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PUGET SOUND HERALD

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CHAS. PROSCH.

THE THREE TRAVELERS.

Three travelers, once on a time,
(As ancient story goes)
Together reached a country inn,
And sought a night's repose.

One was a Judge, of merry mien,
Although his locks were gray;
The second was a Parson grave;
The third, a Captain gay.

"Alack!" the civil host replied,
"You're welcome to my fare;
But, on my word, the 'Golden Swan'
Has but one bed to spare!"

"In such a case it were but just,"
The weary travelers said,
"The landlord should himself decide
Which one shall have the bed."

"Well, be it so," mine host replied;
"To me 'tis all the same;
Now, gentlemen, I pray, proceed—
Let each assert his claim."

The Captain was the first to speak,
And by his sword he swore
That he had lain in garrison
A dozen years and more.

His Honor then put in his claim;
"For twice as long as that
I've worn the ermine of a Judge
And on the bench have sat."

The Parson said; "I serve the church;
In this my claim appears,
That in the sacred ministry
I've stood for thirty years."

"The case is settled!" said mine host;
"The Parson's right is best:
To lie, or sit, 'tis very clear,
Affords a deal of rest.

"But one who, like this worthy man,"
The laughing landlord said,
Has stood (God help him!) thirty years,
May fairly claim the bed!"

THE LITTLE MAID AND THE LAWYER.

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the cleverest man in all the town.
Heigho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You're the prettiest girl in all the town!
Says she, If they do,
What's that to you?

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the richest man in all the town.
Heigho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You ought to be dressed in a finer gown!
Says she, If they do,
What's that to you?

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
That Johnny Hodge is an awkward clown.
Heigho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, the lawyer said,
That you and Johnny are going to wed!
Says she, If they do,
What's that to you?

At an inn near Bristol, some one has written with a diamond, on the glass of the window, the following lines very legibly in a conspicuous place:

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Whate'er his stages may have been,
Will sigh to think he oft has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

Some wag, on the next pane, has scribbled the following reply:

"Not much welcome will be found
By a guest without a pound:
The welcome, therefore, at an inn,
Depends entirely on your tin."

A young lady was walking in the parish of Upton St. Leonards a few days ago, when she observed a "jockin" scattering some black stuff broadcast over the land.

"What are you sowing, my good man?" she inquired.

"Sat, (soot) marm," replied the rustic.

"Sowing soot, my good man?"

"Yes marm, I be a sowing sut."

"Well, well," exclaimed the lady, "and what do you expect to reap?"

"Why, chimberlees, ov course, marm," replied the rustic, with a hearty grin.

That was a beautiful idea expressed by a Christian lady on her death-bed, in reply to a remark of her brother who was taking leave of her to return to his distant residence, that he should probably never meet her in the land of the living.

"Brother, I trust we shall meet in the land of the living—we are now in the land of the dying."

A lady complaining how rapidly time stole away, said,

"Alas! I am near thirty."

"Do not fret at it, madam, for you will get further from that frightful epoch every day."

Pat and the Pig.

Of all the merry, witty, fun-loving, good-natured, care-for-naught, dare-devil Irishmen that ever left the Emerald Isle to sow his wild oats in a foreign land, Patrick Flannigan was one among the chief. Always ready for a frolic or a fight, he was one of the first to shoulder his musket in defence of his adopted country against a most gigantic rebellion, and within his manly breast he carried a soldier's heart to the end of his mortal career. Better men perhaps have died, but never a braver one faced the iron hail of a belching battery; and when at last his cold and ghastly form was borne back from the ensanguined front of a desperately fought battle, to find its last, quiet rest in a soldier's grave, many a comrade's eye paid a sad tribute to his memory.

Poor Pat was the life of his mess; and of all those that knew him intimately, not one will ever forget him for the fun that made light and pleasant many an otherwise dull and gloomy hour. He seemed to be always in good spirits, and had a cheerful smile and word for everybody; but his best friend was not safe from his joking propensities, which he would indulge at any cost and every hazard. Thus he was continually getting himself into scrapes that threatened something serious, and getting himself out of them in a manner peculiar to Patrick Flannigan.

Pat was an Irishman all over—in fun, frolic, fight, warm blood, a rich brogue, and mother wit. At a dance, at a wake, drinking whiskey, singing songs, telling stories, making love, cracking heads, or charging a battery, he was at home, in his element, and acknowledged no superior, and at eight-and-twenty years of age he had seen as much of life as could well be crowded into that little space. He had a slender form, light hair, twinkling blue eyes, and merry mischief all over his rather handsome face, which was so prepossessing as to win on sight the regard of nine men out of ten.

We have not set out to write a history of poor Pat—which might be done with quite as much advantage to the public as some we know of—but only to record one or two amusing reminiscences, as related by one of his soldier comrades.

The regiment to which our hero belonged, and which, for important reasons, we will not name, was sent to do duty in a part of Virginia where the inhabitants were supposed to be about half loyal, and strict orders were given not to molest private property, nor in any way disturb the citizens in their peaceful occupations. That these orders were not always obeyed, the colonel soon inferred from a long string of complaints that were made at headquarters, by farmers and others living anywhere within a circle of five miles. Chickens, geese, turkeys, pigs, and even calves, had begun to disappear in every quarter; and as such awful things had never happened during the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, prior to the stationing of the regiment in that locality, it was strongly suspected the soldiers had more to do with the matter than the boldest of them were willing to confess. The colonel, who feared he might be called to account by his superiors, became excited, alarmed and enraged, and threatened vengeance upon the aggressors; new orders were issued, the guards were doubled, spies were put upon the watch, and the men were required to have passes to go beyond a certain limit. In this way quiet was once more restored, and the fowls and pigs were again allowed to pass their nights in peace.

"It's mesilf now as doesn't like it, at all, at all," said Pat one day, as Christmas was drawing near. "Sure, it's not doing the dacent thing, to kape us on hard tack and salt junk, like so many haythen, wid the blissed Christmas right forninst us, and so many swate, fresh critters running loose all aboot us. Be gorra, I'll not stand it, no more'n I won't! and if I don't have one Christmas meal, then tell me I'm not an Irishman."

Doubtless Pat would have made his word good, but for an accident, to which all human nature is liable. As no complaints had been made by the citizens for some considerable time, the severe camp regulations had become so much relaxed, that Pat found little difficulty in getting past the sentries at night and getting back on three different occasions; with, first, a live turkey—secondly, two respectable live hens—and thirdly, a live pig—all of which were intended for a Christmas feast, and only to be killed on the eve before the holiday. These were put up in separate boxes, in the shanty occupied by his mess, and Pat took care to keep them from starving till the appointed time of butchery. The pig was the most troublesome, for he would sometimes grunt and squeal through the day; but by covering the box over with a number of blankets, and talking loud or singing, if any of the superior officers chanced to be dangerously near, the mess managed to preserve their secret and escape detection till the last moment.

On Christmas eve, Pat said to his comrades:

"Now, boys, the time's up, and I'm jist agoing to kill the birds, beginning wid the pig. Yo'd better go outside and kape watch that nobody comes, and tip me the loud wink if there does."

"Well, hurry up!" returned one.

"Don't you want some help about the pig?" inquired another.

"And sv I did, Tim, yo'd be the last man I'd ax, more by token ye're as full of blunders as an egg is of mate. No, sorry a bit of help does I want to stick the pig, 'cept ye kape throublesome paple away from me the whiles."

The men had only fairly got themselves grouped around the door of their shanty, when they espied the colonel sauntering quietly along in their direction.

"If the pig should happen to squeal now," said one, "it would be a sorry business for us."

"We must tell Pat not to begin just yet," remarked another, "for I wouldn't be caught for forty Christmas dinners."

At this moment a tremendous thrashing sound was made inside, followed almost instantly by a series of pig-squeals that might have been heard a mile The colonel stopped in surprise and looked toward the shanty, and each man's hair stood up in horror.

"The colonel's coming, you confounded fool!" yelled one of the frightened and indignant mess, thrusting his head into the room where poor Pat was himself undergoing all the agonies of a fright brought about by a wretched blunder.

In taking the pig out of the box, after first securing him by the snout so that he could make no noise, Pat had let him slip from his hands, and the animal had commenced running about the room, with his would-be-slayer at his heels. Finding a board loose on one side of the shanty, Mr. Pig had attempted to go through and try his fortune in another quarter, and Mr. Flannigan, being contrary minded, had attempted to prevent it. For a time it was a sort of drawn game between the two. Pig had forced his head and half his body through the aperture, and in that position Pat had caught him by the hind legs and endeavored to pull him back. The loose board was accommodating one way, but not the other. It would let Pig go through easily enough, but it wouldn't let Pat pull him back. The harder he tugged, the tighter it closed upon poor Piggy's sides. Pat jerked and cursed, and Pig struggled and squealed. Such squeals, too!—the very owner of the pig, living anywhere within a mile, might have heard them.

Pat was resolved, however, not to be cheated of his Christmas dinner, by letting the brute go; and when he heard the awful announcement that the colonel was coming, he grew desperate, the perspiration started out and stood on him in beads, and giving the board a tremendous kick outward, and jerking the pig inward at the same time, he fell backward, and rolled over on the floor, with the still shrieking animal tight in his grasp. To spring to his feet, fling the pig into the box, cover him with blankets, and shut down the lid, was the work of only a few seconds; and when, a minute or so later, the excited colonel stood in the doorway, he beheld Mr. Patrick Flannigan seated very quietly and demurely in a far corner, busily engaged in polishing the barrel of his musket.

"Well, sir!" exclaimed the colonel in a quick, angry, imperious tone

"Ah, good evening to your honor!" returned Pat in the coolest and most polite manner possible, accompanied with the usual military salute. "Will ye no walk in and tak' a seat, sir?"

"What was that noise I heard?" demanded the colonel, advancing into the room and looking searchingly around.

"And did ye hear a noise, sir?" inquired Pat, with an interested and innocent look.

"Come, none of your jokes on me! you *know* I did!" cried the colonel, angrily. "It was a pig, sir!"

"Arrah, now, it's like I heerd the same thing!" said Pat: "it did sound like a pig."

"And it appeared to be in here!" continued the colonel.

"And by the same token, it appeared to mesilf to be outside!" returned Pat, speaking the literal truth, for the head of the pig had unfortunately been outside at the very moment of doing his loudest yelling.

"What's in here!" pursued the colonel, taking two or three long, quick strides, and lifting the cover of the very box in which the cause of so much disturbance was concealed.

By this time a crowd of loiterers had begun to collect at the shanty, and the room was half filled with curious and eager listeners.

"Them's blankets, sir!" replied Pat, with an innocent look, as he glanced into the box and saw the pig was not in sight.

The colonel angrily slammed down the lid of the box, and wheeled on his heel to depart; but the noise startled poor piggy again, and he gave a terrified "Woo-o-eh!"

"Hallo!" exclaimed the colonel, re-opening the box and whirling out the blankets. "What's this?" he cried, seizing Pat by the arm, and pointing to the now exposed and trembling porker.

"It's like a pig, sir," replied Pat, looking as if he considered himself called upon to find a sagacious solution to some zoological mystery.

"It looks like a pig, does it?" said the colonel, with suppressed passion.

"It does, sir!"

"Perhaps it *is* a pig?"

"I shouldn't wonder, sir!"

"In fact, I *know* it is a pig!"

"So do I, sir!"

There was a suppressed titter among the spectators, and the colonel was ready to explode with anger.

"How came it in here?" pursued the excited officer.

