hot breath, symptoms of the face: aversion to society; confusion of the mind; loss of memory; nightly emissions; colorless, slight discharge upon the least excitement; trembling; palpitation of the heart; irregular appetite; variable temper, etc. Young men, if you experience any of the various symptoms enumerated above, pause to consider. The present is the golden moment for their recovery, secure health and happiness. You may feel strong now, but if you have ever practiced the vice of self-abuse, you have the seeds of the weakness in your system, and their undermining influence will be felt in the most insidious manner. See that the great danger for which the patient is being treated for some supposed affection of the heart, he sinks into a general debility that soon adds him to the list of the victims of the disease. See in the bent form and languishing steps, the poor victim of that fascinating vice, the seeds of the disease which consist in the hollow cheek and dull eye. Drowsiness is one of the preliminary symptoms. At first it is but a slight drowsiness, but eventually it grows into a great disinclination to pursue his regular business. The mind becomes sluggish, and the patient is unable to concentrate his attention. It is a sudden change in the patient's condition, a single instant it may wither your fond hopes and blast your career. See that the disease is not a simple one, but a general one, and that it is a disease of the system, and not of the head. See that the disease is a disease of the system, and not of the head. See that the disease is a disease of the system, and not of the head.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Barnes' Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentleman's boon! The "aroma" of the most fragrant and beautiful flower, the Magnolia, is captured and bottled. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for washing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, etc.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, etc. It cures nervous headache and allays the irritation of the eyes.

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 first, and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

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OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED. Gentlemen.—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who had a bad leg and 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, 1869.

I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Rheumatism, Galls on Horses. Our many testimonials are before you. Borne, Rheumatism, etc., and all my little ailments. 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." ED. REELEY, Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 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, every man and planter should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steelplate envelopes, bearing U. S. Stamp of DEKAS BARNES & CO. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone-plate, label. Look closely.

Lyon's Katharion. It is the most delightful Hair Dressing. It medicates, and dandruff, and it keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, and prevents hair turning gray and falling out.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads. It is what every lady should have. It is cheap—cheap—cheap. It is sold by the cart-load, and the 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.

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

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DEATH TO FLEAS.—It is well known that Lyon's Flea Powder is the only article that will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of Fleas, ticks, bed-bugs, roaches, etc.; that it is perfectly innocuous 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 DEKAS BARNES & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation, or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine. If you insist you will have no other.

Oct. 8, 1866—229-ly.

communicated 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 heads, creaked mouths, discolored limbs, running eyes and blotched skin by the constant approach to the sins of the parent. Be warned in time and secure health by using the Dr. J. C. Young Institute. The Doctor effects a cure in recent cases in a few days, and finds no difficulty in curing those of long standing, without submitting the patient to such treatment as will draw upon him the slightest suspicion, or oblige him to neglect his business, whether in floors 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, the inquiry should be made from the private prescriptions of Dr. J. C. Young, who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society recommends him to the confidence of the community. The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to inquire, and by filling the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a Professor of Obstetrics and Female Diseases for 20 years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medical and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as the study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous and designing. Therefore, families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend 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 remedies composed by Dr. J. C. Young, have now obtained a most extensive popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the safest and most efficacious remedies for complaints for which they are applied. The constantly accruing testimony of efficacy declares them to be superior to any other in their action. No lady should be without these renovating agents. None genuine unless prepared as Dr. J. C. Young has directed, and signed by him, or by one of his assistants. Price \$10. French Lunar, or Female Monthly Pills, for Suppressions. After 20 years' use, superior in standard, unrivalled in efficacy. Price \$5 per box.

To Correspondents: 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 the most effective remedy, and that he will be sent by mail or otherwise, free. See address below.

Benj. F. Josselyn, M. D., (Box 734) No. 536, Washington Street, San Francisco, California.

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THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale of their own manufacture, a fine stock of LEATHER, consisting of SOLE LEATHER, UPPER LEATHER, HARNES LEATHER, BRIDLE LEATHER, BELTING LEATHER, SKIRTING LEATHER, RUSSET LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, BUCKSKINS, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheaper than they can be purchased at any other establishment North of San Francisco. M. D. WOODEN, 114 N. WOODEN, Seattle, April 18th, 1864.

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Orders from abroad promptly attended to Terms cash. CHEN CHERONG, 101-47

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The highest market price paid for Wool, Hides, Deerkins, Etc. Mr. BLUMBERG is engaged in the Commission Business in San Francisco, and will attend to any orders to purchase merchandise, or will dispose of any articles produced in the Puget Sound country, which he can be given safely to him, at the lowest rates of commission.

All orders will be attended to promptly at the lowest market prices. O. HALLER, J. P. BLUMBERG, Fort Townsend, No. 219, Sacramento Street, W. T.

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