PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. VI. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. NO. 32.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

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Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

Per one year $5 00
Per six months 2 50
Five copies to one address, per ann.. 20 00
Single copies . . . . . 25 cents.

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

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CHAS. PROSCH.

WAYWARD MEMORIES.

The wind of our autumn midnight
Is moaning around my door;
The curtains wave at the window,
The carpet lifts on the floor.

There are sounds like startled footfalls
In the distant chambers now.
And the touching of airy fingers
Is busy on hand and brow.

'Tis thus, in the Soul's dark dwelling,
By the moody host unsought,
Through the chambers of Memory wander
The invisible airs of Thought.

For it bloweth where it listeth,
With a murmur loud or low;
Whence it cometh—whither it goeth—
None tells us, and none may know.

Now wearying round the portals
Of the vacant, desolate mind,
As the doors of a ruined mansion
That creak in the cold night wind.

And anon an awful memory
Sweeps over it fierce and high,
Like the roar of a mountain forest
When the midnight gale goes by.

Then its voice subsides in wailing,
And, ere the dawning of day,
Murmuring fainter and fainter,
In the distance dies away.

Adam caused our evil ways and McAdam mended them.

A military definition of a kiss would be a report at headquarters.

If you undertake to oversee too many jobs, you will overlook a part.

A common donkey can generally boast more stripes than the zebra.

Fame is but an inscription on a grave; glory the melancholy blazon on a coffin-lid.

A beggar's threadbare suit may be a fine court dress—a dress for the court of Heaven.

A leopard shouldn't be caged. It would be hard that he should be confined to one spot.

If a man and his horse are both in distress, they can let their griefs meet in a common *Centaur*.

We can best teach the juvenile mind before it is soiled and spoiled. 'Tis sorry writing on a greasy slate.

If you suffer from gout or rheumatism, any mischievous boy in the street will gladly undertake to break your panes.

The swallows are considered temperate, but, after skimming the river, they fly to their nests and "moisten the clay."

Life in the spring-time is life in all its forms—life with a sweet breath in it, life with a song it, life with a light in it.

Those fond of wine are little fond of the sweet or the new; those fond of learning are no fonder of its must than of its dregs.

Dew is an invisible vapor, which, chilled by the cool surfaces of the flowers, bursts into tears over the beauty that must fade.

The poet, if questioned harshly as to his uses, might be unable to render a better apology for his existence than a flower might

Many persons, like a mocking-bird or a blank wall, say nothing of themselves, but give back imperfectly the utterances of others.

The world is curved round about with heaven. How one can get out of the world without getting into heaven is to us a physical mystery.

No good man ever gave anything without being the more happy for it, unless to the undeserving, nor took anything away without being the less so.

In law suits between Russians and Ostyaks, it is still the custom, at Beresov, to bring into court the head of a bear, and this animal, which is supposed to be omniscient, is there appealed to as a witness by the Ostyaks. In swearing, they make the gesture of eating, and call upon the bear to devour them in like manner, if they do not tell the truth.

When Zeno was undergoing torture by the order of Nearchus, in order to compel him to disclose the names of those who had united with him in a plan to deliver his country from tyranny, for fear his courage should fail, he bit off his own tongue. Many a man makes a far worse use of his tongue. Many a man at the day of judgment will wish that he had been born deaf and dumb.

Hunter, Assassin, and Banker.

In the autumn of 1817, while the woods were bright with the variegated hues which follow the light touches of early frost, a mounted traveller was quietly pursuing his way through a dark, broad, lonely forest in the western part of the State of New York. He had ridden three miles since seeing a human habitation, and he had to go two more before he could get sight of another. He was descending a hill into a gloomy looking valley, through which flowed a shallow but swift running stream, and on reaching the water he permitted his thirsty beast to stop and drink.

At that moment a man came out from a cluster of bushes into the road or horse path, on the other side of the stream.

This man was dressed like a hunter, and carried a rifle on his shoulder. In his general appearance there was nothing that indicated hostility or a wicked design. He was of medium size, compactly built, with intellectual features and a certain air of gentility—seeming rather as one abroad from some settlement for a day's sport, than a professional hunter. All this the mounted traveller carefully noted before he crossed the stream to continue his journey, and when they came together a pleasant salutation was exchanged.

"Fine weather for traveling, sir," remarked the man with the gun.

"And for hunting, also, I should suppose," smiled the other, on the horse.

"Yes, there is game enough," replied the other, "but I am not a good hunter, and can only show one bear for my day's work, thus far, and that is almost useless to me, because I have no means to take it away. I would willingly give a dollar for the use of a horse like yours for a couple of hours. If you could spare five minutes or so, I would like you to see the bear. It is only just back behind these bushes, some two hundred yards from here."

"I will not only look at it," replied the traveler, dismounting and fastening his horse, "but, if not too heavy, I will carry it for you, seeing I am mounted and you are on foot."

The hunter thanked him pleasantly, and then, as if to make himself agreeable and keep up the conversation, inquired where the other was from, whither journeying, and so forth, and learned in reply that the latter resided in Albany, was a merchant in good business, and was travelling partly with the view of making an extensive land purchase for future speculation.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed the hunter, as the two emerged from the thicket, through which they had slowly forced their way, into the more open wood; "and now I will show you as fine and fat a beast as you ever saw."

He stepped back some eight or ten feet, deliberately raised the piece to his shoulder, and pointed the muzzle directly at the head of the traveler. There was a flash, a loud report, and the victim fell like a log, his face covered with blood.

This might or might not have been the first crime committed by the man with the rifle, but as the traveler fell, the rifle slipped from his hands, and he shook violently from head to foot; yet he ran to his victim and hurriedly robbed him of his purse, a pocket-book, a gold watch and chain, some curious seals, a diamond breastpin, and a diamond ring, which he fairly tore off from his finger. He then dragged his body into the thicket, picked up his rifle, and plunged madly through the bushes to the road, mounted the horse, and dashed away from that terrible scene.

We must suppose a lapse of twenty or more years.

In the spring of 1837, there lived in the city of New York a banker and millionaire, whom we shall call Stephen Edwards. He owned a palatial mansion, splendidly furnished, in the very heart of the town, and he and his wife were among the leaders of the fashionable world. They had a beautiful daughter, just turned of sixteen, who was about to be married to a foreign nobleman, and great preparations were making for that event.

One day, about this period, as the great banker stood conversing with a gentleman from another city, who had called to see him on business, he observed the latter suddenly turn pale, and begin to tremble.

"My dear sir," he said, in the usual tone of off-hand sympathy, "what is the matter? Are you ill?"

"A little faint, sir, but nothing to cause any alarm," replied the other, hurriedly; "I am subject to similar spells. If you will excuse me for ten minutes or so, I will take a short walk and return in better condition."

In ten minutes he did return, said he was quite well, calmly proceeded to finish his business with the banker, and respectfully took his leave.

It was, perhaps, a week after this, that one night the great banker was sitting before the fire in his library, when a servant came in and presented a letter. He took it with a yawn, opened it in the most indolent and indifferent manner, but had not read a dozen words before he came up with a start, turned deadly pale, and trembled so that the paper rattled. He finished the note—for it was rather a note than a letter—worked one hand nervously at his throat, and, with the other, clasped his forehead and temples. For a minute or two he seemed to be choking into calmness, by an iron will, some terrible emotion, and he so far succeeded as to address the waiting servant in an ordinary tone

"James," he said, "tell me, who gave you this letter?"

"A man, sir, and he said he'd wait for the answer."

"Then he is waiting?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; show him in."

Soon there was a light tap on the door, and the banker said, "Come in," in an ordinary tone.

The servant opened the door, ushered in the stranger, and immediately withdrew. The latter was a man verging on sixty, of rough appearance and coarse attire. He wore an old gray overcoat, buttoned to the throat, and a pair of green goggles, and his whole dress was completely saturated with rain.

"Take a seat," said the banker, pointing to a chair near the fire.

"No, thank you, I'll stand," was the gruff reply. "You got my note, and of course know my business."

"You allude to this, I suppose?" returned the banker, producing the letter which had caused him so much perturbation a moment before.

"Yes."

"I do not understand it! you must have made a mistake."

"No, no mistake at all. I was present twenty years ago, come the tenth day of next October, and saw you shoot him, and if you go for to deny it, I'll have you in prison before morning. I've laid my plans and got everything sure, and if you go to playing innocent, and refusing my terms, I'll take care to see you die stretching hemp."

The banker, in spite of himself, turned pale, and staggered to a seat.

"What do you want?" he groaned.

"A hundred thousand dollars—not a cent less!"

"I cannot—it would ruin me!"

"Just as you say," rejoined the other, moving towards the door; "you know what'll follow if I go this way."

"Oh! stay!" cried the man of crime, in terrible alarm.

He argued, urged, pleaded, implored for mercy at a less fearful cost. In vain. The banker, seeing ruin, disgrace and death before him if he refused, agreed to meet the stranger with the required sum on the following night in front of St. Paul's Church. Both were punctual to the fixed time, and bills and checks to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars changed hands.

A month later there was a tremendous run on the bank of which Stephen Edwards was the owner. It was soon broken and closed. The sheriff was set to work by his eager creditors, and all of the real estate and personal property of the late millionaire was seized and sold, leaving him a beggar, and the just claims unsatisfied. Fashionable friends deserted the family, and the proud nobleman refused the hand of a ruined banker's daughter.

In the very midst of this disgrace and tribulation, Stephen Edwards encountered the man who turned so pale and became so agitated in his presence a short time before.

