

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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**PUGET SOUND HERALD.**  
**CHARLES PROSCH,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

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**CHAS. PROSCH,**  
OFFICIAL.

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

An Act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Colorado included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State government, with the name of Colorado; which said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Colorado shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-seventh degree of latitude with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; extending thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; extending thence due south along said thirty-second degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along a line twenty-fifth degree of longitude.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives in the general assembly of said Territory, at the date of the passage of this act, shall be qualified to be elected; and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory may prescribe; and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and if any of said citizens are called to the army of the United States, and are still within said Territory, they shall be permitted to vote at their places of rendezvous; and if any are absent from said Territory, by reason of their enlistment in the army of the United States, they shall be permitted to vote at their places of rendezvous, under the rules and regulations in each case to be prescribed as aforesaid; and the aforesaid representatives to form a convention shall be apportioned among the several counties of said Territory in proportion to the population as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the chief justice thereof, or any two of them; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the representatives aforesaid to be held on the first Monday in June thereafter throughout the Territory, and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory relating to the election of members of the House of Representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitute both branches of the Legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus elected, shall meet at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in July next, and, after organization, declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they do hereby consent to the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State of the United States. Whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory; provided, That the constitution, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; And provided, further, That said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State:

First, That there shall be no slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State, other than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Second, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Third, That the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing within the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by said State on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Colorado, in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said

constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which election on the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the result of said election shall be made by the acting governor of the Territory, who, with the United States district attorney and chief justice of said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinance to that effect; whereupon shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, said State of Colorado shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which representative, together with the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day a vote is taken for or against the proposed constitution and State government.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, in said State, shall be, and they are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That provided the State of Colorado shall be admitted into the Union, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, that twenty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the Legislature thereof, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be and they are hereby granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than one hundred and sixty acres, to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which election on the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the result of said election shall be made by the acting governor of the Territory, who, with the United States district attorney and chief justice of said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinance to that effect; whereupon shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That twenty entire sections of land, as aforesaid, to be selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be paid by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the purpose of making and improving public roads, constructing ditches or canals, or effecting a general system of irrigation of the agricultural land in the State, as the Legislature shall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of said State into the Union, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States, and said State shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Colorado.

Approved, March 21, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the United States shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from or directed to either of them.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

An Act to amend an act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, approved March three, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the United States shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from or directed to either of them.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

An Act to constitute Parkersburg, in the State of West Virginia, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Parkersburg, in the State of West Virginia, shall be, and it is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, for importing merchandise into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other places.

Approved, March 11, 1864.

An Act granting a pension to John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby directed to place the name of John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, upon the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, for public services at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, on the first day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixty three, at which time said pension shall commence.

Approved, March 14, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of sales made to individuals by the Territorial authorities prior to the passage of this act, in which it may be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that such sales were bona fide, and of the class herebefore mentioned, and that the tracts so sold are selections in all other respects regular and proper, it shall and may be lawful for the said Secretary to approve such selection as a grant in fee-simple, and a transcript, certified under the seal of the General Land Office by the Commissioner thereof, of such approval, shall vest the title in the Territory and in its bona fide vendee.

Approved, March 14, 1864.

An Act making appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three:

For transportation of the mails, (inland) seven million eight hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, six hundred thousand dollars.

For office furniture, two thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, ninety thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, sixty thousand dollars.

For mail locks and keys, ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

An Act in addition to an act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, approved March three, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby directed to place the name of John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, upon the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, for public services at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, on the first day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixty three, at which time said pension shall commence.

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Approved, March 16, 1864.

An Act in addition to an act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, approved March three, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

reading on the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by said act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the party may be engaged, who said affidavit shall be taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, the same shall become effective from the date of such filing, provided the said application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commission as required by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the said act, the homestead applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commission at the time of entry, one per centum upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued as the basis of a patent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead, and whose family, or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, and by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, it may be lawful for him to make the affidavit required by the original statute before a notary public, or other officer, to whom the applicant is an actual resident, and to transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the fee allowed by the tenth section of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon pre-emption claims, and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing pre-emption or homestead rights, the regulations for giving proper effect to the provisions of this act to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where a pre-emptor has taken the statutory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from station of settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office, to make, before the register or receiver, the affidavit required by the tenth section of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said pre-emptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers in the State of California, in the State of Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, shall be entitled to collect and receive, in addition to the fees and allowances provided by this act, fifty per centum of said fees and allowances as compensation for their services; provided, That the salary and fees allowed any register or receiver shall not exceed one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents per annum.