"Ah, troth, and how should I know that, sir?" replied Pat scratching his cranium; "some pigs has mighty strange ways of poking their noses into places where they're not wanted, sir!"

This was considered by the crowd a good hit at the colonel, who had made himself very unpopular by his cot-betty propensities, and at the risk of being punished, the whole party burst out in roars of laughter.

"You shall spend your Christmas in the guard-house, you villain!" cried the colonel, shaking his fist in Pat's face; "and after that, be tried by court-martial!" and white with rage, he stalked out through the parted crowd and hastened to his quarters.

"I'll be aven wid him, though, betimes!" muttered Pat as he was being marched away to his prison.

On the following night there was a grand *soiree* at the house of a wealthy citizen, to which all the principal officers of the regiment were invited. Among the rest, the colonel was there in all his glory; and at a late hour he was called out of the dancing hall, and informed that an Irish woman wished to see him on very particular business.

"She refuses to go away without speaking with you personally," said the host, by way of apology.

"Well, my good woman," said the colonel on being confronted with the strange visitor, who was well muffled up in a shawl, and looked like a coarse, hard-working female, "what can I do for you?"

"And is it yourself that's the colonel, sure?" returned the other, with a short jerking courtesy.

"I am the man, madame, and so what do you want?"

"I want jistice, your honor! sorry a bit less! and that I'll av betimes, av there's a law in the land, so I will! I'm a dacent, hard-working woman, your honor—the Widdy McFune, av yees ax me me name—and it's not the thave's in your honor's rigiment I'm going to put up wid at all, at all!"

"Well out with it! what has happened to you?"

"I've lost a pig, your honor—to mak' short of a long story—and as dacent a pig, too, as a body could wish to see in a day's walk!"

"A pig, eh!" said the colonel, thinking of the animal he had seen in camp.

"Yis, a pig, your honor! sorry a bit less!"

"When did you lose it?"

"This blissid night, sir! bad luck to the thafe that stole it!"

"And do you know where it is now?"

"I does that, yer honor! for I've traced both the thafe and the pig to this very house, so I have!"

"Here?" exclaimed the colonel, in astonishment: "traced the thief and the pig here?"

"Sorry I am to hurt your honor's feelings; but it's the truth I'm telling yees!"

"Where is the pig, then? and who is the thief?"

"Av your honor'll stip this way a bit, I'll show ye the horse that's got the pig strapped on to it, and it's like yoursilf can guess the thafe afterwards, sir!"

The major and one or two other officers now coming up, the colonel mentioned the complaint of the old woman, and invited them to accompany him and see what she had to point out—adding in a very severe tone, that he would have a stop put to such lawless doings, even though he should have to punish every man in the regiment.

The Widow McFune now led the way to an open shed, where several horses were hitched, and pointed out her dead pig strapped to the saddle of one of them.

"Gracious heavens! that is *my* horse!" cried the horrified colonel, while his brother officers roared out with laughter.

"Ah, saints defind us, then!" exclaimed the Widow McFune, in alarm, "av I come all this way to make my complainings to the head thafe himself. Ochone! there'll be no justice here! and I'll jist go and write to the blissid prisident himsilf, so I will now!"

"This is some mistake! some trick!" cried the excited colonel.

"Sure an' it is, sir! and a dirthy trick at that! to stale a poor, hard-working, honest woman's pig!" returned the widow, turning to depart, "did iver the world hear of the likes? But the blissid prisident shall know of the same, so he shall, as I av to go to himself, so I will now!"

She was hastening away, when the colonel, who could not see the joke that was convulsing his friends, overtook her.

"Here, woman," he said; "what is your confounded pig worth?"

"Tin dollars—sorry a cint less!"

"Well, here," returned the colonel, hastily producing his pocket-book; "here is your money; and now say no more about it, and go about your business!"

"Sure," rejoined the old woman, dropping a parting courtesy, "sure your honor's a gintleman, barring you're a thafe!"

The next day the whole camp was laughing at the joke, and we believe the colonel has not heard the last of it yet. In due time Patrick Flannigan was set at liberty without being court martialed, and then the whole truth came out. On that Christmas night, he had managed to escape from the guard-house and get back again without being discovered; and during his absence he had played off the whole trick—the Widow McFune being no other than his worthy self, disguised in the garments of one of his female friends. In laughing triumph he exhibited the ten dollar greenback to his intimate comrades, remarking:

"I said I'd be aven wid him betimes, and it's mesilf as is thinking I am now!"

A Texan's Wedding Tour.

Among the many German emigrants that from time to time landed at Indian Point, on Matagorda Bay, on the coast of Texas, and proceeded inland for hundreds of miles to make a settlement on the extreme frontier of that perilous region, was a red-cheeked lass of seventeen, who, being an orphan and without relatives in the old country, had ventured over to try her fortunes in the new. But though without kin, Gentle Katy, as she was familiarly termed, was not without friends; and the same vessel which brought her over had on board at least six sturdy young fellows, who thought her more lovely than any other female they had ever seen.

Gentle Katy cast her lot with a newly-married couple, and with them went far northward, to settle in a beautiful spot on the green bank of the Llano. There, strange as it may seem—for there is no accounting for tastes—she saw and fell in love with as rough and ugly a specimen of civilization as could easily be found in a region where the men have always been more celebrated for their pluck than their beauty. Jack Hawksworth measured six feet two inches; was rough in manner, blunt in speech, and had never been inside of a school-house in his life; but he had a good heart, and the courage of a lion. On one of his hunting excursions he came across Katy, and the result was a mutual passage and a marriage.

"Now, then, my little beauty," said Jack, playfully tapping the bride's chin with his long, brown, bony fingers, "I've got the bird, yo see, and I wants the cage to put it in. I'm agwine to git the cage; and so jest you stay here quiet till I come back."

In her imperfect English, Gentle Katy managed to inquire how long he would be gone, and Jack assured her "it wouldn't be over a thousand years."

He finally took leave of her, in his rude way, and went about fifty miles to the eastward, where, partly for cash and partly on credit, he purchased a small shanty, and land enough to live on comfortably, and then returned for the purpose of removing his bird to the cage.

But judge of his anguish on finding that Katy was lost to him, perhaps forever. The young couple with whom she had made her home in the wilderness were almost frenzied with fear and tribulation. They told him, with wringing hands and tearful eyes, that Katy had the day before gone over to a little prairie grove to gather some flowers, and that shortly after, hearing some wild screams and horrible yells, they had looked out just in time to see her borne off by a party of mounted Indians.

At this direful intelligence Jack Hawksworth sunk down on the nearest seat, buried his face in his hands, and for a few minutes shook all over like a man with the ague. When he again looked up, his hands and lips were working convulsively, his dark, bronzed features were white and ghastly, large beads of perspiration were standing all over his face, and his small black eyes had a piercing, fiery, wicked expression. He staggered to his feet without saying a word, clutched his long rifle with a gripe that seemed to sink his fingers into the cold metal, and then went straight to the spot where his unfortunate wife had been seen in the power of a savage foe. For half an hour he walked to and fro over the ground, minutely examining the footprints of the different horses, and calculating their number; and then, falling upon the departing trail, he struck off at a long, steady Indian lope, and soon disappeared from sight of the excited couple who had come forth to watch him.

The trail led almost directly southward, and all the remainder of that day the old hunter pursued it at the same loping pace. To have seen him going over mile after mile of plains, hills, valleys, wood-belts and streams, at the same steady gait, without once pausing to take breath, or showing the least sign of fatigue, one might almost have fancied him an iron automaton, propelled by untiring machinery. When at length night fell upon him, and he could no longer see the hoof-prints he was following, he threw himself down upon the green bank of a running stream, ate a few mouthfuls from his wallet, took a long drink of the flowing water, stretched himself out on the ground, with one hand resting on his trusty rifle, and almost immediately went to sleep, though in that peculiar condition of mind and body, the result of long experience in scenes of danger, that the slightest unusual sound would be sure to wake him.

Six or seven hours was all the rest that Jack required; and the moon by that time being well up, and pouring down a silvery flood through a cloudless sky, he arose, took another drink, and resumed his course on the broad trail. This he followed at a slower pace till daylight once more made it clear before him, and then he hurried forward as on the day preceding.

The sun was perhaps two hours above the horizon, when he reached the place where the Indians had encamped on the night following the capture of his wife. Here he spent some half-an-hour in examining the different foot-prints; and when, among others, he found those of his pretty bird, and saw where she had passed the night, his agitation and excitement became painful, and he several times groaned out as one enduring great bodily suffering.

At length he set his teeth hard, with an unswerving determination, drew his hands slowly over his face, and outwardly became more composed. Then he commenced a broad circuit around the camp, to find the departing trail. In doing this, he discovered a point where three horses filed off from the main body; and suspecting these had been detached and sent off with the fair captive in a homeward direction, he at once resolved to follow this trail instead of the other.

"Ef I'm wrong," he muttered, "good-bye to little Kate for the present; but ef I'm right, and it's in one human nater to do it, I'll hev her back ag'in, and the scalps of them as tuk her!"

With this he again set forward in the manner described, and, with only now and then a brief rest, continued the same hurried pace till near sunset, when he came upon the previous night's camp of the three Indians, showing that thus far he had gained upon his enemies. With the wildest anxiety of hope and fear, he now made an eager search for the foot-prints of his little wife, and when at length he found them, where she had dismounted and been secured to a tree, thus proving that her life had so far been spared and he had taken the proper course, such contending emotions of joy and rage took possession of him—joy at the discovery and rage against her foes—that for a time he was like one demented.

Since branching off from the main body, the three warriors had kept a straight course, a little north of west; but on the third day Jack Hawksworth reached a spot, on an open plain, where they had made a halt, probably of short duration, and perhaps to discuss a change of route, and from which, to his surprise, he now found the trail led directly south, toward a range of hills that could barely be discerned in the blue distance. Knowing that among these hills was a rare spring of medicinal water, which the Indians not unfrequently visited, it occurred to him that the present party had gone thither, and might perhaps make a halt long enough for him to come up with them. This idea afforded him fresh hope, and raised his spirits materially as he started onward again.

When night again fell upon the scene, the hills were looming up in rugged lines before him, but still miles away. Knowing the exact location of the spring, and that it was so situated as to command a view of the broad plain in the direction of his approach—believing also that the Indians had gone directly thither, and might be there now, which would make it almost impossible for him to advance in daylight without being discovered—he resolved, weary as he was, to push on in the dark, and gain a safe position among the hills before morning, even should he not succeed in surprising his enemies while resting in supposed security.

We will not remain with him on that toilsome night-journey, which, connecting as it did, with all the fatigue he had previously undergone, required almost superhuman exertions to accomplish. It was life or death to him, he felt, however, and he strained every nerve and muscle to the last tension, and succeeded in reaching the base of the hills in such an exhausted condition, that he was obliged to throw himself down on the earth and rest for an hour, to recover strength enough to go through with what was yet before him. He had two miles yet to go to reach the spring; and when at last he slowly dragged his aching frame in sight of it, the late moon was already silvering the tops of the trees, and he knew that day was about breaking.