"Your face seems somewhat familiar, but I cannot place you," said Edwards.

"Permit me to bring myself to your recollection, then, as I wish you to know me. A little more than six weeks ago I was talking with you on business, and you observed that I turned deadly pale, and became agitated."

"Ah, yes, I remember you now."

"Let me tell you why I was thus affected. My eye had just chanced upon a curious seal which once belonged to a merchant named Philip Sydney, who was shot in the western part of the State twenty years ago; and on looking at your features closely, I knew you to be the villain who perpetrated the foul deed!"

"Merciful God!" exclaimed the *ci devant* banker, with a blanched face and quaking form.

"Yes, I know," pursued the other, "and a week after, I disguised myself, and had an interview with you in your mansion. You remember that, of course?"

"But," gasped the trembling wretch, "did I not pay you your own price to keep my fatal secret?"

"Yes, and with that very money and what other I could command, I was able to buy up enough of your own bills to cause that run on your bank which broke it, and forced ruin upon your bank, and upon you!"

"And what would you, now that I am ruined?" inquired the other with the deadly calmness of desperation.

"Now that I have had my revenge, I want you to know that I myself am the man you attempted to murder, and did rob! *I am Philip Sydney!* Behold the scar where the ball struck and glanced!" and he lifted his hat and showed it.

"God be praised!" ejaculated the other; "God be praised that you are still living," and unable to restrain his emotion, burst into tears. "Oh, sir," he continued, "you have taken a load from my conscience—a weight from my soul! Though poverty, beggary, disgrace and death are staring me in the face, I am happy in the knowledge that I am not guilty of murder—more happy than I have been for years, with all the luxurious surroundings of wealth! It was my first and last crime. I have never been able to tell how I was tempted to so outrage my nature as on that fearful occasion. Now, sir, do with me what you will, only, I pray you, be merciful to my innocent family!"

"I forgive you!" returned the other, extending his hand. "I forgive you! You have been fearfully punished already, and, as God has seen proper to preserve and bring us together, let us hope it is for our present salvation, and endeavor so to live as to deserve the blessings we receive! I will restore you enough to place you and your family above want; and for the rest, I trust we shall both remember we shall soon have to render an account of our stewardship in another world."

Philip Sydney kept his word; and, with a fresh start in the world, and now an easy conscience, the still enterprising Stephen Edwards accumulated a respectable fortune, much of which was spent in charity.

Philip Sydney died in 1847, and Stephen Edwards in 1854.

From a private source we learned all the facts we have recorded.

Is not truth stranger than fiction?

A man with a looking glass under his arm, met a boy, and thought he would be witty at his expense.

"Here, boy," said he, "just come and look in this glass and you'll see a monkey."

"Ah! indeed," said the boy, "how did you find that out?"

The Restored Jewels.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day, in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to his bedchamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies.

In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going down of the Sabbath, drank and asked:

"Where are my two sons that I may give them blessing? I repeatedly looked around the school, and I did not see them there. Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and she placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose one question to thee."

"Ask it, then, love," he replied.

"A few days ago a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! would'st thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith." She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah, my sons! my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father, "my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said: "Rabbi, did'st thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir; "and blessed be his name for thy sake too, for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls! She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

Aristocratic Cooks.

Our republican notions of equality, says a New York journal, render the relations of servants more and more difficult and precarious. It is part of the penalty we must pay for the blessings of free institutions, where, as the Irishman said, "One man is just as good as another, and a little better." Laugh about it as we may, it is a fact that servants now choose their own places, and feel more independent than their employers. Few ladies are able to be as independent as our friend Mrs. Jones. She called at Madame Thompson's "Emporium for Female Domestic Household Assistants and General Agency for Urban and Suburban Families of Gentility," and asked for a cook. Presently was ushered into the reception-room a gorgeously-dressed woman of masculine proportions, who took a seat on the sofa by the side of Mrs. Jones, and said:

"You wish a cook, do you?"

Mrs. Jones intimated that her wants were in that direction.

"Well, that's my line: I can do French, Italian, or English cooking—anything but Yankee. I can make jellies, char. de russe, pomme de terre, fricandeau, jibbletatu, ice cream, come and-go, maccaroni, oyster sauce, maitre d'otel, a la mode, picsuti, and anything you like."

"What wages do you expect for all that?" meekly murmured Mrs. Jones.

"I have been having eighteen dollars a month, but things is risen now so; why, I had to give three dollars and a half a yard for this ere silk, and I should say I would have twenty-five dollars—Sundays to myself, and two evenings out in the week."

"Do you perform on the piano?" inquired the lady.

"No, I don't. I never heare it was wanted in cooking."

"Can you extravasate the antepenultimate of a defunct fowl?"

"What d'ye say?"

"Do you speak Hebrew so as to teach the children German, if they learn French?"

"No."

"You will not do for me; you can go."

And her cookship withdrew with drooping colors.

One evening I sent word to my cook "to have breakfast punctually in the morning, as I wished to go early to my work." She was prompt, but as promptly gave notice to quit, saying "she never stayed with people that worked for a living."

A little boy was caught last fall in Winnisimmet, by a pious inhabitant, on a Sunday, in the very act of robbing an orchard.

"Don't you know," said the detector, "that you are doing very wrong—violating the Sabbath and taking what belongs to your neighbor?"

"He a'n't my neighbor," replied the juvenile thief; "he lives away over on Mount Bellingham. Besides, (in a whisper,) nobody saw me, and I hope you won't tell."

"God saw you," replied the interlocutor.

"No," said the boy, "God lives a great way off—he never comes to Chelsea."

Two Parisians recently married, one a beautiful, the other an extremely frightful woman. They were discussing the merits of their wives. Said the one who had espoused the beauty—

"Your wife is so very *ugly!*"

"Ah, yes," replied the other, "but if not externally beautiful, she is beautiful within."

"Then," answered the other, "why don't you turn her inside out?"

Keep Bees.

A French bishop, being about to make his annual visitation, sent word to a certain curate, whose ecclesiastical benefice was extremely trifling, that he meant to dine with him, at the same time requesting that he would not put himself to any extraordinary expense. The curate promised to attend to the bishop's suggestion; but he did not keep his word, for he provided a most sumptuous entertainment. His lordship was much suprised and could not help censuring the conduct of the curate; observing that it was highly ridiculous in a man whose circumstances were so narrow, to launch out in such expense—nay, almost to dissipate his annual income in a single day.

"Do not be uneasy on that score, my lord," replied the curate, "for I can assure you that what you now see is not the produce of my curacy, for that I bestow exclusively upon the poor."

"Then you have a patrimony, sir?" said the bishop.

"No, my lord."

"You speak in riddles," rejoined his lordship; "how do you contrive to live in this manner?"

"My lord, I have a convent of young damsels here, who do not let me want anything."

"How! you have a convent? I did not know there was one in this neighborhood. This is all very strange, very unaccountable, Mr. Curate."

"You are jocular, my lord."

"But come, sir, I entreat that you would solve the enigma: I would fain see the convent."

"So you shall, my lord, after dinner: and I'll promise that your lordship will be satisfied with my conduct."

Accordingly, when dinner was over, the curate conducted the prelate to a large enclosure, entirely occupied by bee-hives, and pointing to the latter, observed, "This, my lord, is the convent which gave us a dinner; it brings me about 1800 livres a year, upon which I live very comfortably, and with which I contrive to entertain my guests genteelly."

The surprise and satisfaction of the bishop may be readily conceived. The sequel of the story informs us that ever afterwards, whenever a curate made application to his lordship for an improved living, he would only energetically reply—"Keep bees!—keep bees!"

One day I had repaired to the stream for the purpose of bathing, when I observed a woman sitting upon a rock in the midst of the current, and watching with the liveliest interest the gambols of something, which at first I took to be an uncommonly large species of frog, that was sporting in the water near her. Attracted by the novelty of the sight, I waded towards the spot where she sat, and could hardly credit the evidence of my senses when I beheld a little infant, the period of whose birth could not have extended back many days, paddling about as if it had just risen to the surface, after being hatched into existence at the bottom. Occasionally the delighted parent reached out her hands towards it, when the little thing, uttering a faint cry, and striking out its tiny limbs, would sidle for the rock, and the next moment be clasped to its mother's bosom. This was repeated again and again, the baby remaining in the water about a minute at a time. Once or twice it made wry faces at swallowing a mouthful of water, and choked and spluttered as if on the point of strangling. At such times, however, the mother snatched it up, and by a process scarcely to be mentioned, obliged it to eject the fluid. For several weeks afterwards I observed this woman bringing her child down to the stream regularly every day, in the cool of the morning and evening, and treating it to a bath. No wonder that the South Sea Islanders are so amphibious a race, when they are launched into the water as soon as they see the light.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died he should be buried in a royal position; not prostrate as slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected over the Saviour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel, he was placed upon a throne. The gospels, which I suppose he often read whilst living, he would appear to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him; by his side was his sword; upon his head was an imperial crown; and a royal mantle covered his royal shoulders. Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body remain, for about one hundred and eighty years. One of his successors resolved to see how Chalemagne looked and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the Emperor Otho. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones disjointed and asunder, and there remained nothing but the skull, wearing its crown still!—and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of death in its most hideous form! The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their being successors to Charlemagne.

Under a conquering prince, the people are shadows, lessening and lessening, as he mounts in glory, until at last they become a thing of nothing.

Gen. Meade says the wagon trains of the army of the Potomac would reach a distance of sixty-two and a half miles, if placed in a line close together.