Approved, March 21, 1864.

An Act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all steamers and sailing vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound from any port in the United States to any foreign port, or from any foreign port to any port in the United States, shall, before clearance, receive on board and securely convey all such mails as the Post Office Department of the United States, or any minister, consul, or commercial agent of the United States, may desire to be transported, arriving at the port of destination, and shall receive for such service such reasonable compensation as may be allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the entry of the steamer or sailing vessel from any foreign port, the master or commander thereof shall make return, on oath or affirmation, showing that he has promptly delivered the mails on board his vessel, or vessel in good port, the said steamer or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a steamer or vessel of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to make and issue, by the transportation of the mails in steamships, on sailing vessels, or by the transportation of the mails in any other manner, such regulations as he may deem proper, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber, nor to be franked matter, to and from the intermediate points between the boundaries above named, at the usual rates; provided, further, That such franked matter shall be subject to such regulations as to its transmission and delivery as the Postmaster General shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may, if he shall deem it for the public interest, enter into contracts for any period not exceeding one year, for the transportation of the mails in steamships, by sea, between any of the ports in the United States; and that the sea-service already performed by his order on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico be paid for out of any moneys appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall paint, print, post, or in any other manner place upon, or attach to, any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle, which steamboat or other vessel, or stage-coach or other vehicle, is not actually used in carrying the mails of the United States, the words "United States mail," or any other words, letters or characters of like import; or if any person or persons shall give notice, either by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the mails of the United States, when the same is not actually so used, every person so offending or willfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offense; one-half for the use of the United States mail and the other half to the person informing and prosecuting for the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend the operation of this act in support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For commutation of pay of officers, one thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: For fuel, for transportation, for postage, for telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, forty-one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For annual repairs of gas-pipes and retorts, three hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for barracks, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding public wharf and opening approach to the same from the south, six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and [and] sixty-three, shall not be deemed hereafter to prohibit the payment to enlisted men employed at the Military Academy of the extra duty pay heretofore allowed by the act of the second of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, at constant labor for not less than ten days continuously.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the annual pay of cadets of the Military Academy at West Point shall be the same as that allowed to midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and the amount necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That cadets following the course of study at West Point, not being appointed to the Military Academy, or not being appointed except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the support or pay of any cadets heretofore appointed not in conformity with the express provisions of law regulating appointments of cadets at that Academy.

Approved, April 1, 1864.

An Act relating to acting assistant paymasters in the navy, and regulating the appointment of cadets in the Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to nominate any acting assistant paymaster in the volunteer naval service, on account of his faithful, diligent, and efficient discharge of duty in the volunteer service, to be an assistant paymaster in the regular service, as authorized by law, but not to exceed the amount of the regular pay, and to be appointed except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the support or pay of any cadets heretofore appointed not in conformity with the express provisions of law regulating appointments of cadets at that Academy.

Approved, April 1, 1864.

An Act to authorize the President to negotiate a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other Indian tribes in southwestern Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to conclude a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Indians in southwestern Oregon for the purchase of the country occupied by them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 25, 1864.

A Joint Resolution authorizing the issue of a register to the steamer "Mohawk."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue an American register to the Canadian built steamer "Mohawk," now owned by Warren Chapman, George Farnester, and Matthias Tetzels, of Saint Joseph, in the State of Michigan; provided, That nothing herein contained shall in anywise affect any legal proceedings now pending in regard to the said steamer "Mohawk."

Approved, March 25, 1864.

An Act to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, signed at Quito, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be allowed a compensation, in full for his services, of three thousand dollars, and ten dollars a day in commutation of traveling expenses. The time actually and necessarily occupied in going from the place of his residence to Guayaquil and returning to his home after the termination of his duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the President shall elect to appoint the minister resident of the United States in Ecuador to perform the duties of commissioner under the convention aforesaid, said minister shall receive a compensation for his services of fifty per centum of the sum hereinbefore mentioned, pursuant to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the commissioner under the said convention, including the moiety of the United States for his compensation of the said act, and the secretary who may be chosen by the commissioner, pursuant to the provisions of the convention, as he shall deem just and proper.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 28, 1864.