But now there came a thrill of joy to his heart, that sent new life throughout his drooping frame—for now it was he heard the whinny of a horse, only a few rods distant, and felt assured he had not made a fatal mistake in his calculations. Guided by the sound, and moving with the stealthy caution of a panther, he soon reached a grassy and beautiful plateau, where he saw the three animals he had so long followed, picketed within half pistol shot of him. The horses showed some fear at his advance, and more than once snuffed and snorted so loud that he fairly trembled lest their masters should come to learn the cause. He reached them, however, without discovery, and, in less than a minute, had cut every throat. As they floundered, groaned, fell and kicked, they made a noise that roused up the sleeping savages, and brought them upon the ground in frightened haste—but for this the old hunter was prepared. Throwing himself down behind one of the gasping animals, with his long rifle brought to bear upon the point from which the Indians were rapidly approaching, he waited till he saw a moving shadow between himself and the back-ground of the sky, and then, taking as good aim at this as the circumstances would permit, he pulled the trigger. With the sharp report the savage dropped, and his companions, close behind, uttered yells of dismay and terror. But their yells were not as loud and terrible as those of the old hunter, as he sprang to his feet, knife in hand, and bounded towards them; and probably supposing themselves assailed by numbers, they turned, with wild shrieks, and fled fast and far down the steep hills, and escaped in the darkness.

Having thus gained a complete victory, in less time than it has taken us to record the facts, the old hunter now began to shout the name of his wife; and at the third call he received an answer that sent the blood bounding with the wildest rapture through every vein. In another minute he had reached the side of his darling wife, and cut the cords that bound her; and as she sprung into his rough but manly arms, and clung wildly around his neck, he became so overpowered with his emotions, that he reeled to and fro, holding her in his embrace, and finally sunk down on the earth, and alternately wept, laughed, and shouted like a madman.

It is not necessary for us to dwell upon their long, wearisome, perilous journey homeward. Suffice it to say, that Jack Hawksworth put forth all his experience, sagacity and manly qualities, and brought his pretty little wife safely back among her friends, to their great wonder and delight, he himself becoming quite a lion among her countrymen for his brave exploit.

"Ye see," Jack used to say, in winding up the narration of his adventures—which he told so often, over a bottle of whiskey, that he occasionally repeated it in his dreams—"Ye see, when a big nob gits spliced, as I've hearn tell, they has what they calls thar wedding towr; and so, to be in fashion, me and Katy tuk ours amongst the Camanches, and I'm jest one old scalp the richer for't. Whoop!"

An honest New England farmer started, on a very cold day in winter, with his sled and oxen, into the forest, half a mile from home, for the purpose of chopping some wood. Having felled a tree, he drove the team alongside, and commenced chopping it up. By an unlucky hit he brought the bit of the axe across his foot, with a side-long stroke. The immense gash so alarmed him as to deprive him of all strength. He felt the warm blood filling his shoe. With great difficulty he succeeded in rolling himself on to the sled, and started the oxen for home. As he reached the door, he called eagerly for help. His terrified wife and daughter, with much effort, lifted him into the house, as he was wholly unable to help himself, saying his foot was nearly severed from his leg. He was carefully laid on the bed, groaning all the while very bitterly. His wife hastily prepared dressings, and removed the shoe and sock, expecting to see a desperate wound; when, lo! the skin was not even broken. Before going out in the morning, he wrapped his feet in red flannel, to protect them from the cold; the gash laid this open to view, and he thought it flesh and blood. His reason not correcting the mistake, all the pain and loss of power which attend a real wound followed. Thus man often suffers more from imaginary evils than from real ones.

"Whatever God has made, is perfect," said a Western preacher to his hearers.

"What do you think of me?" said a hunchback, rising and exhibiting his own deformity.

"Think of you!" replied the preacher; "why, that you are as perfect a hunchback as I ever saw in my life."

The winds and waters have myriad voices, and all of them are solemn.

Marrying in Russia.

Though Whit-Sunday may be considered as the great matrimonial fair, it is not to be supposed that marriages are not celebrated at all times and seasons, except during the fasts. Sometimes the mode of procedure has been very summary, as happened to one of our own countrymen. He was a merchant of great respectability, and was attached to a Russian lady. No impediment offered itself, except the one which prevents the union of people of different religions; and as a foreigner and a protestant, he met with much difficulty in obtaining permission. As he had a friend at Court who could gain the imperial ear, he was commissioned to apply to the fountain head. It was necessary to wait a seasonable opportunity—a good-humored moment which grants everything—to strike. The opportunity occurred, and it was in the afternoon.

"Your majesty," said the petitioner, "will permit me to inform you that one of our countrymen is in great distress."

"How?" replied his majesty; "an Englishman in distress? What is it? let me know. If I can remedy it, depend upon it; what help does he require?"

"No, your majesty, it is not that; but he wishes to marry a Russian, and the clergy will not celebrate his marriage."

"How so? Let him be married immediately (*seechas*). I will give an order instantly." And in five minutes the imperial signature permitted the nuptials to be celebrated.

Now it must be recollected that in Russia a permission of the sovereign is a *bona fide* order; and there is this advantage in despotic governments, that when a thing is to be done, it is done betimes. The imperial signature authorizes at 5 P.M. the marriage of Mr. A. and Miss B. At 6 P.M., this order gets to the hands of the proper authorities. It arrives at the first office, where it is registered; at 8 it gets to another; at 10 it may have passed the synod; at 11 it is in the hands of the police; and at midnight the police officers are trotting the streets to put it in execution and summon the parties themselves.

Mr. ——— was fast asleep. He had given up the case as hopeless; he must make the best of it: he was hugging his pillow—it was all he could do. A thundering rap at the door, and, before he recovers from his fright, an armed police is at his bedside, with a roll of paper in their hands. "His liver is turned to water."

As he was about to utter sundry exclamations of terror, he was stopped by the officer, who told him he had a warrant which must be executed immediately (*seechas*). Mr. ——— thought of putting on his clothes; and as he was sacrificing to the graces, the officer commenced reading.

Fancy a man roused from his slumbers in the middle of the night, trembling more from fear than cold, sitting upon the edge of the bed drawing on a stocking, "spinning slowly out the time," and about to hear, as he supposed, his exile warrant.

"By the grace of God: Autocrat of the Russias, &c., be it known——"

What was his surprise, then, to find that this sentence was a permit to be married! "What! now?" said Mr. ———, "at this time o' night?"

"Immediately," (*seechas*) said the officer. "It is ordered."

"Oh, if it is ordered, then I know the rest," said Mr. ———, and then hurried on his clothes, and accompanied the officer to the dwelling of his betrothed.

What were her feelings on the occasion, how the matter was broken to her, whether asleep or awake, who explained the necessity of immediate compliance—all these matters have not been revealed. Mr. ——— and Miss ——— accompanied the police officers to the church, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the middle of the night. The officers had done their duty; Mr. ——— did his, as he had obeyed orders; and all parties shook hands, went home, and went to bed again.

The system of advertising for wives does not exist in Russia, but they may be bought by private contract. The Russian Consul at Elsinore bought a Kamschatka woman. A common mode of procedure is to employ a dealer in this trade. She has a list of demoiselles *a marier*, of different ages, and of different values. Admiral ———'s aid de camp employed a middle dealer, who found a wife for him who had 70,000 rubles. They were married, and the money was paid by the lady's father, deducting the dealer's commission and 500 rubles for a piano-forte, which was the young lady's property, but which had not been stipulated for.

An old squire had started out early one morning, with his cradle on his shoulder, for the wheat field. Just as he had reached it, a clattering of hoofs caused him to turn round. Close beside him, on foaming horses, were a young man and woman with faces red as "peonies." Reining in their steeds, the man cried out:

"Be you the Squire I——?"

"I am."

"Wal, we've been up to your house, and your old woman told us you had gone down to this road, and said she thought we'd catch you if we tried hard. You see, squire, Sallie, here, and I want to get married, and we're in something of a hurry, 'cause we want to go to Syracuse, and get home afore night."

"Very well," said the old man; "turn back to the house; I'll be there soon."

"Couldn't you do it jist as well out here? You see we're in somethin' of a hurry."

"Yes, I suppose I can. Get off, and I'll make you one in less than no time."

"Won't it be jest as strong on horseback? You see, squire, we're in somethin' of a hurry"

"I reckon it will. Just hitch up to Sallie, and get hold of her hand."

The young man did so, and then and there, with his cradle on his shoulder, the stump of his pipe in one hand, his whetstone in the other, clad in homespun overalls and frock, the squire performed the ceremony.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

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

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

STEILACOOM, W. T., MONDAY, August 8, 1864.

OUR PLATFORM.

"The unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the Rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means."

Supreme Court Decisions.—We are indebted to the politeness of the Public Printer, T. F. McElroy, Esq., for a copy of the "Opinions of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory," just completed. It is a work of 256 pages, and embraces *all* of the decisions of the Supreme Court, from its organization to and including the term ending Jan. 29th, 1864. It supplies a want that has been much felt, especially by the bar. For the accommodation of such as desire copies, Mr. McElroy printed an extra number, which will be furnished to applicants at $8 each, in legal tenders.

Steamer Explosion.—From Capt. Berry, of the sloop *Narcissa*, we learn that on Monday last, a few minutes after her arrival at Utsalady, the boiler of the steamer *Mary Woodruff* exploded, badly scalding two Indians, and totally destroying the upper works of the steamer. Capt. Swan, her owner and master, was not on board at the time of the accident; but Mr. Cady, her engineer, who was acting also as master, had just stepped ashore when the explosion took place. The remains of the steamer are still at Utsalady.

Capt. Zenas Crosby, late of the firm of C. Crosby & Co., of Tumwater, W. T., died at La Paz, New Mexico, (whither he had gone for the restoration of his health) on the 28th of June last, aged 47 years and four months. His death is deeply deplored by a numerous circle of friends in this vicinity, by whom he was held in very high esteem. The Masonic Lodge of Olympia, of which Order he was a much respected member, on learning his decease, passed a series of resolutions of respect. His demise creates a void that will long be felt.

Pardoned.—In compliance with the prayer of a large majority of the people of Kitsap county, added to that of the citizens of Seattle, nearly all of whom, we are informed, signed the petition, Gov. Pickering last week granted a pardon in the case of Pierre St. Louis, to whom we alluded in our last issue. The fine and costs imposed were also remitted, we understand; thus atoning as far as possible for a punishment now considered unjustly inflicted.

In Service.—Col. J. Steinberger, late commander of the Washington Territory Volunteers, has been reinstated in his military rank, and assigned to the command of a cavalry regiment now in active service. He will doubtless soon have an opportunity of *proving* his loyalty, if he has not already done so, in a manner to satisfy the most incredulous.

Slavery.—The first negro slaves brought to America were landed from a Dutch man-of-war, in the year 1620. The first American vessel fitted out for the slave trade sailed from Boston for the coast of Guinea in 1645. It is hoped that the institution of slavery will be known no more forever in America when peace is again restored.

Dead.—We regret to learn that Mr. Blackshear, who left this county some months since for California, for the benefit of his health, died soon after his arrival in that State. The deceased was very favorably known in this county, and the intelligence of his death will be received with grief by our citizens.

Church Dedication.—The new Presbyterian Church in Steilacoom, erected under the auspices of Rev. G. W. Sloan, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 14th inst. The services will commence at 11 o'clock A.M. A general attendance of the public is invited.

Pictorials, etc.—We are again indebted to the most indefatigable of news dealers, John Stratman, for a bundle of pictorials, magazines, etc. There is nothing in the literary and stationery line that cannot be obtained at Stratman's.

Scranton not Dead.—The reported death of John H. Scranton was premature. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated 26th ult., says that he was then alive and well. He was met in that city on the above day by the person forwarding the dispatch.

Phrenological Journal.—No. 1 of Vol. 40 of this excellent journal comes to us improved in form and appearance. It contains a large amount of valuable instructive and entertaining matter, and is decidedly the cheapest periodical we know of. It is published monthly, by S. R. Wells, New York city, at $2 per annum.