The truly great are humble, as those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden, bend lowest.

Why are the wicked like corn and potatoes? Having eyes, they see not; having ears, they hear not.

Rubini a Sportsman.

All great men have their weaknesses, and Rubini, the singer, who enraptured the dilettanti of Europe, was not exempt from the general rule. His weakness was, to believe himself a most expert sportsman and a most excellent shot. He, moreover, used to bore his friends so much with the recital of his exploits, that they resolved to play him a trick. A gunning excursion was got up, Rubini was invited, and the shooting-ground selected was the park of one of his admirers and friends. They provided the artist with a good double-barreled gun and plenty of ammunition, and purposely placed on the way of the celebrated tenor a very plump partridge, which they had previously taken the precaution to secure, by tying its legs with a piece of twine. Now, Rubini is rather short-sighted, but matters were so fixed that he could not help stumbling upon the bird. He perceived it at last, he stooped, winked at it, told his friends to stand back and make no noise, and after a long and deliberate aim, he fired! The bird, although entangled in the twine, was startled by the report, and flew back some ten paces.

"I have missed it," exclaimed Rubini in perfect amazement, "but keep still. It will not escape my unerring aim another time."

He advanced on tiptoe to a longer and steadier aim, and fired a second time; but the partridge, who had grown wiser by experience, took but little notice of this second insult, and quietly came and perched itself upon a bush, within a few feet of the tenor, as quietly as any young lady who might go to hear him in the Queen's Theatre in Lucia or Il Puritani.

"By Jove," says Rubini, "missed it again, but I see by the way she flutters she is wounded in the right wing. Wait a moment—if I don't kill it this time, my name is not Rubini."

He loaded his piece nearly to the muzzle, and posted himself within three feet of the bird; after five minutes' most scientific aiming and breathless suspense, a tremendous report was heard, followed by a dense cloud of smoke, but when that had cleared away, the partridge was seen soaring on high, and casting a parting look of pity on the dumb-foundered artist, while the surrounding woods were ringing with the perfect storm of laughter of his friends. It appears that by some unaccountable prodigy one of the shots had cut the string and let the bird loose; but out of respect for the artist's feelings, and in order not to aggravate his sorrow, no one would discover to the artist the whole of the mystery, so that, even to this day, Rubini is ignorant of the fact that the bird he shot at and missed three times, was, moreover, made fast with a piece of twine.

It was said by Gibbon, most truly, that the Turks have, since the period of the conquest, encamped, not settled in Europe. They amount to a fourth or a third, at the utmost, of the population of that part of the Sultan's dominions. They are scattered in very unequal proportions over its surface. In some parts they form a tolerably thick agricultural population. In others, as at Constantinople itself, they are engaged in the trades and manufactures of a large city. But nowhere do they exercise those extended operations of skill and thought which bring men together, cause them to rely on each other, give them the habit of combined peaceful action, and impart to them the intelligence and the energy on which alone a strong commonwealth is built up. The Armenians are their bakers, the Jews their dealers, the Greeks their merchants.

The very organization of the people seems to have denied them those finer qualities, both mental and corporeal, which fit men for the superior branches of industry. A Turk's fingers, Doctor Walsh quaintly observes, seem all to be thumbs; he has no manual dexterity for any delicate employment, and his mind is as unfit for subtile operations as his body. The Turks neither write nor print, with the exception of bombastic poetry, or more bombastic history. They do not build, but destroy. They show no wish to adorn the soil they inhabit, or to connect, in any way, the existence of the present generation with posterity. Their object in this world seems to be mere animal existence, as completely as that of the beasts of the field. Their religious sense is deep, enduring, exalted, but it is a religion which deadens and stupifies intellectual faculties.

Bruuero, a warrior of Parma, in the fifteenth century, chancing to see a young woman of Bonna, in the most humble state of rusticity, was so smitten with her noble countenance and gigantic form, that he determined to marry her. Motives of policy required that she should conceal her sex; and, therefore, dressed in the habit of a man, she accompanied him everywhere; she soon became an accomplished politician, and gained such an ascendancy over the nobles of Venice, that they appointed her husband, Bruñero, general of their troops, with a large salary. Sincerely attached to her husband, and thinking it her duty to share with him the dangers to which she had introduced him, in obtaining for him the command of the Venetian troops, she fought by his side at their head, stormed the strongest fortresses, and seconded him with vigor and success in the defence of Negropont against the Mahommedans. This heroine died in 1446, leaving behind her a reputation as distinguished for conjegal affection as it was for bravery.

Beckwith, the commissary in Sherman's staff, went into the General's tent a few days since and accosted him thus:

"General, we must make another contract for beef; we have not enough to last two months."

"Have we enough for two months?" inquired the General.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, in less than two months the army will be in hell or Atlanta—if it goes to the former place we shall need no beef; if to the latter we shall find enough; so make no more contracts, Beckwith."

Industrial Heroes.

Richard Arkwright, it would seem, was not a beautiful man; no romance hero with haughty eyes, Apollo lips, and gesture like the herald Mercury; a plain, almost gross bag-cheeked, pot-bellied, Lancashire man, with an air of painful reflection, yet also of copious free digestion; a man stationed by the community to shave certain dusty beards, in the Northern parts of England, at a half-penny each. To such end, we may say, by forethought, oversight, accident, and arrangement, had Richard Arkwright been by the community of England and his own consent, set apart. Nevertheless, in strapping of razors, in lathering dusty beards, and the contradictions and confusions attendant thereon, the man had notions in that rough head of his; spindles, shuttles, wheels, and contrivances plying ideally with the same; rather hopeless looking; which, however, he did at last bring to bear. Not without difficulty. His townsfolk rose in mobs round him, for threatening to shorten labor, to shorten wages; so that he had to fly with broken washpots, scattered household, and seek refuge elsewhere. Nay, his wife too, as I learn, rebelled; burned his wooden model of his spinning wheel; resolute that he should stick to his razors rather; for which he decisively, as thou wilt rejoice to understand, packed her out of doors. O reader, what a historical Phenomenon is that bag-bellied, much enduring, much inventing man and barber! French Revolutions were a brewing; to resist the same in any measure, imperial Kaisers were impotent without the cotton cloth of England; and it was this man that had to give England the power of cotton.

Neither had Watt, of the Steam Engine, a heroic origin, any kindred with the princes of this world. The princes of this world were shooting their partridges; noisily in Parliament, or elsewhere, solving the question—Head and Tail? While this man with blackening fingers, with grim brow, was searching out, in his workshop the Fire secret; or having found it, was painfully wending to and fro, in quest of a "monied man," as indispensable man-midwife of the same.

A very good story is told of the Fakir of Ava, the well-known necromancer. Just as he was about to commence his performances before a crowded audience, he was informed that a man had been robbed of a pocket-book. He called the unfortunate gentleman aside, and being satisfied that the story was true, and also that the wallet contained a large sum of money, he pledged himself to either detect the thief or make up the amount from his own purse. To this end the door was secured, and the performance went on. At length the magician introduced his Mohamedan fortune-teller, and put the following questions:

"Is there a man in the room who has lost his pocket-book with money in it?"

"Yes."

Some half dozen individuals were pointed out, one after the other; but to the question, "Is this the man?" the figure answered an emphatic "No."

The actual victim was soon brought forward, and was instantly recognized by Mohamed as the man who lost the money.

"Is the thief in the room?" then asked the Fakir, "and if so, would you know him?"

Several men were introduced, but to each Mohamed shook his head. At this moment the Fakir's eye rested upon an individual who seemed inclined to make his escape from the hall, but before he effected his purpose he was stopped and brought forward. The terror-stricken countenance of the man assured the Signor that he might be safely accused, and accordingly Mohamed cried out,

"That's the man."

The culprit of course denied the charge and affected indignation; but an officer was sent for, and our hero was examined, when the lost pocket-book was found snugly stowed away in his pocket. He was recognized by the sheriff as a notorious pickpocket.

So completely is the ground impregnated with seeds, that if earth is brought to the surface from the lowest depths at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Almighty God, who has thus literally filled the earth with his goodness, by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, where they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately, at a spot near to Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet in a short time plants vegetated from it. If quicklime be put upon land which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring in its place. A curious fact was communicated to me respecting some land which surrounded an old castle, formerly belonging to the Regent Murry, near Moffat. On removing the peat, which is about six or eight inches in thickness, a stratum of soil appears, which is supposed to have been a cultivated garden in the time of the regent, and from which a variety of flowers and plants spring, some of them little known even at this time in Scotland.

When Dr. Johnson was asked whether he believed Dr. Dodd capable of writing dissertations when under sentence of death—

"Why, yes, sir," said he, "when a man knows he is to be hung, it wonderfully concentrates his ideas."

The great gulf, in which so many governments have perished, casts up the fragments, and indefatigable man refits them.

Manly spirit, as it is generally called, is often little else than the froth and foam of hard-mouthed insolence.

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 15, 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."

THE BENJAMIN RUSH.—After lying on the beach long enough to receive a good coating of barnacles and seaweed, the work of breaking up the hull of this ancient craft has been fairly commenced. Capt. J. L. McDonald has entered upon this herculean task with hopeful zeal, in anticipation of realizing a modest fortune by the sale of the copper bolts, sheathing, and iron fastenings with which she abounds. Of copper there is supposed to be five or six thousand dollars worth, while nearly all of the iron is in a condition to be used for a new vessel, for which, we understand, it is destined. The keel and a portion of the hull Capt. McDonald proposes to devote to the construction of a steamer, and thinks that with a little aid he can accomplish that object. There is at least the foundation for a respectable steamer in the old hulk, if worked up to advantage. All of the timbers which have been submerged while lying on the beach are thought to be sound, and are said to constitute better materials for a new steamer than can be obtained fresh at the mills.