An Act to increase the pension of the revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls of the Pension Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum to each of the surviving soldiers of the revolution, now on the pension rolls, during their natural lives, in addition to the pensions to which they are now entitled under former acts of Congress, and paid payable to date from, and commence on, the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to cease at their death.

Approved, April 1, 1864.

I have a good story to tell you of Lord Bath, whose name you have not heard very lately, have you? He owed a tradesman \$2000, and would never pay him the money determined to persecute him till he died, and one morning followed him to Ford-Widow's and sent up word that he wanted to speak with him. Lord Bath came down, and said:

"Yellor, what do you want with me?"

"My money!" said the man, as loud as ever he could bawl, before all the servants. He bade him come the next morning, and then would not see him. The next Sunday, he came followed him to church, and got in on the sabbath day, he looked over and said:

"My money! give me my money!"

"The sernon was on avatick, and the text:

"Cursed are they which heap up riches."

The man groaned out "O Lord!" and pointed to my Lord Bath. "Walloff, he persisted so much, and drew the eyes of all the congregation, that Lord Bath went out and paid it directly.

It is at times necessary to reprove and punish. But very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parent; and influence upon the disposition both of the parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have his child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. Their dispositions become hardened and soured that whether they do well or ill, they are equally fabled fault-finders, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become hopeless of reproofs.

"My son," said the elder Spriggles to Spriggles junior, thinking to enlighten the boy on the propagation of the bird species—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?"

"Do they?" said Spriggles junior, as he licked his plate: "I thought eggs come out of chickens."

Thus ended the first lesson.

A Jerseyman was lately arrested for flogging a woman, and excused the act by saying he was near-sighted and thought it was his wife!

Why do the recriminations of married couples resemble the sound of the waves on the shore? Because they are murmurs of the tied.

If you would find a great many faults, be on the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.

Probably the wittiest saying in the language is Douglas Jerrold's definition of matrimony—that it is puppyism come to dogmatism.

The soldier who catches up undaunted before the cannon's mouth, may cower before the mouth of a woman.

A thoughtless old gentleman, the other day, sat down on the spur of the moment. His servants were horrible.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

What living creature has a beard without a chin? An ox-ter.

Curious facts about Congressmen.

The blist speaker on the Union side is William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; on the Democratic side, D. W. Voorhees, Indiana. The best parliamentarian, Union side, E. B. Washburne, Illinois; Democrat, Samuel S. Cox.

The readiest debater, Union, John A. Kasson, Iowa; Democrat, George H. Pendleton, Ohio. In the last Congress John A. Bingham, Ohio, C. I. Vallandigham, Canada.

The member with the best blood is John Law, Indiana, whose patriotic grandfather was a member of the first Continental Congress, 1776. His maternal grandfather was

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 address of all such communications should be given, and the name of the contributor, if desired, will be published.

Persons desiring to advertise, or any business what ever, will please remember that it is against the rules of all printing offices to engage therein in local discussions or controversies. We desire our friends generally to bear this in mind.

Letters on personal matters, requiring insertion, will be published in a tabular form. This we shall probably be enabled to do next week.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MONDAY, June 20, 1864.

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELS, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS.

W. P. HERRE, News and Advertising Agent, Victoria, V. I., is authorized to solicit and receive for advertisements and subscriptions for the PUGET SOUND HERALD.

THE FOURTH IN OLYMPIA.—Preparations are being made for the celebration of our National Anniversary in Olympia, on a grand scale. Subscriptions were received last week to the amount of five hundred dollars in money, which will probably be swelled to double that amount. Liberal provision will be made for the usual enjoyments of the occasion, not even omitting the customary ball in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to participate with the Olympians in the celebration, to be present and partake of the good things provided. There will be a free collation or barbecue during the day, but to the ball an entrance fee will be charged, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Sanitary fund. For the sake of those now suffering from disease and wounds contracted in behalf of our country, we trust the amount thus obtained will be worthy of the day and the object. Especially to strangers who have never visited the Capital, we commend a participation with the citizens of Olympia in the commemoration of Independence Day, and guarantee to all a hearty welcome.