THREATENED NORTHERN REBELLION.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of July 28th publishes an account of a conspiracy to establish a Northwestern Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy is known as the Order of American Knights. The real object of the conspirators is to defeat the efforts of the Government to crush the rebellion, and to overthrow the Government. They profess different purposes in different States: in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, they proclaim the war policy; while in the West they clamor for peace.

The Order is of Southern origin; being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Sterling Price is to be supreme commander. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made supreme commander of the northern section. The conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion.

Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally devoted to furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some leading men North, soon after his return from Canada, and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of those who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government; among them H. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio; Kibben, of St. Louis, and Forey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The results of the conference were well known to the Government. About the 1st of January, Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges in the loyal States, in which he called on the members to renew their pledges He says the time is approaching to test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper. A meeting of Grand Commanders was to be held in different States. One was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft. No definite plan was resolved upon. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same Commanders had an interview with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada West, early in April, for general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMasters of New York, Chas. L. Hunt of St. Louis, and LaFayette Devlin of Indiana. It was proposed at this meeting that Vallandigham should represent the district of Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and proclaim the doctrines of the Order. Pierce pronounces the existing Administration and the Government power a usurpation, which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary, in the inauguration of rebellion North, in which he was supported by the Order.

Each Grand Commander was to have an armed body guard at the Convention, for the defence of Vallandigham. This, it is thought, will precipitate the people into an armed conflict, which would be a signal to the members of the Order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill and capture the naval and military officers, seize all the arsenals and public property of all kinds, and pronounce the Government overthrown.

The reason for Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was that in his absence he would be defeated as delegate to Chicago, and only by his presence could his election be secured. The numerical strength of the Order is said to exceed 500,000, of whom 150,000 are armed. The Order in New York are called McClellan minute men, and number 200,000. The Grand Commander is Chas. L. Hunt, in place of H. Lucas, who was for many years Belgian Consul in St. Louis. A large list of names of members of the Order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be published.

Fires in the Woods.—For some weeks past, large fires have prevailed in all directions north and west of Steilacoom, extending over considerable tracts of country. At times not only the waters of the Sound, but all of the country beyond, has been enveloped in a dense smoke, as impenetrable as the heaviest fog. The Indians purposely start these fires, which are sometimes destructive of much valuable timber, to promote the growth of berries in future seasons. A large portion of their subsistence is derived from this source; hence their object in kindling these fires.

New Method of Shipbuilding.—On the East River, N. Y., a lighter is being built which will not contain a single particle of metallic fastening. The frame work of the vessel consists of one plank diagonally placed and bent to run from bulwark to bulwark in a single piece. These are held in place by compressed locust treenails, thus doing away with the spike and copper nails ordinarily used, and which rapidly corrode and rust. She is warranted to do three times the usual service of that kind of craft.

Washington, July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence states that Kelly has occupied Martinsburg. There has been no heavy fighting during the past four days. There is no information of the rebels crossing into Maryland. Skirmishing is reported at Sheppardstown.

The late expedition under Foster created a great scare at Savannah; rams were ordered down to the obstructions in the river, and General Johnson sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah to protect it.

The *Tribune's* special says Grant's reply to the telegram sent him by the President as to whether a considerable body of rebel troops had left the front to reinforce Early and Breckinridge, said that the rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and does not believe that any considerable force has left for the valley.

No news has been received here from the upper Potomac.

The fords of the Susquehannah are to be fortified; engineers were sent to Harrisburg to-day for that purpose.

Baltimore, July 28.—A dispatch from Frederick says that all is quiet. News from the front is favorable. We still hold Harper's Ferry. There is some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Railroad in consequence of apprehensions of a raid.

Capt. Berry, of the sloop *Narcisso*, has our thanks for polite attentions.

PEACE OVERTURES.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says an interview has taken place between Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb, who claim to be commissioners from the rebel government to seek terms of peace, with Mr. Greeley, who is authorized by Mr. Lincoln to act in the matter. The commissioners propose the restoration of the Union upon this basis:

1st. All negroes which have been actually freed by war to be secured in such freedom.

2d. All negroes who are at present held as slaves to remain so.

3. The war debt of both sides to be paid by the United States.

4th. State rights to be recognized in the reconstruction of the Union.

These propositions were laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:

A full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity and the abandonment of slavery in all the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property and rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for consideration.

The *Herald's* Niagara Falls dispatch says that Greeley, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, had an interview with George Sanders and others claiming to be commissioners from the rebel government, who wanted an interview with the authorities at Washington. After receiving the terms upon which such visit might be made, they were accepted.

A Washington special says: Col. Jacquez, of the 30th Illinois Volunteers, and Edmund Kirk, by permission of the President, recently visited Jeff. Davis at Richmond, and had an interview with him on the state of the country. The dispatch says they were kindly treated, but of course nothing of the results of the interview has been divulged.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says Jacques and Edmund Kirk visited Richmond and say that it is materially understood that the object was the restoration of peace. Col. Jacques proposed a year ago to go to Richmond, and gained permission to pass our lines, but got no further than Petersburg. He reports that our prisoners are now comfortably cared for.

Buffalo, July 21.—A correspondence between Holcomb and Greeley, at Niagara Falls, has been furnished for publication. The first letter from them to Greeley asked for protection from the President or Secretary of War, in order that they may visit Washington. Greeley replied under date of 17th, as follows:

Gentlemen—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace, and that you desire to visit Washington in fulfillment of your mission. If my information be substantially correct, I am authorized by the President to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and will accompany you at your earliest convenience.

These facts being materially different from that understood to exist, Greeley thought it advisable to refer to the President, soliciting fresh instructions, which were furnished from the Executive Mansion July 18, 1864, as follows:

"Any proposition embracing a restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, which comes by and with the authority that control the army now at war against the United States, will be received by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) A. Lincoln.

They reply as follows, under date of the 18th of July:

"Though the safe conduct of the President has been tendered us, we regret to say that, under misapprehension of facts, we have not been accredited to him from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

We are, however, in the continental employ of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on the subject, and we need to be authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington with a view of hastening the consummation so much desired, and a termination at the earliest possible moment of the calamities of war."

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Philadelphia, July 28th.—A gentleman from Baltimore reports perfect ignorance there in relation to military movements. The city is quiet, but intense anxiety is felt. The suppression of news has caused the most improbable rumors. Among other things, the public officers are preparing to remove all valuables from the city.

New York, July 28.—A correspondent with Butler says: The rebels on Thursday night attacked the 11th Marines, holding Strawberry Plains, and the regiment fell back before the assault and retired to Foster's headquarters. On Friday Foster sent the same regiment to retake their old position, which they did. During the night reinforcements were sent out to hold the place immediately. The position is of importance to the rebels.

The *Herald's* special says it is reported that Hunter requests to be relieved of his command. Cook, who had just been appointed a Brevet Major General, succeeds him.

Special dispatches say that Grant is still in front of Petersburg.

Washington, July 27th.—Grant is clearing out the camp hospitals and sending the sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived to-day; among them several officers.

Nashville, July 27.—We have had two battles in front of Atlanta, and have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's two best corps.

During Rosseau's raid he captured and paroled 200 rebels; captured 800 horses and mules, and the same number of contrabands, destroyed 31 miles of railroad, as well as a great quantity of stores, besides burning 3 rairoad depots on the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad.

Louisville, July 28.—Maj. Kelley, from the front on Monday night, reports that after the battle by the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, our men buried 30(of the rebel dead, and had captured 1000 sound prisoners, 100 seriously wounded, 11 stand of colors, and 33 officers. Sherman does not desire to occupy Atlanta. In two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Bermuda Hundred, July 29.—An important movement is in progress from here this morning. While our troops were crossing James River on two pontoon bridges, the rebels suddenly attacked them. An engagement ensued, and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements, and attacked the rebel works, carrying them and capturing two guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing. Very few deserters are coming into our lines now.

Advices from the army of the Potomac show that Grant secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred, on the 27th, which gives him a good base of supplies only eleven miles from Richmond.

An army of the Potomac letter, dated yesterday, says the arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy, and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force consisting of Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps and Wilcox's division of Hill's corps was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg, and sent down to check the movement. To counteract this, the Second Corps was detached, and sent across the James. At six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, our advance met the enemy's skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones's Neck, with their battery in position. A long line of skirmishers was thrown out, and soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were hotly engaged while a brigade of the first division moved around to the left of the enemy's line, and, getting on their flank, charged and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing four guns and a quantity of small arms. The enemy fell back on their reserves, who occupied a strong work built two years ago. Our troops followed, taking position on their front and flanks. Our loss is very slight. Gen. Grant rode to the front in the afternoon, viewed the enemy's position, and seemed to be well pleased with the morning's work.

Washington, July 28.—Advices were received at the War Department of the safety of Gen. Averill, who is now at Hagerstown slightly wounded.

Advices from Baltimore show that Gen. Crook, in his retreat from Winchester, lost about 1000 men and a few guns.

Gen. Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel force is now reported at 20,000 under Hill, Early having left on account of his wounds.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of all the troops on the Upper Potomac, now marching against the rebels, and has re-occupied Martinsburg.

New York, July 29.—The *World's* dispatch states the Government is advised that skirmishing has occurred at Sheppardstown and Falling Waters, the enemy only reconnoitering before attempting to cross.

A few of Mosby's gang crossed at Edward's Ferry. These report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early, and that his numbers are 50,000.

The banks at Frederick City are closed, citizens are leaving, and the Government stores are being removed.

Frederick City, July 28.—The latest news from the enemy is of such a character as is not calculated to excite apprehension. The enemy has fallen back from the river and ceased their efforts of a threatening nature. Preparations are ample for the reception of any force they are likely to bring across.

Harrisburg, July 29.—The rebels crossed and recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, and again crossed yesterday and last evening. A force is said to be crossing at Hancock.

New York, July 29.—The *Times'* Washington special says that the War Department had advices of a considerable engagement on the north bank of James river on the 26th, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including four cannon.

The Palmetto *Herald*, of the 21st, says that Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from batteries and the fleet. The firing is very slow but accurate, and serious damage has resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is still kept up with vigor.

St. Louis, July 29.—The statements in the St. Louis *Democrat* concerning the conspiracy, are based on very voluminous evidence taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Missouri Department

Gen. Rosecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers for the protection of the State against guerillas and invasion.

Gov. Hall, in the same connection, has issued a proclamation, stating that the emergency is great, and urges the people to fill up these regiments at once.

Harrisburg, July 30.—A large rebel cavalry, artillery, and infantry force entered Chambersburg this morning. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling the people to arms. The wires are all cut between Chambersburg and Cumberland.

A large public meeting was held here to-day, and people are enrolling rapidly.

A gentleman who left Chambersburg this morning furnishes the following facts: The people of the town received information yesterday of the rebel advance. Merchants and business men immediately commenced packing their goods, and before 10 o'clock last evening most of them were sent beyond the reach of the rebels. At 3 this morning the rebels advanced with a force of 8000 mounted infantry and reached the town and encamped on the Fair Grounds.

This force was met near Mercersburg by a small force from Carlisle, who opposed their advance stubbornly, but were forced to withdraw.

Washington, July 30.—No uneasiness is felt by Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania. Preparations are being made to send troops there, which, combined with the militia of the State, will be amply sufficient to punish the rebels.

Philadelphia, July 30: 11 P.M.—Dispatches from Harrisburg state that Averill had driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and was following them westward to London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3000 citizens were prisoners. Breckinridge was making a raid towards Wheeling, with the intention of returning by the way of Kenawha valley. Prisoners state that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes a raid in the mountains and Early holds the Shenandoah Valley.