OVERREACHED HIMSELF.—Capt. D. B. Finch, of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, in his eagerness to stop the running of the *Alexandra* on the Sound, sadly overreached himself. Having obtained a copy of the law relative to the question of foreign steamers plying in American waters, he called the attention of Collector Gunn to it, with the view of having the obnoxious opposition withdrawn. An examination of the law by the Collector proved the *Anderson* to be a delinquent in several important particulars, which rendered her liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars. Without more ado, the fine was imposed and payment demanded. Moral: Be sure you haven't a beam in your own eye before you see the mote in your neighbor's.

NOVEL ADVENTURE.—Two old salts, in a spirit of daring adventure, and to demonstrate the safety of crossing the Atlantic in the smallest of crafts, sailed from New York for London, on the 26th of June last, in the most diminutive brig that ever visited Old Ocean. The dimensions of the vessel, which is rigged like a brig and is named the *Vision*, are as follows: length, 15 feet; breadth, 4 feet 6 ins.; depth 2 feet 10 ins. They have taken a dog for companionship, and provisions and water for a voyage of six weeks. Thousands of spectators assembled to witness their departure, which was favored with a fair wind, enabling them to attain a speed of about eight knots. Little doubt is entertained of the daring navigators reaching their destination in safety.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We understand that Gen. McDowell is expected to visit the Sound this week, to make a personal inspection of the military stations. He prefers witnessing with his own eyes the condition of the stations, and will therefore impose upon himself a task which has heretofore devolved upon subordinates. This is in the highest degree praiseworthy, and reflects much credit upon his zeal and loyalty. The steamer *Shubrick* will be placed at his service, in the discharge of this duty, and will convey him hence to Columbia River.

GOOD FREIGHT.—The *Alexandra*, on Monday last, received on board at this place some three or four hundred head of cattle, sheep, etc., the freight money for which amounted to about $1000. If she could always obtain as good freight, she would make money over and above the penalty of five hundred dollars which she is required to pay for the privilege of running in these waters, and that, too, at half the rates charged by the *Anderson*.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Hon. Geo. E. Cole for additional public documents, embracing the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863; and the report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1862. The Delegate has our thanks for present and past attentions.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.—The publication of this paper was resumed on the 6th instant, in an enlarged and greatly improved form. Spirited and loyal, it commends itself to the support of citizens of Seattle and of Union men elsewhere. We hope it will win the success it merits.

CAPT. FINCH has our thanks for Victoria papers.

THE COST OF WAR.

Since the first-born son of earth struck down his brother in cold blood, the spirit of war has shown itself in all its horrors, sacrificing a large proportion of the wealth and the best blood of every age and people. We have only to take a cursory view of the most enlightened nations to see it still doing its bloody work on a scale of magnitude, if possible, surpassing all former periods. Millions of men are under arms. Nations are at variance with nations, while the genius of the world is employed in inventing and improving agencies of destruction.

Our country was at peace with all nations. Our ship of state seemed to be sailing with a fair breeze and beneath pleasant skies; but, lo! a small dark cloud appeared above the Southern horizon, becoming larger, darker, and more threatening as it approached, and finally bursting in terrible power over our devoted heads, devastating large sections, causing every family to mourn the absence of near and dear ones, and hundreds of thousands to drop a tear for their martyred fathers, brothers, sons and husbands.

It is difficult to convey a proper idea of the immensity of the sums which represent the cost of war. The figures seem inadequate.

The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick, 1697, cost $130,000,000.

The Spanish war of 1794, settled for at Aix-la-Chapelle, cost $570,000,000.

The treaty of Spanish succession cost $311,000,000.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended in a bloody struggle, costing $500,000,000.

The war for American Independence cost England and our country $1,000,000,000.

The Revolution of 1793 cost $230,000,000.

The wars of the first Napoleon, from 1803 to 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of $5,800,000,000.

The Crimean war cost the powers that took a part in it more than $1,000,000,000.

The late war in India cost England $40,000,000.

With the number of men now in the field, the war for the Union now costs upward of $2,000,000 per day.

The disproportion between the cost of war and civil government is especially apparent in the case of Great Britain. Her expenditures in 1854, for wars past and prospective, were more than $250,000,000, while all other expenses were about $30,000,000. The number of her agricultural laborers, male and female, old and young, at that time, was somewhat over 1,000,000; the average wages per person about $100 a-year. Thus all the men, women, and children who make Great Britain a garden of beauty and a land of wealth earn about $100,000,000 per annum. What a difference between the cost of producing food for man and beast and the expense of slaughtering them! What a difference between the husbandry of the plow and that of the sword! In our country the disproportion is far greater; but there are better days coming—peace and prosperity will soon be ours.

The present war debts of all the states of Christendom from which we have official returns amount to $12,000,000,000 (twelve billions of dollars!) It takes more than a passing thought to comprehend such an amount. What known measure of value can we apply to it? What shall we put in the opposite scale to ascertain its weight—the power with which it presses upon the civilized world? The present paid-in capital of all known banks amounts to $1,000,000,000. Thus the war debt exceeds twelve times the capital of all the banks of the world. At $20,000 a-mile, it would construct 600,000 miles of railway, belting the earth twenty-four times. It would make a column of dollars 16,000 miles high. It would take half a million of teams to carry the silver, allowing a ton to each team, making a line of teams 1200 miles in length.

Such is the condition of the world resulting from war. When will the burden be less? When will the swords be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning-hooks, and the nations learn war no more?

Our war debt must be at the present time something over two thousand millions, and may yet exceed three billions. Even if it reaches that, it will not be too much to pay for the results attained. The triumph of freedom, liberty, and justice over falsehood, despotism, treason, and oppression, at so great a sacrifice, will be too highly prized to again be trifled with. It will secure us a peace that will be permanent. If we had succeeded with seventy-five thousand, or even with half a million of men, it would have been at so small a sacrifice that we soon would have settled back into the old state of affairs, leaving the control of the Government in the hands of those under whom conspiracy, treason, and rebellion would have free scope to foster a future outbreak from which there would be no recovery.

Wealth dishonestly obtained by an individual or a nation will not be lasting. From the establishment of our Republic we have succeeded, without a parallel, in acquiring immense wealth by trampling upon the God-given rights of the slave. The value of the exports alone of sugar, rice, and cotton, as a product of slave labor for the year 1860, amounted to $222,000,000. If such are the figures for one year, what must be the whole amount since the slave system first obtained a foothold upon the soil of Virginia? The blood of the oppressed has not cried from the ground these many years.

Will our ship of state outride the storm of rebellion, and triumphantly reach the haven of peace and prosperity? Glance at our immense resources, exceeding fourteen billions of dollars, and we have the response, Yes! Glance at our prospective resources in the rich farming lands of the West, earnestly inviting laborers to make them bud and blossom, and thus pour their wealth into the public treasury, and again we have the response, Yes! We shall recover. We are only in the morning of our glory. This nation has a future, and,

> "With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
> And freedom's banner streaming o'er us,"

we shall advance with rapid strides toward that most glorious and sublime future.—[Phrenological Journal.

SAILED AND ARRIVED.—The barque *Live Yankee*, Capt. Diggs, sailed from this port on Friday last, 12th inst., with lumber for San Francisco. The barque *Harvest Queen*, Capt. Howes, arrived same day from San Francisco, to load at Packard's mill.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—At an interview between Lincoln and Grant, the latter obtained reliable information that one-third of the rebel army are on the Potomac or marching in that direction, and the balance remain at Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident.

An officer from the front confirms the report of the withdrawal of 30,000 troops from the Army of the Potomac, who are on the way to Harper's Ferry to repel the invasion.

New York, Aug. 8.—The supply steam transport from Mobile reports that the iron-clad *Manhattan*, with a full head of steam, went close in under Sand Island to encounter the rebel ram *Tennessee*, which was at anchor 2 miles distant with 3 other iron and cotton-clads. There were a number of vessels off the harbor with a heavy armament.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Richmond papers of this morning have the following:

Mobile, Aug. 5.—To J. A. Sedden, Sec. of War: Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The *Tecumseh* was sunk in passing. The iron-clad *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The *Selma* was captured. The *Gaines* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet is approaching the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, all day.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen.

New York, Aug. 9.—There is great exultation over the news from Mobile. The blockade broken up, several of our best gunboats will be relieved. The sinking of the *Tecumseh* is discredited.

News received from rebel sources is encouraging, and the capture of Mobile is confidently expected. We learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels at Atlanta and Richmond.

Sherman will take advantage of the confusion of the rebels and force a battle.

The announcement of Averill's victory in the Shenandoah valley is confirmed. His loss slight.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated 6th, says: A party of deserters started to come into our lines yesterday. Our gunners, not knowing their intentions, opened fire upon them, killing several. The remainder arrived at headquarters at noon, some of them badly wounded.

A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburg on the afternoon of the 5th. The battle commenced with a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with great slaughter. They also exploded a mine, which did no damage to our troops or works, but killed some rebels. The fighting was desperate.

Hooker has gone to New York, and has declined a proposition to recruit a new corps to be commanded by himself.

Wheeling, Aug. 9.—The following dispatches have been received from Cumberland, dated the 5th August:

My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson attacked the garrison at that post at 3 P. M., and the fight continued till after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. Their loss was severe. Our loss will not exceed 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison of this post, under command of Col. Stevenson, defended the place most gallantly.