SANITARY DOINGS IN CALIFORNIA.—The generous-hearted people of California seem never to weary of contributing to the Sanitary fund. There is to-day as much enthusiasm manifested in behalf of this patriotic movement as has been apparent at any period since its commencement. A sack of flour, which first changed hands on a wagon, and was subsequently given to the Sanitary Commission, has been sold and resold several hundred times, (first in Washoe, then in Sacramento, and finally in San Francisco) and has realized some sixty thousand dollars for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. More recently a poor man in San Francisco, in the presence of a large audience, gave to the Sanitary fund a dime, accompanied with the remark that it was all the money he possessed. The dime was sold as auction, as had been the sack of flour, and quickly changed hands for sums varying from one to five dollars each. It promises to realize several hundred dollars. California's patriotism and generosity are not her least creditable features.

ENDED ITS TRAVELS.—We received, by the overland mail of Friday last, a copy of the Victoria Weekly Chronicle of March 8th, just three months and nine days from the date of publication. Victoria is within a day's steambos travel of Steilacoom; and it would be interesting to know something of the journey this stray paper has taken during the period of its wanderings. As this is a question that opens a field for conjecture too wide for us to dwell upon, we leave it with the reader. We merely allude to it to show the erratic course occasionally pursued by papers in the mail.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that the public school of this district will soon be re-opened, under the charge of Miss Sylvester, who last week completed her school term. Her pupils in the select school just closed have progressed in their studies to an extent highly gratifying to their parents and flattering to Miss Sylvester, who has thus given the best possible evidence of her qualifications as a teacher. We understand that the public school will open on the second Monday of July next.

NEW HOTEL.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a new hotel, styled the Occidental, has just been opened in Seattle. The Occidental Hotel is a new building, constructed by the proprietors for its present purpose, and is fitted up in a style very creditable to it. It is a spacious and roomy edifice, in the arrangement of which the comfort of sojourners has not been lost sight of. The proprietors are favorably known on the Sound, and will spare no pains to make the visit of strangers agreeable.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—Our latest California exchanges notice the fall of copious showers of rain in the latter part of May, in various parts of the State. Some farmers have plowed and planted anew in consequence, in the hope of raising late crops.

Four immense whales were lately captured off Sandy Hook, N. Y.

THE ELECTION.

The returns have not yet reached us in a shape to make their publication in detail of value or interest. So far as remote sections have been heard from, they show large Union gains; even in Walla Walla, the strongest Copperhead County of the Territory, the Union gains have been large beyond the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Government. Everywhere, save in Pierce County, the result has been favorable to the Union cause. Though the Union ticket was beaten in this county, it is gratifying to know that it has triumphed elsewhere; leaving little for Copperheads here to exult over. So far as their influence in the next Legislature will go, it will prove to them a victory barren of results. When we obtain the official returns, we shall publish them in a tabular form. This we shall probably be enabled to do next week.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.—The Copperhead press have asked the question a thousand times: "When is this war to end?" We are glad to inform them, on the most authentic (to them) authority. The Richmond Enquirer says that the war ends this year. That if the rebels cannot defeat Richmond, and that if Lee is defeated by Grant, the thing is up. We are willing to grant this a fact, so far as it applies to the rebels. But whether Grant corners Lee or not, peace does not follow, though things may look blue for a while. If the Federals are defeated before Richmond, all we have to do is to "pick our flints and try again," as the Government will most certainly do. This war, in our opinion, will not end till Slavery is ended, or the Federal Government exhausted. If that cause and cause of the war (and seed of innumerable successive wars, if allowed to survive) is destroyed this year, then the war is ended. If not, we must try it another year, and another, and another. Remove that, and the war ends itself, for there is nothing then left for the South to fight for. Kill Slavery, and the Union can be reconstructed.—The South and the North are again friends and one Government. So long as Slavery exists to fight about, never. The Richmond Enquirer threw out this prediction to spur the rebel army to fight harder, although we believe the editor thinks there is little hope of Confederate success. We shall probably receive news within a day or two which may settle the question. At any rate the Copperheads now know, taking rebel authority as good, when the war is to end.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS.—On Monday, April 18th, says Forney's Press, the Congress of the United States suspended its session in honorable respect to a large body of troops marching through Washington to join the Army of the Potomac. It must have been no ordinary reinforcement that could thus be complimented in the Capital, where the uniform is more common than the dress of the civilian. This fact is one of many which show that the apparent quiet in Virginia is not the result of inactivity, but that an immense work is being rapidly and silently performed. The Administration is employing all its energies in the organization of victory; great forces are being moved, equipped, and placed in position.