Army of the Potomac, July 30.—The great event, long expected, namely, the explosion of the rebel fort immediately in front of the 9th Army Corps, came off at half-past four this morning. Picket firing had been kept up all night, and, in fact, at the time the match was applied to the mine, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides. An immense column of dust was thrown up three hundred feet into the air. The fort, which mounted 16 guns, was reduced to a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion, our artillery opened with one simultaneous, continuous roar, along the entire line. The 9th Corps then charged the rebels, driving them before them to their second line of intrenchments, and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt badly bruised. Prisoners state that only about a dozen remain of their regiment. By 10 o'clock we had captured two other earthworks.

As soon as the explosion of the mine occurred, 120 guns opened fire, while musketry played in continuous fire along the front of the 9th and part of the 15th Corps. Prisoners say they were completely surprised; those in front being mostly asleep at the time. One prisoner says they had been busy mining under our works, and in two days more would have been ready to blow them up.

Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the rebel works, with a large number of prisoners. Our loss in the charge was severe, as the men had to cross an open field to reach the rebel position. The troops engaged were the 9th Corps, supported by the 18th; the 2d and 5th being in reserve. The firing is still going on with great fury, and Grant, Meade and all the corps Generals are at the front watching its progress.

The *Tribune'* special says Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right is thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to throw his whole force upon either side of the river within a very few hours, compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force as well as Petersburg.

Prisoners state that when it was discovered that the 2d Corps were on the north side of James river, the enemy immediately commenced pushing reinforcements from Petersburg to Richmond.

Lee was completely taken by surprise, and obliged to use the utmost dispatch in forwarding reinforcements to these points.

All the roads between James river and White Oak Swamp are strongly defended. Last evening Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important position on the Central road.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads.

During the engagement, the gunboat *Mendota* did good service.

A Nashville dispatch of the 29th says: Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday to accomplish important operations looking to the early investment of Atlanta. The enemy attempted to thwart the movement by attacking the 15th corps, but they were badly repulsed. During the contest we took several regimental flags.

Gen. Bragg went to Atlanta to attend the council of war held for the purpose of consulting as to the holding of Atlanta at all hazards. Johnson replied, to do so would require the sacrifice of the whole army, to which he would not consent; therefore he resigned. The command was then tendered to Hardee, who refused to accept it on any terms. It was then given to Hood on condition that he would defend the city to the last. The rebels have very strong works, and possibly may keep us at bay a few days longer.

Nashville, July 30.—Another battle occurred at Atlanta on the 28th. Our loss was less than 600, while that of the rebels was estimated by Gen. Howard at 5000. We buried 642 dead rebels; a number of others were left unburied. The rebel Generals Lower, Stewart and Long were severely wounded. Everything is progressing favorably; the army being in good condition and spirits.

Chambersburg, July 31.—On Saturday morning five hundred rebels under McCausland entered Chambersburg and demanded a half million of dollars from the citizens. If not complied with, they threatened to burn the town. The requisition was in writing and signed by Gen. Early. It is now an established fact that the demand was a pretext to cover the purpose of the marauders, which was fixed before reaching the town, to burn it without giving any time to remove private property. Scarcely time enough was given for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the town in nearly fifty places. Two-thirds of the city is consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty.

Harrisburg, July 31.—The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed from Chambersburg added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels; and when thus inspired, the order was given to fire the Court House. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings. A party of soldiers sacked several drug and chemical stores, made turpentine balls, and throwing them in all directions, set fire to various parts of the city. The flames soon communicated in one general conflagration and the scene became appalling; the roaring flames, the screams of the women and children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless for protection, formed an indescribable scene. One hundred and fifty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The rebels remained long enough to see the flames get under proper headway, when, the alarm being given that Averill was advancing with considerable force, they left.

No intelligence has been received at Harrisburg concerning the effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland severely.

A train of commissary stores left here to-day to relieve the present wants of the people at Chambersburg, who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

Washington, July 31.—On Friday afternoon Grant ordered the wagon train of the 6th corps to be drawn over James river at James Ford. This is the place where the 2d corps crossed two days previous to Deep Bottom, where they had a battle with the enemy.

Sheridan, with a large force of cavalry, was operating yesterday around the rebel right, and important results are anticipated from his movement.

New York, Aug. 1.—The morning papers have nothing later from Petersburg than contained in our dispatches yesterday.

About one hundred prisoners have been brought to Burnside's headquarters.

The cannonading is still very heavy, the rebels holding the position obstinately.

Our infantry have received orders to advance immediately.

Baltimore, August 1.—A letter from Fortress Monroe says: Later advices from the front show that we are unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and the works taken by our troops were recaptured by the enemy. We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was from 4,000 to 5,000.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that strong efforts are being made by Republican politicians to induce the Administration to give McClellan command of the defences of Washington. Henry J. Raymond is here to urge the matter on the President.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of the Puyallup Navigation Company of Pierce County are notified to meet at the Franklin Post Office, in Puyallup Valley, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing the officers of said Company, and transacting other necessary business.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. STEWART, Clerk.
Franklin, Puyallup Valley, Aug. 1st, 1864. 31:8

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife (late Mary Gerlock) has left my bed and board, the public is hereby cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. Parties crediting her with money or goods of any description will do so at their own risk, and on her responsibility alone.
ROBERT THOMPSON.
Steilacoom, August 1st, 1864.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

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

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

THIS BANK IS OPEN FOR THE transaction of a general Banking business. Will receive Deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange, by Telegraph or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
San Francisco, July 5, 1864. 31:4

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK,
(PAID UP IN GOLD COIN)
$2,000,000!
WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO
$5,000,000!

STOCKHOLDERS:
San Francisco:

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

WM. ALVORD.
Portland, Oregon:
JACOB KAMM.

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

Correspondents in New York—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street.
Correspondents in London—BANK OF LONDON.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES:

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

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

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SEATTLE,
KING COUNTY, W. T.
M. R. MADDOCK, JOHN S. CONDON, AMOS BROWN, } Proprietors.

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

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

PACIFIC HOTEL
AND
RESTAURANT,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted, where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds, and well-ventilated rooms.
☞ Call and witness the truth of the above.
REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietor.
15tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Coughs and Colds.

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.
Agents for California,
29:4 REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelly, of the city of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm names of EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864; Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.
The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.
Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.
EUGENE KELLY.
(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney)
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 15, 1864.

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

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 15, 1864. 29:4

THE NEW STYLE
"HOWE" DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE!
From which ALL OTHERS derive their Vitality!
ESTABLISHED IN 1845;
Improved from time to time, and fully Perfected in 1862!

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

Letter A, for family use, price.................. $60
Letter A, pearl finish, with cover, price.......... 75
Letter B, for Family, Dress Makers, or Tailors' use, price.............. 65
Letter C, for heavy manufacturing, Upholstering, Carriage Trimming and Harness makers. To this machine, especially, the attention of Manufacturers is solicited. Price 85
Letter D, Light Cylinder, price.................. 115
Letter E, Heavy Cylinder, price.................. 140
Unequaled for Boot and Shoe work.
Genuine New England Machines,
(Formerly sold at $35) price........................ 15
We guarantee all of our Machines.
PURCHASE ONLY of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.
DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,
29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE between Olympia and Steilacoom City, W. T., Tri-weekly line. Leaves Olympia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A.M.; leaves Steilacoom every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A.M.
6 1:tf J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The commodious and fast-sailing schooner
FLYING MIST,
120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,
is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.
The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kind of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.
For Charter, Freight or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 5 42:1y

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The new and fast-sailing Sloop
LETITIA,
Captain J. P. ADAMS.
Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound and Vancouver's Island.
The LETITIA is well adapted to carrying Lumber, Live Stock, and Country Produce, for which trade she was built. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight and Passengers will be taken at the most reasonable rates.
For Charter, Freight or Passage, apply to H. G. WILLIAMSON, at Steilacoom, or to the
14tf CAPTAIN, on board.

UNION CLOTHING
STORE,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public in general that they have removed their place of business to the old stand of
BALCH & WEBBER,
where they have on hand a well-selected stock of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glassware,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES,
COAL AND FISH OIL,
TABLE AND STOCK SALT,
Cordage, Axes, Nails, Washboards, Brooms, Wash-Tubs, &c., &c., &c.
Which we offer for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash or country produce. 48-tf

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, Jr.
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
6-1tf Tum Water, W. T.

E. S. FOWLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO.
Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-25tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:3y

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1:3y

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
MONDAY, August 8, 1864.

EASTERN INTELLIGENCE

Harrisburg, July 20.—Dispatches received here last night indicate that our forces continue in pursuit of the rebels who recently ravaged Maryland, and that they recaptured a large amount of plunder. Gen. Crook on Monday last overtook a portion of the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp engagement took place The rebels fought with desperation, but Crook succeeded in whipping them thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain, stock, and also took a number of prisoners. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 20.—Gen. Fisk, commanding the district of Northern Missouri, issued an appeal for 5,000 men, each with horses, and such arms and ammunition as they may have, to rally for protection of life, property and the extermination of bush-whackers generally in Northwestern Missouri. He says the emergency is so great that he can't wait until the details are made by the State authority, or until United States troops are transferred from other districts. That loyal citizens are being murdered, their property given to tories; houseless widows and orphans are fleeing to military posts; harvests are going to waste, and hundreds of Unionists are daily pleading at his headquarters for protection, which he is unable to give in consequence of the limited force under his command. Camps for rendezvous for this purpose have been established at St. Joseph and Chillicothe.

Fulton, Hilton Head, 17th.—Rebel officers have been placed in public buildings on Cumming's Point, Charleston being previously shelled. Sumter has been subjected to very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition. Refugees report that Union prisoners in Charleston are treated inhumanly.

Kansas City, July 22d.—A detachment of the 2d Colorado, under Capt. Moses, while scouting near Fredericksburg, Clay county, came upon about 300 bushwhackers. The rebel advance wore federal uniforms, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men. Their whole force immediately charged upon our forces, and a bloody fight ensued. Our men were finally forced to retire.

Rebel loss, 16 killed and 21 wounded. Our loss 6 killed and 4 wounded.

Maj. Richards, with 280 men, pursued the guerrillas, when they scattered in small bands to the brush.

Washington, June 21.—The *Republican* says that the Government has received a dispatch from Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought from behind earthworks.

A Headquarter's dispatch of the 18th says: Deserters report that the rebels intended to make an attack the day before, but from some cause it was deferred. Deserters are continually coming into our lines singly and in couples, and tell direful stories.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that only a few straggling rebels are on this side of the Rappahannock. The rebel force succeeded in reaching Staunton with the greater part of their plunder.

Dispatches from Averill, dated near Winchester, says Breckinridge divided his force at Barryville last night, sending Early to Winchester, taking one other division toward Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding 300 officers and men—captured 4 cannon and several hundred small arms. About 200 prisoners were taken. Gen. Tilly was severely wounded. Rebel loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners report their force to have been 5,000.

Reports of Stanton's resignation are more prevalent, but are probably false.

Louisville, July 22d.—Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says that Atlanta was taken by our forces on the 18th, thus cutting off all communication with South Carolina except by way of Macon. Deserters come into our lines in great numbers since crossing the Chattahoochie.

Washington, July 22.—Dispatches received by the Government this afternoon announce that the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has been superseded by Gen. J. B. Hood, of Texas, and a battle has since taken place between the opposing armies, in which the rebels were defeated. A dispatch has been received dated Atlanta, but no official announcement of the occupation of that place by our forces has as yet come to hand.