B. F. KELLY,
Brigadier General.

New Creek, Aug. 5.—I have just arrived. The enemy are effectually repulsed and are rapidly retreating toward Moorfield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging.

B. F. KELLY,
Brigadier General.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Information has been received that Gen. Averill, overtaking the enemy at Moorfield, attacked and routed them, capturing 600 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who afterwards escaped, and his whole staff, headquarter colors, all the artillery trains, and a large quantity of small arms. McCausland barely escaped by flying to the mountains.

New York, Aug. 10.—The Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry gives the following particulars of Averill's victory:

He attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeil on the morning of the 7th, and after a spirited fight, completely routed the entire command, capturing all their artillery—four pieces—a vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses and equipments and 120 prisoners, including six field and thirty-two company officers. McCausland, with a demoralized command, fled to the mountains. Our loss is comparatively small, 7 killed and 21 wounded. Among the killed are Major Congress and First Lieutenant Clark, of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were struck down while gallantly leading a charge; Capt. Karr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Dispatches from Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up Shenandoah Valley. At 4 o'clock, P. M., they were skirmishing about 15 miles from Winchester.

Gen. Grant reports an explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point yesterday, loaded with ammunition. No details.

No operations of consequence before Atlanta. It is reported to-day that portions of Stoneman's command continue to arrive. The total loss does not exceed one thousand.

(Signed) STANTON.

The following reports of the operations at Mobile are extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* this morning, telegraphed from Butler's headquarters:

Mobile, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort on the 5th. Yesterday and to-day the enemy were shelling Fort Gains. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Maury and Burnett.

Mobile, Aug. 9.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gains at half past nine o'clock this morning by Col. Anderson of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of 600 men. He last night communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce, without the sanction of Gen. Page, who inquired by signal his purpose but received no reply. During the night Gen. Page visited the Fort and found that Anderson was on board Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders to Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the Fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signaled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gains. Anderson's conduct is pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Gen. Sherman, in transmitting Logan's official report to Halleck, says that although the number of dead rebels seems to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that, while our loss is only 3,521 killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead on the field alone amounted to 3,220. The total number of wounded prisoners in our hands is 1000.

The following official report has just been furnished for publication:

Headquarters Army before Atlanta, July 24.—I have the honor to report the following summary of the operations of this army on July 22d: The total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent by them in front of the 17th corps, 1000 of their killed. The number of their killed in front of the fourth division of the same corps, including those on ground not now occupied by our troops, will swell the number of their dead on that front to 2000. The number of rebel dead buried in front of the 15th corps up to this hour is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more remain yet unburied. The number buried in front of the 22d corps reached 422. We have over a thousand of their wounded on hand. A larger number of their wounded were carried off by them during the night after the engagement. We captured 18 stand of colors and 5000 stand of arms. The attack was made on our lines seven times, and each time we repulsed them. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear a thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field. Our troops are in fine spirits. It is estimated that the enemy's loss will reach 10,000.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8th.—The following has been received from Frederick: Col. Bird, with the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown yesterday. Later news, received this morning, states that the rebels had retreated homeward, and again eluded the preparations for their capture. It is thought that, under the new commander, the rebel inroads upon our State will cease.

A dispatch received at Headquarters from the military operator at Hagerstown says all is quiet on the Potomac.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—A gentleman who arrived this morning from the upper Potomac says that the entire rebel force has evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, and is now moving off in great haste. Their rear guard crossed at Sheppardstown at 11 o'clock yesterday; the balance crossed at Hancock at about the same time. From the south side of the Potomac we learn that Early had been moving up the valley toward Winchester, with his harvest teams, during all last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain. Information has since been received that the rebels would make a feint of a movement on Maryland, merely to cover Early's return. His trains have been filled to their utmost capacity, and are now moving toward Staunton.

The Washington *Star* has the following from a gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourning during the two weeks past: we get interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity after the rebels took possession of the city. They proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. The merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit by the rebels. They got but little with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats. At the grocery stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses. At one or two stores they turned all the molasses out and let it run into the street. A train of cars was reported as having been burned by them, but it now appears that it was destroyed by our troops.

New York, Aug. 9.—A special dated Washington the 8th says: The invasion panic has subsided.

With the recent changes in Maryland and the present disposition of our forces it will not be possible for the rebels to get as far as the Pennsylvania line, without a desperate battle in which the odds will be against him.

A heavy cavalry force, heretofore under Grant, is now concentrated on the upper Potomac, and instead of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, it is much more likely to hear of the march of a heavy Federal column down the valley of the Shenandoah.

Gen. Wright's command, at last accounts, were at Boonsboro, north of the Mountain Valley.

The country may rest assured that the invasion is over for the present.

Another special says that the rebel movement on the upper Potomac was a feint to cover the sending, it is supposed, of not less than 30,000 of Lee's veterans to reinforce Atlanta. (?) Much apprehension is felt in regard to the matter.

Special dispatches say that Grant has returned from the upper Potomac and started for City Point.

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—The Provost Marshal of this city was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized a conspiracy to burn Buffalo and destroy the locks at Lockport.

The matter was laid before Gen. Dix, who said he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide the means to defeat it. Dix advised that measures be taken by the citizens to defend themselves.

The Mayor has protested against the removal of the 7th regiment.

New York, Aug. 10.—A Washington special says: Chief Engineer Latimer arrived this morning from the fleet off Mobile, who reports that when he left, active preparations were making for an immediate action, and describes Fort Morgan as a brick structure on the Sumter plan, banked with sand. The front is considered impregnable, but being passed can readily be reduced by an attack in the rear. We shall doubtless hear of its capture or evacuation in a day or two.

Special dispatches from Farragut are expected to-morrow. His plan was not to attempt to capture the city, but only to relieve a portion of the large fleet which has been stationed there for the past six months.

It is generally believed in the army of the Potomac that Gen. Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

A special dispatch of the 9th says: A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which questions of state policy of more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed.

New York, Aug. 10.—Gens. Meade and Burnside each cast the blame on the other for the repulse at Petersburg. It appears that, owing to the modification of an order the night previous, there was a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack, and neither was present to take command.

A correspondent near Atlanta says the operations around that city have settled into a regular siege. We are pounding away on every side, and it is doomed to be soon reduced.

The rebels garrison the forts and intrenchments with militia, and use the veterans to operate when they are required; their line running so that they can be massed with great rapidity.

Yesterday a demonstration was made along the lines which resulted in driving the rebels back to their intrenchments. We gained their rifle pits and captured a picket corps of nearly twelve hundred men.

The rebels cannot continue much longer butting against our works. They will soon wear themselves out without doing much hurt to us, and run the risk of losing their communications, upon which we are now operating. The Macon line is the only one left, and it is reported we have destroyed that. If so, we have got them if they don't break through our lines somewhere. We are so strongly intrenched that a single line will be able to hold the works against any assault

SHOT.—A report has reached us, through Indian sources, that Chas. McDaniel, well known in this vicinity, was shot, some days ago, by a Klikitat Indian, east of the mountains. We did not learn whether the shot was mortal. The report needs confirmation.

Congress has passed a bill for the relief of the estate of B. F. Kendall, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory; allowing $2,108 to be credited in the settlement of his accounts. Satisfactory evidence has been furnished that he expended that amount for the United States, though no vouchers can be found therefor.

Emigrants who have crossed the Plains this season are beginning to make their appearance in Portland. They have made an unusually quick trip.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR COLDS.—A believer in the virtues of onions says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

An ingenious French philosopher is at present maintaining the hypothesis that the feeding of the negro races continuously on exclusive animal food, would effect their conversion into white men! He grounds his belief mainly on the fact that in some districts where a large quantity of such food is consumed, the peculiarities of the negro physiognomy are considerably reduced.

It is said that a convict was lately tracked into the service of a young married couple, where he was officiating as a very pretty lady's maid, and had been doing all the duties of his role for three months. The horror of the young lady, and still more of the husband, may be imagined when the police said,

"That young woman is the *man* we want."

Some years ago, a person requested permission of the Bishop of Salisbury to fly from the top of the spire of that cathedral. The good Bishop, with an anxious concern for the man's spiritual as well as temporal safety, told him he was very welcome to fly to the church, but he would encourage no man to fly from it.

The schoolmaster's *beat* is less extensive than the watchman's. It is confined to his schoolhouse.

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

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

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

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you upon a promissory note drawn by you April 19th, 1862, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars and interest thereon at two per cent. per month till date of such judgment, less the sum of seventy-two dollars interest money which is admitted to have been paid. Also to obtain a judgment of foreclosure upon a mortgage upon Lot No. one in Block No. sixty, in Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, bearing even date with said note, and given to secure the payment of the same and its interest.

Complaint filed August 9th, 1864.
32:6m FRANK CLARK, Plff's Atty.

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.
CAPITAL STOCK,
(PAID UP IN GOLD COIN)
$2,000,000!
WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO
$5,000,000!

STOCKHOLDERS:
San Francisco:
D. O. MILLS, 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

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. 13:tf

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

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The new and fast-sailing Sloop
LETITIA,
Captain J. F. 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 CAPTAIN, on board. 14:tf

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
☞ Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and WIND COLIC.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco,
1-6m Agents for California.