ENROLLING.—J. H. Kellett, enrolling officer of this district, armed and equipped as the law directs, visited this county on Wednesday last with the requisite blanks, to take the names, ages, professions, etc., of our citizens, with the view of ascertaining the number of men liable to a draft. Mr. Kellett concluded his labors on Friday. We did not learn how many names he enrolled.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having been delayed longer than he anticipated in getting the requisite views of Fort Steilacoom, which he is taking for the Government, Mr. Samuels was unable to take pictures in town, last week. About the middle of the present week he expects to be in town, ready to supply with photographs such as desire them.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—The proprietors of the Occidental Hotel, at Seattle, Messrs. Madcock, Condon & Brown, will give a ball at their house on the Fourth, to which they have issued a large number of invitations. They will spare no pains to make the affair agreeable to all who attend, and will doubtless be favored with a goodly presence.

TAKING THE NATIONAL BANKS.—Secretary Chase has addressed a letter to Senator Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, recommending that the personal property and credits of banking associations which derive their organization from National Acts, and for national purposes, be subject to exclusive national taxation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of an extra containing late news; to John Stratman, of San Francisco, for a bundle of Eastern papers, etc.; and to Capt. Finch for late Victoria papers. From Hon. G. R. Cole we have received a complete file of the Congressional Globe, from the commencement of the present session to date.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Irish papers continue to report an extensive emigration from Ireland to the United States. No fewer than 850 persons, for instance, have left Sligo, that number including 40 from Lord Palmerston's estates. His lordship, it is said, provided for the passage and outfit of these 40 persons.

JUDGE WYCHE has our thanks for Portland papers in advance of the mail; also Wm. Tidd, for Victoria papers.

THE RISE IN GOLD—HOW IT IS DONE.

Many of our readers are ignorant of the cause of the high price of gold, and the correspondingly low rate of legal tender notes. Just now no article of trade fluctuates as do gold and paper; none ever experienced such rapid transitions, or with so little real cause. A Philadelphia correspondent lately described one of the modes by which this is done in the following account of a successful scheme of some sharps of that city: The recent great advance and tumble in gold, and consequent excitement at the Stock Exchange of this and other cities, was long since telegraphed to your city; but I doubt if you have been favored with a statement of the cause of the advance and subsequent panic. Hence I will give it, prefacing my expose with the remark that the parties engaged in the "operation" are well known, and that their "scheme" is susceptible of the clearest proof.

Ten of our Third street speculators bought, early on the morning of the 14th, all the gold they could get hold of, paying an average rate of 79 1/2 per cent. premium. At about 10 o'clock, as per previous agreement, they simultaneously telegraphed to their ten correspondents in New York to purchase each fifty thousand dollars of gold, (\$500,000) without limit as to price, but limiting the time to ten minutes after receipt of instructions. The effect was instantaneous. The ten correspondents in the New York market, each eager to obey instructions, and earn a handsome commission, without limit as to price, and all bidding against each other, were unable to purchase any amount of gold; but the price, of course, went up like a rocket, and only stopped when 90 per cent. premium was reached. So far the scheme had worked to a charm; and now commenced the other part of the programme. Our Third street operators sold out all the gold they had purchased in the morning at a splendid profit, (86 premium) and then sold "short" enormous amounts of gold, ranging from \$4 to \$88 premium, deliverable in 48 hours; knowing that when the market was relieved of their "bull" operations, gold would fall much below these figures. It did fall, and they were able to deliver at not far from 71 premium. They also sold short large amounts of gold in New York, through private parties. The net amount realized by these Third street manipulators was just about \$100,000 each, or say \$1,000,000 in all.