Louisville, July 22.—To-day's Nashville *Union* says: A telegram from Gen. Sherman says the enemy fiercely attacked Gen. Thomas on Wednesday, 20th, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled. The *Union* adds that the armies are now on level ground and the fighting more equal.

An instalment of fifty rebel women from Georgia arrived here to-night. Three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville to be forwarded here and sent out of the limits of the Northern States.

New York, July 23.—The *Herald's* Nashville dispatch says: Gen. Rousseau left Decatur on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 20,000 well mounted men, 1000 of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route taken is one that has never been followed during the war, but must be identical with the track pursued by Jackson in the Creek Indian war

Richmond papers of the 20th say: We have the first report of Rousseau's work. Dispatches from Atlanta to the 18th say telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night. The interruption is supposed to be caused by a portion of cavalry reported at Talledega, on the 16th. No trains to-day from West Point.

A Nashville telegram says: The success of Sherman's move resulted in the eastern and southern communications with Atlanta being interrupted. This leads to the belief that the rebels have been foiled in their attempt to escape Our operations at that place have been narrowed to a siege. A large cavalry force some time since left the army at different points, and have doubtless cut the Macon and Columbus railroad in such a manner that if the enemy leave the city to go south, they will fail

Cairo, July 23.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 20th published a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieut. Allen, from Forrest's command, who deserted. He made oath that Gen. S. D. Lee commands Polk's old department; that Richardson has been superseded by Neely, he having been charged with making two millions out of the conscript business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is now living in Western Tennessee.

Allen confirms the reported wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The rebels lost 1500 men in the fight at Guntown, with Gen. Sturgis. The most of this loss is attributed to the desperate fighting of the negro troops. Nearly all their victims were shot through the head or breast.

Allen knew nothing of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says the rebel soldiers are ignorant of it.

Southern people think if Lee and Johnson are beaten, the Confederacy will fall. Little confidence is felt in the Confederacy by the people, who are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure to which they are compelled to submit.

Forrest got 3000 men by his conscription in Kentucky.

Bath, Me., July 21.—A fire has been raging on the south side of the city since Saturday, 16th. Hundreds of acres have been burned over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened. The fire worked its way up to the very edge of the city, but is now extinguished. It has burned over a tract of 6000 acres, extending six miles in length by three in breadth. The loss of property is very heavy, and will reach many hundred thousands.

New York, July 22.—A special dispatch says the public debt on the 19th was $1,796,203,367, against $1,790,033,669 last year.

Fort Leavenworth, July 22.—Col. Ford telegraphs from Liberty that the people in the country north and east of that place have joined Thornton, and his forces are rapidly increasing. Ford's force is too small to effect much, and he asks for reinforcements. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City for the arming of loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

Later dispatches from Col. Ford say: Thornton, with 2000, moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad. Ford left Liberty this morning in pursuit.

Gen Curtis has several armed boats patroling the Missouri to prevent the rebels crossing. Rickler and Banks are reported to have one thousand men in southwest Missouri, threatening our communications with Fort Scott and the southwest. It is believed that 5000 of Price's men are in Missouri. If they are joined by Thornton's guerrillas and the Paw Paws, they will make a formidable force. A portion of our State militia have been called out, and troops in this department will be concentrated for co-operation.

Chicago, July 23.—The following additional particulars regarding Gen. Smith's expedition have been received:

It consisted of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops and a division of cavalry. He left La Grange on the 5th, proceeding in a southwesterly direction. On its advance the cavalry encountered a body of rebels seven miles north of Ripley. A brief skirmish ensued, resulting in the rebels being driven back three and a half miles, with small loss. At this point they took a strong position on a high bluff, whence they were dislodged after an hour's fighting. Here the cavalry encamped, awaiting the arrival of the infantry. On the morning of the 8th, the whole force entered Ripley and then moved toward New Albany. The 3d Iowa cavalry were sent on a reconnoissance to the Tallahatchie, where they met a large force of rebels occupying a strong position. A skirmish ensued and the rebels fell back. On the morning of the 11th the expedition crossed the Tallahatchie and arrived before Pontiac, which place they entered after an hour's fighting—the rebels being driven in every direction, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. Forrest, who was all this time at Brashear's Cross-roads, expecting to meet the expedition there, finding himself misled, moved rapidly towards Okalona, where he threw his forces out six miles west of Prairie Mount, taking a commanding position in that chain of hills.

On the 13th, the expedition, instead of moving towards Okalona as Forrest expected, marched in the direction of Tupelo. Forrest left his position also, and moved for Tupelo. Smith arriving first, obtained a choice position, when a terrible battle occurred. The rebels suffered severely at the hands of our cavalry and negro troops. Fifteen hundred rebels fell into our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on our works and were disastrously repulsed. On the 15th another battle occurred, the enemy assaulting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disastrous repulse.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed at a respectful distance by Buford.

From the night of the 15th to the 16th, the expedition was obliged to subsist by foraging, supplies being entirely exhausted.

On the 30th, the expedition reached La Grange with the loss of 500 killed, wounded and missing.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners were brought in on several occasions. The rebel dead were buried by our men.

Gen. Grierson, commanding our cavalry, says the rebel loss is not less than 4,000. Rebel dispatches captured admit a loss of 2,400.

Washington, July 23.—The *Republican* says that Grant received dispaches to-day from the operator at Chattanooga, which read as follows:

Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems we have possession of a part of the city and the enemy hold the rest.

The same dispatch has the following concerning the battle of Wednesday:

Sherman states that after the battle that day, Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, buried 200 rebels in his front, and a large number of the wounded were captured on the field.

Gen. Hooker, commanding the 20th corps, advancing his line on Wednesday, met the enemy in the open road, when a desperate battle ensued, lasting several hours. The enemy was thoroughly whipped, and driven from the field. After the battle, Hooker reported that he had buried 400 dead, and that 4000 wounded rebels lay in his front.

New York, July 23.—The *Post's* special says a part of Moseby's Cavalry, 200 or 300, entered West Maryland. It is not known whether there are any more behind.

The *Post's* special says Sherman has taken 4000 prisoners. Our loss 1500.

New York, July 27.—A Baltimore correspondent says: No apprehension is entertained of another rebel demonstration towards Washington or Baltimore.

Gen. Crook says the rebel force which attacked him near Winchester, on Sunday, was greatly superior to his. It showed a front of four miles, overlapping him on both sides, and could have easily annihilated him, had he not retreated.

Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The Baltimore *American* of to-day says there is no confirmation of the report that the rebels had re-entered Martinsburg by way of Sharpsburg and Sheppardstown. It is hardly possible that Early could have come from that direction, as he must be aware that he will encounter some different troops from the broken down columns of Hunter's command.

The *Commercial* says that a gentleman from Frederick City reports much excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. The Government stores and inhabitants were all preparing to leave. The enemy are known to be south of Pea Ridge, and it was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Nothing of a definite character concerning the rebel movements in the Shenandoah valley has been received. It was positively known, however, that serious battles occurred on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Union troops were overpowered, and compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

Supplies were being removed from the former place, across the Potomac.

Our forces held Harper's Ferry on Tuesday night.

No rebels had been seen in Maryland.

The report that Hill's corps had joined the rebel forces, was not confirmed.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The War Department says the raid is a humbug.

Later reports assert that we have re-occupied Martinsburg.

Gen. Wallace has issued an order for the immediate enrollment of all the able-bodied colored men in Baltimore, and directs them to be forthwith organized into companies; said troops to constitute the special military forces of the city.

The Loyal Leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting military organization.

Orders are in force restricting the press from publishing anything relative to rebel movements.

The rebel raid appears to be dwindling to a comparatively small effort. It is understood to be a portion of the late invaders. The general opinion is that the affair will soon blow over when our forces *en route* arrive at the scene of action. It is certain that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac, and it is believed the evacuation of Martinsburg was unnecessary.

OFFICIAL.

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

An Act to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every ship or vessel built within the United States, or that may be owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, on or after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be measured and registered in the manner hereinafter provided; also every ship or vessel that is now owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States shall be remeasured and reregistered upon her arrival after said day at a port of entry in the United States, and prior to her departure therefrom, in the same manner as hereinafter described: *Provided,* That any ship or vessel built within the United States after the passage of this act may be measured and registered in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the register of every vessel shall express her length and breadth, together with her depth, and the height under the third or spar deck, which shall be ascertained in the following manner: The tonnage deck, in vessels having three or more decks to the hull, shall be the second deck from below; in all other cases the upper deck of the hull is to be the tonnage deck. The length from the forepart of the outer planking, on the side of the stem, to the afterpart of the main sternpost of screw steamers, and to the afterpart of the rudderpost of all other vessels measured on the top of the tonnage deck, shall be accounted the vessel's length. The breadth of the broadest part on the outside of the vessel shall be accounted the vessel's breadth of beam. A measure from the under side of tonnage deck plank, amidships, to the ceiling of the hold, (average thickness) shall be accounted the depth of hold. If the vessel has a third deck, then the height from the top of the tonnage-deck plank to the under side of the upper deck plank shall be accounted as the height under the spar deck. All measurement to be taken in feet and fractions of feet; and all fractions of feet shall be expressed in decimals.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the register tonnage of a vessel shall be her entire internal cubical capacity in tons of one hundred cubic feet each, to be ascertained as follows: Measure the length of the vessel in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage deck, from the inside of the inner plank, (average thickness) at the side of the stem to the inside of the plank on the stern timbers, (average thickness) deducting from this length what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of the deck, and what is due to the rake of the stern-timber in the thickness of the deck, and also what is due to the rake of the stern-timber in one-third of the round of the beam; divide the length so taken into the number of equal parts required by the following table, according to the class in such table to which the vessel belongs:

TABLE OF CLASSES.

Class 1.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is fifty feet or under, into six equal parts.

Class 2.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above fifty feet, and not exceeding one hundred feet long, into eight equal parts.

Class 3.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above one hundred feet long, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet long, into ten equal parts.

Class 4.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above one hundred and fifty feet, and not exceeding two hundred feet long, into twelve equal parts.

Class 5.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above two hundred feet, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet long, into fourteen equal parts.

Class 6.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above two hundred and fifty feet long, into sixteen equal parts.

Then, the hold being sufficiently cleared to admit of the required depths and breadths being properly taken, find the transverse area of such vessel at each point of division of the length as follows:

Measure the depth at each point of division from a point at a distance of one third of the round of the beam below such deck, or, in case of a break, below a line stretched in continuation thereof, to the upper side of the floor timber, at the inside of the limber strake, after deducting the average thickness of the ceiling, which is between the bilge planks and limber strake; then, if the depth at the midship division of the length do not exceed sixteen feet, divide each depth into four equal parts; then measure the inside horizontal breadth, at each of the three points of division, and also at the upper and lower points of the depth, extending each measurement to the average thickness of that part of the ceiling which is between the points of measurement; number these breadths from above, (numbering the upper breadth one, and so on down to the lowest breadth); multiply the second and fourth by four, and the third by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the last, or fifth; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area; but if the midship depth exceed sixteen feet, divide each depth into six equal parts, instead of four, and measure, as before directed, the horizontal breadths at the five points of division, and also at the upper and lower points of the depth; number them from above as before; multiply the second, fourth, and sixth, by four, and the third and fifth by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the last, or seventh; multiply the quantities thus obtained by one-third of the common inte[r]val between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area.