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 or clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.
Agents for California,
29:4 REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelly, of the city of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864; Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.
The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.
Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.
EUGENE KELLY,
(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.)
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE above card; give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, John O. Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, Jr., O. F. Giffin, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding, and Wm. Alvord, of San Francisco, and Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of Banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 13, 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 $25) price........15
We guarantee all of our Machines.
PURCHASE ONLY of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.
DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,
29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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.

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.

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. 62-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. 5-32tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-1:1y

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
MONDAY, August 15, 1864.

EASTERN INTELLIGENCE

Memphis, Aug. 1.—All communication with Atlanta is cut off

Gen. Washburne is organizing a new expedition of an important nature, which is to be commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith.

Guerrillas continue their depredations on leased plantations in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Natchez.

Vicksburg, Aug. 2.—The sending of the 19th corps to the Army of the Potomac will probably oblige Gen. Canby to suspend offensive operations for the present, and efforts will be directed mainly to holding our own.

By recent arrivals from the Upper Red River, we learn that Missouri is much talked of by rebel officers as a point of attack, and that at least 20,000 recruits are promised them there. Canby is now sending a considerable force to Arkansas, with a view to counteract the rebel designs.

Louisville, Aug. 3.—Apparently well authenticated but unofficial information has been received that Stoneman has not only cut the Macon Railroad, but defeated Wheeler with a loss of 500 to 1000 men at Proctor's Creek. The rebel leader was wounded and fell into our hands.

New York, Aug. 3.—One of the principal causes of the failure on the part of our troops, which led to the disaster before Petersburg, was the belief that the hill which they were expected to take, which commanded the rebel works and town, had been previously mined by the rebels. For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and thus demoralization was created, which lost the fruits of victory when within our grasp.

Gen. Kelly was attacked at Cumberland yesterday at 6 P.M., by a large force under Bradley Johnson and McCausland. After a severe fight of several hours, he completely routed the enemy, capturing several caissons, a great many wagons, and a large amount of plunder stolen in Pennsylvania. The enemy is in full retreat towards Oldtown, with Kelly in pursuit.

Special dispatches intimate that Hooker will succeed Meade.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Dispatches last night say that Hooker has been relieved of his command. The dispatches say this action resulted from the indignity done him in appointing Gen. Howard, his junior in rank, to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Advices have been received from the Plains to the effect that the Apaches, Comanches, and Arapahoes, numbering nearly a thousand, were committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. All the horses and mules belonging to Fort Laramie, and 130 horses belonging to the Colorado battery, were captured within a quarter of a mile of the Fort. In addition to this, emigrants have been robbed and their wagons entirely destroyed.

At last accounts the Indians were threatening the Fort, where but seventy-five men were stationed. Provisions to the value of $100,000 were given to these Indians a few days before committing the depredations.

An Atlanta dispatch says the rebels admit a loss of 6000 at the battle of Peach Tree, on the 30th. It says that at the rate Hood has been fighting, since he took command, the rebel army will last three weeks. Prisoners report the army as disheartened with Hood in command.

New York, Aug. 4.—A riot occurred in this city to-day, between some soldiers and negroes, in which two of the former were killed and several wounded. The dwellings of the negroes were burned by the soldiers, who were assisted by secession sympathisers.

Baltimore, Aug. 5.—A person who left Charleston yesterday morning reports seeing the rebel forces there, composed of Mosby's and Imboden's cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 7000 strong. They were about making a feint on Harper's Ferry, while Early, with 12,000 infantry, guarded the plunder at Bunker Hill, and was about starting up the valley. The rebels are scattered throughout the valley, gathering grain and cattle. They conscripted all the men they could find, and even boys of sixteen. It is believed they will retire up the valley as soon as their trains are well advanced.

New York, Aug. 5.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the past six days amount to upwards of $6,500,000. This has been subscribed in large commercial cities; the western States are yet to hear from.

Advices have been received of a cavalry fight which took place on the New Jerusalem road, south of Petersburg, on Wednesday, in which the rebels were defeated. Our loss was seventy-five.

Harrisburg, Aug. 5—Dispatches received here this morning state that the rebels were then crossing the river at Hancock, and had driven Averill's pickets into Cumberland. Semi-official dispatches received this morning state that the rebels had occupied Hagerstown in force.

The greatest consternation prevails in the southern portion of Cumberland valley.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling for 30,000 militia.

Memphis, Aug. 3.—There is great activity in military circles, in carrying out the new movements.

Reliable information states that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee had been relieved from the command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and ordered to report at Atlanta, it is supposed, to take Hood's command.

Forrest charges the responsibility of his recent defeat by Gen. A. J. Smith upon Lee.

It is reported that Dick Taylor was at Meridian a week ago.

Forrest's wound is so severe as to prevent him from engaging in active service. Chalmers commands his forces.

A person who left Mobile on the 31st ult. says that Hood has been reinforced by two divisions of Beauregard's corps from Richmond, and two brigades from Mobile.

Charleston and Wilmington are said to be nearly deserted by troops.

The garrison at Mobile consists of only two brigades of regulars and Mobile militia. So great were the fears that Mobile would be attacked between the 8th and 15th of July, that at the urgent request and solicitations of the Governor and Mayor, the troops which had been sent to reinforce Forrest were recalled.

Nashville, Aug. 4.—Gen. Stoneman sent a force of cavalry, 3200 strong, on the 26th, under Gen. Ed. McCook, to destroy the Macon and Weston Road. They had destroyed 18 miles of the road from where they started, and had captured a train of five hundred wagons that were going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. A train was captured near Newman with 500 men and 127 officers. The wagons were laden with valuable stores, liquors, and the private property of Gen. Hood and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted, the wagons were burned. McCook started to return with the booty, but was overtaken by a rebel force under Ransom, which was so large as to completely surround him. A desperate engagement ensued, during which many of McCook's men escaped and found their way to Marietta. It is supposed that about 2000 were captured. The disaster is attributable to the troops partaking too freely of bad liquor that was found in the train.

Since the above was received, McCook has come in with 1200 of his men; 500 had previously arrived at Marietta. He was very successful in breaking the Macon road and capturing and destroying the wagons and railroad trains, but was compelled to let the prisoners go.

Cairo, Aug. 5.—New Orleans dates to the 29th have been received. Gen. Banks has officially acknowledged the exchange of prisoners, who have recently arrived, and has ordered those belonging to the 13th and 19th corps to report to the proper officers for duty, and those whose term has expired to proceed to their respective States and be mustered out of service.

Lieut. Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation directing the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution adopted by the Convention to be held on the first Monday in September.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—Col. Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police, who has been here for several days on official business, has succeeded in ferreting out the most extensive and successful gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States. Fourteen of the gang were caught and double-ironed. Five large boxes of material are now on their way to Washington Other parties are to be arrested. Eleven presses and a large quantity of bank note paper, ink and twelve plates, including the twenty dollar greenbacks, tens and fifties of U. S. Treasury Notes, new issue, were secured.

Aug. 5.—The *Democrat* of this morning contains the essential points of the confession of G. B. Smith, Secretary of the Order of American Knights. Chas. S. Hunt and Chas. E. Dunn, Grand and Deputy Grand Commanders, have asked for a re-examination, in which they have acknowledged their former statements to be untrue, and admitted the existence of the Order and their membership. This confession gives many details of the workings and purposes of the Order, but reveals no new facts of importance.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special from Washington of the 5th says: Reports from the Upper Potomac are very contradictory. If any crossing has been effected by the rebels, it was probably a large cavalry force under Imboden. The movements of the column under Early are very mysterious. At the last account, he was in camp between Winchester and Martinsburg.

Persons think it is evident that the rebels have resolved upon a general invasion.

New York, Aug. 3.—Early's headquarters are at Winchester. A detachment of rebel cavalry is still on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is becoming apparent to the War Department, that the rebels are resolved on a vigorous campaign on the Upper Potomac, and are reinforcing Early strongly.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Three hundred rebel cavalry have visited Hagerstown. It is confirmed by official dispatches that three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry were strongly posted in and around the town. The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by cavalry is a strong indication that this force is the advance of a large body of troops. After crossing at Sheppardstown, it appears they passed through Turkstown and Sharpsburg, and we are still in communication with the State line, seven miles north of Hagerstown.

Dispatches from Somerset, received at 10 o'clock this evening, mention a fight in New Creek, in which the rebels were defeated by Kelly. Our loss is 29 killed and 50 wounded.

A dispatch from Greencastle states: A gentleman just arrived from there says the rebels were crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 12 o'clock. There were from 600 to 800 infantry and cavalry.

Harrisburg, Aug. 5.—At 8 o'clock to-night telegraphic communication ceased beyond Newcastle.

The rebels have entered Middleburg, 11 miles north of Hagerstown, but in what force not known. The movements of the enemy are utterly inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack.

A fight is represented as having taken place at Cumberland, on Tuesday, but we have no particulars.

New York, Aug. 5.—Army correspondence, dated the 5th, says: The second division of our cavalry, under Gregg, attacked the rebel cavalry vigorously on the Jerusalem road below Petersburg, and drove them, inflicting a severe loss.

Army of the Potomac, Aug. 3.—The exact number of our loss in the assault on Saturday is now ascertained to have been 5,690. The hospitals are being rapidly cleared of the sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

A City Point letter of the 1st says: Grant went to Fortress Monroe yesterday and met the President and Cabinet.

Army movements are important, but contraband.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says: Information was received at Headquarters Department of the Gulf on Thursday, that Admiral Farragut had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, which were supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Bay, and was bombarding the upper defenses. If this information be correct, those forts must speedily surrender. The Admiral has now six ironclads off Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The bombardment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week. Granger will command the land forces, which will occupy Mobile and garrison the forts if perfect success should crown this movement.