Of course, this amount was swindled—big pardon—made out of parties who, to say the least, would have done the same thing under like or any other circumstances. Probably most of them were and are as "smart" as the smart "ten"; only this time they have got "wring out" and are naturally very savage about it. One Market street merchant (and probably there are many others who have been caught) is known to have lost \$20,000 on the 14th, in gold operations—and it served him right; he had no business to be in bad company. Now all these stock maneuvers may be honest, legitimate business movements, done in a fair and above-board way. Still, I confess "I can't see it." If, however, no one suffered but the regular stock gamblers, no great harm (aside from the question of morals) would result to the community. It would be very much like a congregation of thieves, each one of whom was either trying, alone, to steal something from his companions, or, by combinations, to do it on a larger scale than he could individually. However, there is no help for stock, and, for the present, none for gold speculators. We must submit to the movements of the honorable (?) members of the Stock Exchange, and pray that they will not too often cross the line that divides honesty from swindling; nor sail always close to it as to make it difficult to say which side they are on.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 13th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: It may not be interesting to the loyal people of other parts of our country to hear how well Old King has borne his part in the election just passed; which was more strictly party than perhaps any previous one. There was no third party or ticket in the field, consequently no chance for evasion or quibbling; no alternative left, other than that of voting the Union ticket, or going for the support of the Copperheads. Mr. Lane M.D. was here, and labored most earnestly for the support of the Foster, or Copperhead ticket, but all to no purpose. However, he has, in the voice of the people at the polls, another instance of the correctness of the assertion, that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again, &c." Over all opposition the Union candidates have been elected by handsome majorities.

King County will be represented in the next Legislature by men. By the Anderson of this evening arrived Judge Mercer's commission as enrolling officer for this District, (sub) Vice H. Butler, removed.

The news of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention was received here with joy; considerable powder was burnt and some noise made on the occasion.

Times here are reasonably good. All we want is time, that the resources of the country may be more fully developed.

East and southwest of this is to be found good farming and stock growing lands. We are in the midst of a great lumbering region; in this place is one saw mill and one flouring mill; just across the bay, three miles, and in full view, is the new and extensive lumber mill of Mr. J. Williamson; still a little further on, and in sight of Seattle also, is the new mill recently erected by Messrs. Renton and Howard.

The location here is better than any other in my opinion. Take into consideration the good soil backing it, and the lumbering mills and shipping surrounding it on the west, and who can view it in any other than a favorable light.

TRAVELER.

The Virginia Legislature passed resolutions insisting on the exemption of all her justices of the peace from conscription, but the Governor says all under forty-five shall be conscripted, and he will find older men for justice; whereas there is great indignation among the justices. The fact proves the rebels hard up for men.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Our columns last week contained an account of the assembling of the National Union Convention, and of the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. The intermediate action of the Convention, which was then omitted, we now publish below:

Baltimore, June 8.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock, A.M., Denison, ex-Governor of Ohio, in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geddes, of Ohio. The Committee on the Order of Business reported, which, after amendment, was adopted.

King, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri radicals be admitted; that the Arkansas delegates be admitted to seats without a right to vote; that the delegates from South Carolina be not admitted; that those from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without the privilege of voting.

The minority made a report, which concurred with the majority report, with the exception of the exclusion of the delegates from the States of Virginia and Arkansas, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting. That part of the majority report relating to the seats of uncontested delegates was adopted.

Several amendments, regarding the manner in which the Missouri radicals should be admitted, were rejected.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the majority report, admitting the radicals from Missouri.

A call for a vote by the States was made, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the majority report admitting the Missouri radicals.

The remaining propositions offered by King as an amendment that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and the Territories, which the majority report proposed to admit without the right to vote, should have a right to vote, was put.

Lane, of Kansas, asked a division on the question to vote as to the States first and then Territories. The division was called. The Convention then voted aye 310, noes 153.

On giving Tennessee the right to vote, they voted as to whether the delegates from Arkansas and Louisiana should have the same privilege, which resulted as the former vote, was put.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Raymond of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States. Laying aside all difference of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the existing rebellion now waging against its authority, bringing to the punishment of their crimes the rebel traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the United States Government not to compromise with the rebels or offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon the unconditional surrender or suspension of their hostilities and return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. We call upon the Government to maintain this position, by the utmost possible vigor, till the complete suppression of the rebellion, with a full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, patriotic, heroic valor, and unflinching devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and not the pretext, of this rebellion, it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of a republican government; justice and National safety demand its utter extirpation from the soil of the republic. We uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, and are in favor, fatherhood, of such amendments to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate forever and prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers of the army and sailors of the navy for gallant and heroic achievements in the defense of the country.