Having thus ascertained the transverse area at each point of division of the vessel, as required above, proceed to ascertain the register tonnage of the vessel in the following manner:

Number the areas successively one, two, three, &c., number one being at the extreme limit of the length at the bow, and the last number at the extreme limit of the length at the stern; then whether the length be divided according to table, into six or sixteen parts, as in classes one and six, or any intermediate number, as in classes two, three, four, and five, multiply the second, and every even-numbered area, by four, and the third and every odd-numbered area (except the first and last) by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last, if they yield anything; multiply the quantities thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space under the tonnage deck; divide this product by one hundred, and the quotient, being the tonnage under the tonnage deck, shall be deemed to be the register tonnage of the vessel, subject to the additions hereinafter mentioned.

If there be a break, a poop, or any other permanent, closed in space on the upper decks, on the spar deck, available for cargo, or stores, or for the berthing or accommodation of passengers or crew, the tonnage of such space shall be ascertained as follows:

Measure the internal mean length of such space in feet, and divide it into an even number of equal parts of which the distance asunder shall be most nearly equal to those into which the length of the tonnage deck has been divided; measure at the middle of its height the inside breadths, namely, one at each end and at each of the points of division, numbering them successively one, two, three, &c.; then to the sum of the end breadths add four times the sum of the even-numbered breadths and twice the sum of the odd-numbered breadths, except the first and last, and multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths; the product will give the mean horizontal area of such space; then measure the mean height between the plank of the decks and multiply by it the mean horizontal area; divide the product by one hundred, and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of such space, and shall be added to the tonnage under the tonnage decks, ascertained as aforesaid.

If a vessel has a third deck, or spar deck, the tonnage of the space between it and the tonnage deck shall be ascertained as follows:

Measure in feet the inside length of the space, at the middle of its height, from the plank at the side of the stem, to the plank on the timbers at the stern, and divide the length into the same number of equal parts into which the length of the tonnage deck is divided; measure (also at the middle of its height) the inside breadth of the space at each of the points of division, also the breadth of the stem and the breadth of the stern; number them successively one, two, three, and so forth, commencing at the stem; multiply the second and all other even-numbered breadths by four, and the third and all the other odd-numbered breadths (except the first and last) by two; to the sum of these products add the first and last breadths, multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the result will give, in superficial feet, the mean horizontal area of such space; measure the mean height between the plank of the two decks, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space; divide this product by one hundred, and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of such space, and shall be added to the other tonnage of the vessel, ascertained as aforesaid. And if the vessel has more than three decks, the tonnage of each space between decks, above the tonnage deck, shall be severally ascertained in the manner above described, and shall be added to the tonnage of the vessel ascertained as aforesaid.

In ascertaining the tonnage of open vessels, the upper edge or the upper strake is to form the boundary line of measurement, and the depth shall be taken from an athwartship line, extending from upper edge of said strake at each division of the length.

The register of the vessel shall express the number of decks, the tonnage under the tonnage deck, that of the between decks, above the tonnage deck; also that of the poop or other enclosed spaces above the deck, each separately. In every registered United States ship or vessel the number denoting the total registered tonnage shall be deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam, and shall be so continued; and if it at any time cease to be so continued, such vessel shall no longer be recognized as a registered United States vessel.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the charge for the measurement of tonnage and certifying the same shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each transverse section under the tonnage deck; and the sum of three dollars for measuring each between decks above the tonnage deck; and the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each poop, or closed-in space available for cargo or stores, or for the berthing or accommodation of passengers or officers and crew above the upper or spar deck.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall not be deemed to apply to any vessel not required by law to be registered, or enrolled, or licensed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 6, 1864.

An Act to establish a postal money order system.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the United States mails, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to establish, under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money order system at all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor, and which shall be designated and known as "Money Order Offices;" and it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster at every money order office to issue, in such manner and form as the Postmaster General may prescribe, an order for a sum of money payable by the deputy postmaster of any other money order office which the person applying therefor may select; and the deputy postmaster who issues such order shall be required to send through the mails, without delay, to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn, due notice thereof, and he shall not deliver such order to the applicant therefor until the latter shall first have deposited with him the amount of money for which such order is drawn, together with the proper charge or fee therefor, as hereinafter provided. And it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to issue a money order on any other deputy postmaster without having previously received the money therefor; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a money order shall not be valid or payable unless it be drawn on a printed or engraved form, which shall be furnished to the money order offices by the Postmaster General; and it shall be the duty of the latter to supply such offices also with the blank forms of application for money orders, one of which the deputy postmaster shall hand to each applicant for a money order, who shall be required to enter or cause to be entered therein his own name and the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, together with the amount thereof and the date of application. And all such applications, when filled up and delivered to the deputy postmaster, shall be preserved on file at his office for such length of time as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no money order shall be issued for any sum less than one or more than thirty dollars; and all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz: For an order for one dollar, or for any larger sum, but not exceeding ten dollars, a fee of ten cents shall be charged and exacted by the postmaster giving such order; for an order of more than ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, the charge shall be fifteen cents; and for every order exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of twenty cents shall be charged.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if the purchaser of a money order, from having made an error in stating the name of the office of payment, or the name of the payee, or for other reasons, be desirous that the said money order be modified or changed, it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster from whom he received it to take back, at his request, the first order, and issue another in lieu thereof, for which a new fee shall be charged and exacted; and it shall also be the duty of a deputy postmaster to repay the amount of any money order to the person who obtained it, if the latter apply for such repayment and return the money order; but the charge or fee paid therefor shall not in any case be refunded.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any money order be not presented to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn within ninety days after its date, it shall not be valid or payable; but the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, on application of the payee of such money order, to cause a new order in lieu thereof to be issued in his favor, for which a second fee shall be exacted. And the Postmaster General is further authorized, whenever a money order shall have been lost, to cause a duplicate thereof to be issued, for which a second fee shall be paid on application of the remitter or of the payee of such order, provided the party losing the original shall furnish a statement, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the loss or destruction thereof, and a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it had not been paid, and that it would not thereafter be paid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the payee of a money order may, by his written endorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any other person, and it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster on whom it is ordered to pay the amount thereon to the person thus designated, provided the person to whom the money order is endorsed shall furnish such proof as the Postmaster General may require that the written endorsement is genuine, and that he is the person thereby empowered to receive payment of the order; but such second person shall not be at liberty to endorse the same order to a third party and more than one endorsement shall render any order invalid, and not payable, and the holder thereof, in order to obtain the amount of the order, shall be required to apply in writing to the Postmaster General for a new order in lieu thereof, for which new order a second fee shall be charged: *Provided, however,* That in all cases, under this section, the original order shall be returned, and such proof shall be made of the genuineness of the endorsement thereon as the Postmaster General may require.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That deputy postmasters at money order offices may be allowed by the Postmaster General, as a compensation for the issuing and paying of money orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees on money orders issued, and, at the option of the Postmaster General, one-eighth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their offices: *Provided,* That all emoluments arising from such rates of compensation shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing the Post Office Department."

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to require all postmasters who may be authorized to issue and pay money orders, to execute new official bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations imposed by this act, in addition to those required of them by existing laws as postmasters; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to direct all payments or transfers to or from money order offices. He may direct transfers of money order funds from one postmaster to another, and he may require and direct transfers or payments to be made from the funds received for money orders to creditors of the Post Office Department, to be replaced by equivalent transfers from the funds of said department arising from postages; and he may require and direct transfers of payments to be made from the funds of the Post Office Department in the hands of any postmaster arising from postages to the money order offices. And it shall be the further duty of the Postmaster General to require each postmaster to render to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money orders issued and paid, and of all fees received for issuing them, of all transfers, or payments made from funds received for money orders, and of all moneys received to be applied to the payment of money orders, or on account of money order offices.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That out of the moneys paid into the Treasury for the service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General shall have power to transfer to the deputy postmaster of any money order office such sum as may be required, over and above the current revenue thereof, to pay money orders drawn on the latter; and such transfers shall be made by warrant on the Treasury by the Postmaster General, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department to receive all accounts arising in the money order offices, or relative thereto, and to audit and settle the same, and to certify their balances to the Postmaster General as often as he may require. He shall keep and preserve all accounts arising in said offices, and shall report to the Postmaster General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their money order accounts, or in paying over money order funds. He shall keep the accounts of the money order offices separately from the accounts for postages, and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money orders issued by each postmaster, and the number and amount of money orders paid, the amount of fees received, and all the expenses of the establishment. And it shall be the further duty of the auditor to superintend the collection of all debts due to the United States, or to the Post Office Department, by present or late postmasters, or other persons who are, or may have been, employed in the money order offices. He shall direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts, or for the recovery of any penalties arising under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys received for the sale of money orders, including all fees received for selling the same, all moneys transferred from the funds of the Post Office Department to the money order offices, all funds transferred or paid from the money order offices to the use and service of the Post Office Department, and all transfers of funds from one postmaster to another, for the use of the money order offices, shall be deemed and taken to be the moneys in the Treasury of the United States. And if any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of the money order offices, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, any portion of such moneys, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the moneys intrusted to such person for the use of the money order offices shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement. And any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business of the money order offices, and all other persons advising or participating in such act, on being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be prima facie evidence for the purpose of showing a balance against such person to produce a transcript from the money order account books of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; and such transcript, when certified by said Auditor under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money order issued by one postmaster upon another postmaster; or shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any money order issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited order, purporting to be a money order as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered money order, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with an intent to defraud, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of carrying on the business of the money order offices, and keeping and settling their accounts, the Postmaster General may appoint, in his Department, one superintendent of the money order system, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and three clerks, to wit: one of class four and two of class three. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, appoint in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, the necessary clerks, in all not to exceed six, to wit: one of class four and five of class two. And to provide for the compensation of the said superintendent and clerks for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the Postmaster General is further authorized to cause such additional clerks to be employed in the money order offices as he may find necessary for conducting the operations of the money order system, whose compensation shall be paid out of the proceeds of the money order business: *Provided, however,* That to meet any deficiency that may arise in the amount of such proceeds during the first year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 17, 1864.

Joint Resolution for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than one hundred days.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for arming, equipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting, and paying volunteers that may be received by the President for any term not less than one hundred days.

Approved, May 6, 1864.

An Act relating to appointments in the naval service and courts-martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States, above the rank of acting master, shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular navy are required to be submitted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That naval courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave to be reduced to the rating of ordinary seamen.

Approved, May 16, 1864.

An Act to appoint certain officers of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for and during the present insurrection, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint acting lieutenant commanders and acting commanders, who shall have the same rate of compensation as is allowed to officers of similar grade in the navy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proviso in section ten, chapter one hundred and eighty-three, of an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy, approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the navy, from civil life, authorized by act of Congress of July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the navy and placed in the line of promotion, from the date of said confirmation, if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion, they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars, and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved, May 17, 1864.