On the 19th, the commander at Pensacola left that post with a small force, and the next day he came upon a body of about 400 of the enemy's cavalry, strongly entrenched at Fort Hudson. After a sharp fight the rebels retreated, leaving all their ammunition, stores, official papers, &c.

New York, Aug. 6.—We learn that troops were suddenly sent up the river from New Orleans on the 25th.

It is reported that the rebels are advancing on Morganzia, though it is not known that their troops have gone there.

A steamer from the upper Missouri reports that the Indians had made three attacks on Fort Deerhold, but were repulsed. Gen. Sibley had left for Fort Rickhart, in the Sioux nation, where he expected to have an engagement.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rebels under Cooper, 5000 strong, with 12 pieces of artillery, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. Thayer moved out and met the enemy a short distance from the fort, completely routing them. Our cavalry is still pursuing Our loss small, rebels' unknown.

Gen. Hooker has been ordered to report at Washington without delay.

The *Commercial's* special repeats a report that leading Republicans are urging the President to give McClellan a command, and claiming that enlistments to the number of 100,000 will be secured in New York by his appointment.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Advices from Alleghany county, Md., to 2d, state that heavy firing was heard in the neighborhood of Cumberland all day. A deserter says that the rebel cavalry under Gen's. Johnston, McCausland and Jackson were advancing on Cumberland at this date, and that they will be joined by both Early and Imboden, with their whole forces, to center at Cumberland, and then march on Pittsburg and Wheeling. The whole strength of the rebels is not less than 25,000 or 30,000. If successful, the force will march on Cincinnati and cross into Kentucky.

The rebels burned all bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees across the road. Gen. Averill will probably move towards Bedford to operate against the rebels.

Louisville, Aug. 4.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, 31st, from a prominent officer, says a fire is now burning in Atlanta, which indicates that Hood is destroying a large amount of property; but whether with a view of evacuating or not is unknown.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Vague rumors are in circulation to-day in regard to the movements of the Potomac army.

New York, Aug. 6.—Richmond papers say that Joe Johnston has been assigned to the command of the rebel army in Northern Virginia now invading the North.

A New Orleans correspondent says: Ullman holds Morgan Ferry so strongly the rebels will not attempt to take it.

The same correspondent doubts the reported capture of the Fort at Mobile Bay.

Able bodied registered enemies are to be kept as prisoners, pending the present military movements, they having avowed their intention of joining the rebel army.

Gen. Ullman defeated the rebels near Atchafalaya on the 28th ult.

It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed to the neighborhood of Plaquemine.

Nashville dispatch of the 5th says: The missing of McCook's expedition will not now exceed 800. Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All quiet at the front.

Cairo, Aug. 6.—The steamer *Hellman* reports that she was informed by stragglers yesterday, near Island No. 64, that a desperate fight had taken place near Osceola, between 800 rebels under Bowen and the Federal forces, in which the rebels were badly defeated. Besides the killed and wounded, they lost a great many prisoners, a quantity of arms and all their equipage. Bowen is reported to have been killed. No further particulars are given.

There is a great deal of fawning in society, in order to be fawned on again, just as among sucking puppies half awake.

There would be fewer shipwrecks in society if men remembered that large sails are ill-adapted to small vessels.

The more we know the less we say. At death a man arrives at immense knowledge and doesn't open his mouth.

If a stupid speaker has prodigious lungs, he can fill with his voice the largest house, and empty it, too.

Many love the music of the "winding horn." But a cow has winding horns with no music in them.

That is properly the land of our fathers in which we may venerate the image of their virtues.

OFFICIAL.

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

An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate; he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; he shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of he duties of his office. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars. The Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing national currency under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers or printers and other valuable things belonging to his Department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five, who shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of the business of the association and the conduct of its affairs, which said articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate, which shall specify—

First. The name assumed by such association, which name shall be subject to the approval of the Comptroller.

Second. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or District, and also the particular county and city, town, or village.

Third. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public, and such certificate with the acknowledgment thereof authenticated by the seal of such court or notary shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall be organized under this act with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, nor in a city whose population exceeds fifty thousand persons, with a less capital than two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall, from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, be a body corporate, but shall transact no business except such as may be incidental to its organization and necessarily preliminary, until authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking. Such association shall have power to adopt a corporate seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its organization certificate, for the period of twenty years from its organization, unless sooner dissolved according to the provisions of its articles of association, or by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless the franchise shall be forfeited by a violation of this act; by such name it may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law and equity as fully as natural persons; it may elect or appoint directors, and, by its board of directors appoint a president, vice president, cashier, and other officers, define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss said officers or any of them at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places, and exercise under this act all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this act; and its board of directors shall also have power to define and regulate by by-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and all the privileges granted by this act to associations organized under it shall be exercised and enjoyed; and its usual business shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every association shall be managed by not less than five directors, one of whom shall be the president. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States; and at least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State, Territory, or district in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors, and be residents of the same during their continuance in office. Each director shall own, in his own right, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director. Each director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona fide owner, in his own right, of the number of shares of stock required by this act, subscribed by him, or standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan or debt; which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any association first elected or appointed shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually on such day in the month of January as may be specified in the articles of association; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, or having in any other manner become disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election. If from any cause an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof in all cases having been given in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper published nearest thereto. If the articles of association do not fix the day on which the election shall be held, or if the election should not be held on the day fixed, the day for the election shall be designated by the board of directors in their by-laws, or otherwise: *Provided*, That if the directors fail to fix the day, as aforesaid, shareholders representing two-thirds of the shares may.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and be deemed personal property and transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares, and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired. The shareholders of each association formed under the provisions of this act, and of each existing bank or banking association that may accept the provisions of this act, shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares; except that shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws, having not less than five millions of dollars of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of twenty per centum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares; and such surplus of twenty per centum shall be kept undiminished, and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this act; and if at any time there shall be a deficiency in said surplus of twenty per centum, the said banking association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until such deficiency shall be made good; and in case of such deficiency, the Comptroller of the Currency may compel said banking association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act. And the Comptroller shall have authority to withhold from an association his certificate authorizing the commencement of business, whenever he shall have reason to suppose that the shareholders thereof have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act: *Provided*, That the maximum of such increase in the articles of association shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency; and no increase of capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase shall be paid in, and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, with his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association. And every association shall have power, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, to reduce the capital of such association to any sum not below the amount required by this act, in the formation of associations: *Provided*, That by no such reduction shall its capital be brought below the amount required by this act for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any such reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and his approval thereof obtained.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That at least fifty per centum of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business; and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in instalments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount of the capital as frequently as one instalment at the end of each succeeding month from the time it shall be authorized by the Comptroller to commence business; and the payment of each instalment shall be certified to the Comptroller, under oath, by the president or cashier of the association.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any instalment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city or county where the association is located, and if no newspaper is published in said city or county, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock shall be sold as the directors may order, within six months from the time of such forfeiture, and if not sold it shall be cancelled and deducted from the capital stock of the association; and if such cancellation and reduction shall reduce the capital of the association below the minimum of capital required by this act, the capital stock shall, within thirty days from the date of such cancellation, be increased to the requirements of the act; in default of which, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of the fiftieth section of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, and before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States registered bonds bearing interest to an amount not less than thirty thousand dollars nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive and cancel any United States coupon bonds, and to issue in lieu thereof registered bonds of like amount, bearing a like rate of interest, and having the same time to run; and the deposit of bonds shall be, by every association, increased as its capital may be paid up or increased, so that every association shall at all times have on deposit with the Treasurer registered United States bonds to the amount of at least one-third of its capital stock actually paid in: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent an association that may desire to reduce its capital or to close up its business and dissolve its organization from taking up its bonds upon returning to the Comptroller its circulating notes in the proportion hereinafter named in this act, nor from taking up any excess of bonds beyond one-third of its capital stock, and upon which no circulating notes have been delivered.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least fifty per centum of its capital stock has been paid in as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act as required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the president or cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of the association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where the association is located for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof: *Provided*, That if no newspaper is published in such city or county, the certificate shall be published in a newspaper published nearest thereto.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any association under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association, with a memorandum written or printed on each bond, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, a receipt therefor to be given to said association, or by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of any circulating notes that have been or may be delivered to such association. No assignment or transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every association from whose accounts such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made; and the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the association from whose account such transfer was made of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same; and the Comptroller shall also at all times have access to the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, to ascertain their amount and condition.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of notes for circulation to be issued under this act shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars. In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, three dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president or vice President and cashier. And the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct: *Provided*, That not more than one-sixth of the notes furnished to an association shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and that after specie payments shall be resumed, no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency. And no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such banking association, and also, on due proof of the destruction of any such circulating notes, to deliver in place thereof to such association other bank circulating notes to an equal amount. And such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be cancelled, shall be burned to ashes in presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the association, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And a certificate of such burning, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the association whose notes are thus cancelled.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every banking association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or oftener in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of the Comptroller and the accounts of the association, and, if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an officer or agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier; and a duplicate signed by the Treasurer shall be retained by the association.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, by any banking association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose, until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Comptroller of the Currency shall give to any such banking association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which it shall have so transferred to the Treasurer; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such banking association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid. Whenever the market or cash value of any bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as aforesaid, shall be reduced below the amount of the circulation issued for the same, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association receiving said bills, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as long as such depreciation continues. And said Comptroller, upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer by an association for other bonds of the United States authorized by this act to be received as security for circulating notes, if he shall be of opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States, and he may direct the return of any of said bonds to the banking association which transferred the same, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the banking association offering to surrender circulating notes shall be equal to the amount required for the circulating notes not surrendered by such banking association, and that the amount of bonds in the hands of the Treasurer shall not be diminished below the amount required to be kept on deposit with him by this act: *And provided*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and no other violation by such association of the provisions of this act, and that the market or cash value of the remaining bonds shall not be below the amount required for the circulation issued for the same.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act. And any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgment, decrees, or mortgages held by such association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section. Nor shall it hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage, or hold the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it for a longer period than five years.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in: *Provided*, That the discount of bona fide bills of exchange drawn against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person or persons, corporation, or firm negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under this act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid, from the association taking or receiving the same: *Provided*, That such action is commenced within two years from the

time the usurious transaction occurred. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That every association in the cities hereinafter named shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits; and every other association shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and of its deposits. And whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities hereinafter named shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below fifteen per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor making any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided*, That three-fifths of said fifteen per centum may consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, organized under this act, in the cities of Saint Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukie, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and Washington city: *Provided, also*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificate, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the cities of Charleston and Richmond may be added to the list of cities in the national associations of which other associations may keep three-fifths of their lawful money, whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, the condition of the Southern States will warrant it. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any association, whose lawful money reserve as aforesaid shall be below the amount to be kept on hand as aforesaid, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That each association organized in any of the cities named in the foregoing section shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. And each of such associations may keep one half of its lawful money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York. And each association not organized within the cities named in the preceding section shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association in either of the cities named in the preceding section at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par, and the Comptroller shall give public notice of the names of the associations so selected at which redemptions are to be made by the respective associations, and of any change that may be made of the association at which the notes of any association are redeemed. If any association shall fail either to make the selection or to redeem its notes as aforesaid, the Comptroller of the Currency may, upon receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver, in the manner provided for in this act, to wind up its affairs: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter, at par, in lawful money, on demand: *And provided, further*, That every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to said association, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any association may, semi-annually, each year, declare a dividend of so much of the nett profits of the association as they shall judge expedient; but each association shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its nett profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to twenty per centum of its capital stock.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency a report, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association; which report shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller within five days thereafter. And any bank failing to make and transmit such report shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day after five days that such report is delayed beyond that time. And the Comptroller shall publish abstracts of said reports in a newspaper to be designated by him for that purpose in the city of Washington, and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper in the place where such association is established, or if there be no newspaper at such place, then in a newspaper published at the nearest place thereto, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association shall, on the first Tuesday of each month, make to the Comptroller of the Currency a statement, under the oath of the president or cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, and other lawful money belonging to the association, deposits and circulation. And associations in other places than those cities named in the thirty-first section of this act shall also return the amount due them available for the redemption of their circulation.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or private sale, in default of which a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders for dividends and reserved profits.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise; nor shall any association use its circulating notes, or any part thereof, in any manner or form, to create or increase its capital stock.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. And if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its nett profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts. And all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of the association under the thirteenth section of this act.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode pay or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association which shall not, at any such time, be receivable, at par, on deposit and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted; and a copy of such list, on the first Monday of July in each year, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses of the bureau, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes or duties now or hereafter to be assessed on the circulation, and collected from associations organized under this act. And in lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one half of one per centum each half year from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half-year upon the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year, as aforesaid, on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds; and in case of default in the payment thereof by any association, the duties aforesaid may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States duties of other corporations, or the Treasurer may reserve the amount of said duties out of the interest, as it may become due, on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association. And it shall be the duty of each association, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, to make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation, and of the average amount of its deposits, and of the average amount of its capital stock, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, for the six months next preceding said first days of January and July as aforesaid, and in default of such return, and for each default thereof, each defaulting association shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States; and in case of such default the amount of the duties to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency, and upon the highest amount of its deposits and capital stock, to be ascertained in such other manner as the Treasurer may deem best: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: *Provided, further*, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. And whenever such vote shall be taken it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city of New York, and also in a newspaper published in a city or town in which the association is located, and if no newspaper be there published, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that said association is closing up its affairs, and notifying the holders of its notes and other creditors to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. And at any time after the expiration of one year from the time of the publication of such notice as aforesaid, the said association may pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in the lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of its circulating notes; which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of this act, and from that time the outstanding notes of said association shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and the said association and the shareholders thereof shall be discharged from all liabilities therefor.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer, on receiving from an association lawful money for the payment and redemption of its outstanding notes, as provided for in the preceding section of this act, shall execute duplicate receipts therefor, one to the association and the other to the Comptroller of the Currency, stating the amount received by him, and the purpose for which it has been received, which amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of such association upon redemption account. And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, whenever he shall redeem any of the notes of said association, to cause the same to be mutilated, and charged to the redemption account of said association; and all notes so redeemed by the Treasurer shall, every three months, be certified to and burned in the manner prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of this act.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That any bank incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, may, by authority of this act, become a national association under its provisions, by the name prescribed in its organization certificate; and in such case the articles of association and the organization certificate required by this act may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution; and said certificate shall declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change and convert the said bank or banking institution into a national association under this act. And a majority of the directors, after executing said articles of association and organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers, and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before said conversion, and the directors aforesaid may be the directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act; and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank, by authority of State laws, may continue to hold its stock, although either bank, or both, may be organized under and have accepted the provisions of this act. When the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this act have been complied with, and that it is authorized to commence the business of banking under it, the association shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are prescribed in this act for other associations organized under it, and shall be held and regarded as an association under this act: *Provided, however*, That no such association shall have a less capital than the amount prescribed for banking associations under this act.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That all associations under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the associations thus designated satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government: *Provided*, That every association which shall be selected and designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid in to the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, or at its place of redemption aforesaid, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association whose notes are presented for payment, or the president or cashier of the association at the place at which they are redeemable, shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency, retaining a copy thereof. And after such default, on examination of the facts by the Comptroller, and notice by him to the association, it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposites: *Provided*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such notary public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such notary public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained; and if, from such protest or report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same shall be paid as presented, in lawful money of the United States; whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an amount of bonds pledged by such association equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled. And for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of cancelling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association, to be sold at public auction in the city of New York, after giving thirty days notice of such sale to such association.

Sec. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States will be best promoted thereby, sell at private sale any of the bonds pledged by such association, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such association: *Provided*, That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than par, nor less than the market value thereof at the time of sale: *And provided, further*, That no sales of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer thereof shall have been made with the formalities prescribed in this act.

Sec. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That on becoming satisfied, as specified in this act, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and may if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders provided for by the twelfth section of this act; and such receiver shall pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, and also make report to the Comptroller of the Currency of all his acts and proceedings. The Comptroller shall thereupon cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof. And from time to time the Comptroller, after full provision shall have been first made for refunding to the United States any such deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association as is mentioned in this act, shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction; and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however*, That if such association against which proceedings have been so instituted, on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, shall deny having failed to do so, such association may, at any time within ten days after such association shall have been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in this act, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or territorial court of the United States, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

Sec. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the bonds pledged by such banking association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees. And all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association; and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt owing to any association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

Sec. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of its officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved. And in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Sec. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath; and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller. And the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such examination, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

Sec. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Sec. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions, and proceedings, against any association under this act, may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established; or in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which said association is located, having jurisdiction in similar cases: *Provided, however*, That all proceedings to enjoin the Comptroller under this act shall be had in a circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, held in the district in which the association is located.

Sec. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by said association, shall upon conviction forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any plate, die, or block after the similitude of any plate, die, or block from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been prepared or printed, with intent to use such plate, die, or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five or more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress at the commencement of its session—

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.

Third. Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.

Fourth. The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year. And such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year, and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the Department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution at the first meeting of Congress.

Sec. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any appointments made, acts done, or proceedings had, organizations, acts, or proceedings of any association organized or in the process of organization under the act aforesaid: *And provided also*, That all such associations so organized or in process of organization shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by this act, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, in lieu of the name specified in their respective organization certificates, may take any other name preferred by them and duly certified to the Comptroller, without prejudice to any right acquired under this act, or under the act hereby repealed; but no such change shall be made after six months from the passage of this act: *Provided, also*, That the circulation issued or to be issued by such association shall be considered as a part of the circulation provided for in this act.

Sec. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in said trust funds would be if they were respectively living and competent to act and hold the stock in their own names.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time amend, alter or repeal this act.

Approved, June 3, 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:

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

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

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

UNIFORM:

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

Steilacoom, December, 1863. 6:2-tf

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

Steilacoom, December 5, 1863. 1:tf

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ARMY REGISTER, Official, United States, 1861..... 75
BARNARD, Major J. G.—Notes on Sea Coast Defence, consisting of Sea Coast Fortifications, the Fifteen inch Gun, and Casemate Embrasures, 1 vol 8vo, cloth.............. 2 00
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Thin Letter, plain.	

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Congress Note, extra heavy, ruled;	Congress Bill, broad, narrow ruled;
Congress Note, extra heavy, plain;	Congress Bill, long;
Thin Note, ruled;	Congress Bill, long, nar. ruled;
Thin Note, plain.	Congress Bill, thin, broad;
	Congress Bill, thin, broad, narrow ruled;
	Congress Bill, thin, long;
	Congress Bill, thin, long, narrow ruled.

LEGAL.	BATH.
Superfine Legal;	Bath Post, ruled;
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