An Act for a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, in said State, to the south line of the State of Minnesota, at such point as the said State of Iowa may select between the Big Sioux and the west fork of the Des Moines river; also to said State for the use and benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from a point at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, in said State, in a westerly direction, by the most practicable route, on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, until it shall intersect the said road running from Sioux City to the Minnesota State line, in the county of O'Brien, in said State, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each side of said roads; but, in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely located, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, 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 tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of homestead settlement or pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands thus indicated by odd numbers and sections, by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be held by the State of Iowa for the uses and purposes aforesaid: *Provided,* That the land so selected shall in no case be located more than twenty miles from the lines of said roads: *Provided, further,* That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement or other purpose whatever, be and the same are hereby reserved and excepted from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said roads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States within ten miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder at or above the minimum price as aforesaid: *Provided,* That actual bona fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the increased minimum price: *And provided, also,* That settlers under the provisions of the homestead law, who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of Iowa, for the purposes aforesaid and no other. And the said railroads shall be, and remain, public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall be disposed of by said State, for the purposes aforesaid only, and in manner following, namely: When the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any section of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first-class railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the State patents for one hundred sections of land for the benefit of the road having completed the ten consecutive miles as aforesaid. When the Governor of said State shall certify that another section of ten consecutive miles shall have been completed as aforesaid, then the Secretary of the Interior shall issue patents to said State in like manner, for a like number; and when certificates of the completion of additional sections of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads are, from time to time, made as aforesaid, additional sections of lands shall be patented as aforesaid, until said roads, or either of them, are completed, when the whole of the lands hereby granted shall be patented to the State for the uses aforesaid and none other: *Provided,* That if the said McGregor Western Railroad Company, or assigns, shall fail to complete at least twenty miles of its said road during each and every year from the date of its acceptance of the grant provided for in this act, then the State may resume said grant, and so dispose of the same as to secure the completion of a road on said line and upon such terms, within such time, as the State shall determine: *Provided, further,* That if the said roads are not completed within ten years from their several acceptance of this grant, the said lands hereby granted and not patented shall revert to the State of Iowa for the purpose of securing the completion of the said roads within such time, not to exceed five years, and upon such terms as the State shall determine: *And provided, further,* That said lands shall not in any manner be disposed of or encumbered, except as the same are patented under the provisions of this act; and should the State fail to complete said roads within five years after the ten years aforesaid, then the said lands undisposed of as aforesaid shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the Governor of said State of Iowa shall file or cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior maps designating the routes of said roads, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States mail shall be transported on said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law provide: *Provided,* That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have power to fix the rate of compensation.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul and St. Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the State, in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux river, four additional alternate sections of land per mile, to be selected upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said State," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven: *Provided,* That the land to be so located by virtue of this section may be selected within twenty miles of the line of said road; but in no case at a greater distance therefrom.

Approved, May 12, 1864.

The Farmer' Corner.

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

Hay and Straw, as Food for Farm Stock.

In times like these, when everything edible for the support of biped and quadruped is at maximum prices, when war taxes are already upon us, and the signs of the times foreshadow an indefinite increase, it becomes important to farmers to husband their resources, and to make the most of even the bountiful crops a kind Providence has given them. To this end it is all important to practise the feeding and fattening of farm stock in the most economical manner. It has long been said, and with much reason, that hay cut fine affords one-third more nutriment than hay when fed unchaffed. The philosophy of this is, that hay, like straw, contains a large portion of cellulose (woody fibre), which, notwithstanding its insolubility, if only made soluble, is identical with starch, and is as nutritious and fat-forming. Hence, when hay is chaffed fine it is better masticated, absorbs more saliva, and, of course, it becomes more soluble in the animal's stomach; but if the hay, after being chaffed, is steamed or scalded, it becomes still more soluble, and when a little meal or shorts is added to it, it not only becomes more nutritious, but it is still better assimilated.

What is true of hay will apply with much more force to straw or corn stalks, because they contain less starch and the compounds of nitrogen, and much more woody fiber than hay. Dr. Cameron says: "It is clearly proved that the straw of cereals possesses a much greater nutritive power than is generally ascribed to it; its so called woody fiber may be made to a great extent assimilable, and if well assimilated or digested, four-tenths of its weight may be converted into fat. Hence, as woody fiber forms from six to eight tenths of the weight of dry straw, if this substance was only made all digestible, straw would become a fattening food." He also says: "As compared with white turnips, the nutritive value of oat straw stands very high; for white turnips contain little more than one per cent. of flesh-formers, and less than five per cent. of fat-formers; the straw contains about four per cent. of flesh formers and thirteen per cent. of fat-formers." But as turnips contain but three per cent. of woody fiber, they are not only very digestible, but they also aid digestion and assimilation. As dry straw contains sixty per cent. of woody fibre, when fed to stock in its unchaffed state it does little more for the animal than to fill the belly and support animal heat and respiration.

Alderman Mechi, the enterprising amateur farmer of Tiptree Hall, England, says that 100 lbs. of straw cut, steamed, and fed warm, is more nutritive than the same weight of timothy hay, and he recites several experiments to prove the truth of his assertion. But this must depend entirely on the quality of both the straw and the timothy hay. If the straw is cut with gluten in it, before the grain was dead ripe, and the timothy is cut after it loses its seed and puts on woody fibre, Mechi may be right; but not otherwise.

To those farmers who have no straw it is still more necessary that they should make the most of their hay and cornstalks by chaffing them fine. I have seen young cattle leave bright newly-threshed wheat straw to eat chaffed corn-stalks; but these tall ligneous stalks were cut up and stocked as soon as the corn was glared, to save their starch and sugar intact.

A Truthful and Cheap Barometer.—Take a clean glass bottle and put into it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky, spiral cloud in the center of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

A correspondent of the London *Cottage Gardener* complains that his late fall pears spot badly, and the editor advises him to raise the trees and add a large quantity of stones to the soil in which they are planted, and adds: "At the same time it must be borne in mind that the evil in most, if not in all, cases arises from the roots, and to remedy that by laying the roots more dry will be one of the most likely means to effect a cure; and if the trees are not luxuriant we should manure the surface of the soil in early spring, and keep it mulched throughout the summer."

For staggers in horses, Dr. Mahew recommends the following treatment: "Allow no water; give a quart of oil. Six hours afterward give another quart of oil, with twenty drops of croton oil in it, should no improvement be noticed. In another six hours, no amendment being exhibited, give another quart of oil, with thirty drops of croton oil it. After a further six hours repeat the dose, and administer the succeeding doses at the intervals already stated until the appearance changing indicates that the body has been relieved."

Fruit Trees and their Bark.—An excellent mode for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a weak solution of potash and apply it to the trunks with a whitewash brush, from top to bottom. You will be surprised to see the gloss which the bark will put on, after a month or so.

A writer in the *Massachusetts Ploughman* who has used Peruvian guano for seventeen years, is of opinion that if applied when the ground is dry, it will do more injury than good by burning up the tiny roots of the more tender vegetables, unless it be mixed with damp earth, or, what is better, where it can be procured, charcoal dust, or the burnt earth from under coal-pits.

At a late meeting of sorghum-growers, at Madison, Wisconsin, it was given as the opinion of the convention, that for the manufacture of syrups it is not essential that the cane be fully ripe; but if sugar be desired the cane must be mature.

The *Genesee Farmer* says it appears to be the general opinion among the most experienced fruit-growers of the West that apple trees should be trained low in order to protect the trunk from the rays of the sun.

Domestic Recipes.

Mock Ice.—To a three-gill mould take three gills of cream, which flavor with raspberry jam to your taste; dissolve three-quarter ounces of isinglass in a gill of water until perfectly reduced, and add it to the cream when almost cold—the raspberries to be rubbed through a seive and the cream colored with the juice of beet-root—then pour it into a mould with holes, first of all lining the mould with book-muslin. The cream must be whisked until it will just pour into the mould. To prepare the beet-root for colorings:—Grate it raw and squeeze it through muslin. Two tablespoonfuls of the juice should be enough to a pint jar of raspberries.

Swiss Cream.—Place a quarter of a pound of maccaroons at the bottom of a glass dish, grate the rinds of two lemons into a pint of cream, sweeten it to your taste and boil it. Squeeze a lemon, strain the juice, and when the cream boils add it slowly, with one tablespoonful of arrow-root. This must be done very gradually for fear of the cream breaking; it will thicken immediately. Pour it upon the cakes as soon as it is sufficiently cool not to injure the glass dish. Ornament it tastefully with red currant jelly. This cream should be made the day before it is wanted.

Stewed Pears.—Pare twelve good Lord Wardens, or similar pears, put them in a stewpan with a little mace, a few cloves and lemon peel, and about two pounds of loaf-sugar, pour one quart of boiling water over them. Let them boil a short time then take them off until nearly cold, then boil again, and so on till they are quite tender, take the pears out, add more sugar (according to taste) to the syrup, and boil it until clear. Color it with a little cochineal.

Green Gooseberry Pudding.—Line a tart-dish with light puff-paste; boil for a quarter of an hour of gooseberries with eight ounces of sugar and a teacupful of water. Beat the fruit up with three ounces of fresh butter, the yolks of three well-beaten eggs, and the grated crumb of a stale roll. These should be added when the fruit is cool. Pour the mixture into the dish, and bake the pudding from half the pudding from half to three-quarters of an hour.

To make Batter Pancakes.—Beat up three eggs with four large tablespoonfuls of flour; add to these half a pint of milk, or as much as will make the batter the consistency of cream, and a little salt. Fry them in lard or butter. Grate sugar over the top of each of them, and serve directly they are cooked. The juice of a lemon is generally added when eaten. A small frying-pan is the best for the purpose.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

An Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence due west on said forty-fifth degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; thence due west along said forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the crest of the Rocky mountains; thence following the crest of the Rocky mountains northward till its intersection with the Bitter Root mountains; thence northward along the crest of said Bitter Root mountains to its intersection with the thirty ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along said thirty-ninth degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British possessions; thence eastward along said boundary line to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along said twenty-seventh degree of longitude to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Montana: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: *Provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the Territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Montana, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Montana shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President of the United States can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of seven members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of thirteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, to twenty-six, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; and the council, in like manner to thirteen. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of the district or county or counties for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint, and the person so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts, respectively, for members of the council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives in each of said council districts, respectively, for members of the council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives in each of said representative districts, respectively, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided,* That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided,* That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, and who are otherwise described and qualified under the fifth section of the act of Congress providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be entitled to vote at said first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly by adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law: *Provided,* That whereas slavery is prohibited in said Territory by act of Congress of June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, and shall lay off the necessary district for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly. And no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the Government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: *Provided,* That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exceptions, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk; and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witnesses, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writs of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Washington Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Washington. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States. He shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Washington, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services. There shall also be apointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a surveyor general for said Territory, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of New Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. And any person who has heretofore been appointed chief justice or associate justice of the Territory of Idaho, who has not yet taken the oath of office, as prescribed by the act organizing said Territory, may take said oath or affirmation before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter yearly from the dates of the respective appointments at the Treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and four dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled routes; and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, a sergeant-at arms and doorkeeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day during the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided,* That there shall be but one session of the Legislative Assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislative Assembly together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of the clerk of the executive department. And there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses. And the Governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible: *Provided,* That the seat of government fixed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall not be at any time changed except by an act of the said Assembly duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct, and at all subsequent elections the time and places, and manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Montana as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said Territory, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him: but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Montana, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be entrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territory embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, any thing contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued, with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of said agencies or superintendents.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That until Congress shall otherwise direct, all that part of the Territory of Idaho included within the following boundaries to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-third degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence along said thirty-third degree of longitude to the crest of the Rocky mountains; thence northward along the said crest of the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; thence eastward along said forty-fourth degree thirty minutes north latitude to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence northward along said thirty-fourth degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude to its intersection with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south along said twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south along said twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington to the forty-first degree north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree of latitude to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby incorporated temporarily into and made part of the Territory of Dakota.

Approved, May 26, 1864.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

For Board and Tuition per quarter of eleven weeks....$40
For Washing per quarter.................... 10
For bedding do 2
For Music do 15
Entrance fee for all not admitted at commencement... 5

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

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

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

UNIFORM:

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

Steilacoom, December, 1863. 6:24f

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