The following resolution approves of the practical wisdom and unselfish patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and endorses as essential to the preservation of the Nation, and as constitutional, all measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against open and secret foes. It approves especially the Emancipation Proclamation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held as slaves.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to color, full protection of the laws of war, and the violation of these laws by the rebels should be made a subject for a full and prompt redress.

The next resolution favors the fostering and encouraging of foreign emigration, and a speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the national faith is pledged to the redemption of the public debt, and must be kept inviolate, and for this purpose we recommend economy and a rigid responsibility of public expenditure; a vigorous and just system of taxation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit of the Government and promote the use of National currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference any attempt by any European power to overthrow by force and supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent, and will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing the peace and independence of our own country, any such power to obtain a foothold for monarchical governments to sustain foreign military forces in near proximity to the United States.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

A motion to adopt the resolutions by acclamation was adopted.

SUBSTITUTE THAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HANNIBAL HAMLIN BE DECLARED THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE UNION PARTY.

As the question was about being taken, Stevens, of Penn., moved to lay the motion on the table.

Considerable confusion prevailed amid cheering and cries for the question. Cameron withdrew his motion and offered a substitute that Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party.

As the question was about being taken, Raymond urged that the vote be taken by States, as it had been done there was a disposition to rush the nomination of Lincoln through the Convention, and stifle any contrary expression of sentiment.

The States were called and resulted in Lincoln receiving 487; Grant 22—all from Missouri.

On motion the vote was declared unanimous. The Convention then proceeded to vote for Vice-President.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and I. H. Rosseau, of Kentucky, were named as candidates.

As the ballot proceeded, it became apparent that Johnson would be the nominee. Before the vote was announced, various States, whose votes had been divided, commenced changing and went unanimously for him, and he was declared the choice of the Convention.

After the election of the National Committee, and the adoption of various resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned sine die.

BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette furnishes the following horrible account of rebel cruelties practised upon an Alabama Unionist:

In 1861, a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at a house in Randolph county, Alabama, and marched off to an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket-book, boots and coat, tied him and had a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to "put him in the tory's poke"; but, first of all, to try and make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat on him for a long time, pausing occasionally and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

The blood trickled down from his back in streams. His appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived, these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the ends of green sticks, and twisting them in his hair, and pulling violently, caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then cut off his fingers at the second joint, as also his ears, close up to his head.

The next step was to cut off his arms at the elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim fainted, and failed to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounced him dead and began to prepare to leave, but at this moment their victim showed signs of life. They now tied a rope around his neck, and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped, leaving him suspended between the heavens and the earth.

The third day afterwards the body was discovered, taken down and decently interred by friends.

Mr. Editor, this is no myth, no exaggeration—it is worthy of remark that it is an impossibility to belie a rebel, unless you say he is honest, a gentleman, or a humane being.

At the time of the above murder I was engaged in school teaching in Calhoun county, not more than twenty-five miles from the murdered man's house, and I took considerable pains to find out all about it. You have the result.

A Chattanooga letter says that while the rebels held Lookout Mountain, they made sleeping places of flat stones in sheltered places. Some would hold fifteen or twenty persons. The wood was consumed, the coals and ashes were raked out, and on the warm stony bed the shivering soldiers disposed themselves to sleep.

A proposal was recently made by a lady of Turin to present Garibaldi with a gold ring on his saint's day. This was to be done in the church before a congregation of ladies, when the host was elevated. But Garibaldi, on hearing of the singular and rather sacrilegious offer, declined it.

A young woman of Newburyport, Mass., has sent to the church a pair of woollen socks, on the bottom of each of which is knitted the secession flag, and near the top the stars and stripes, so that when worn by the President he will always have the flag of the rebellion under his feet!

T. J. Demont, a colored man of Louisiana, who has paid taxes for 40 years, and is now assessed on \$15,000,000 worth of property in that State, has sent a petition to Congress asking for the passage of a law to extend the right of suffrage to free persons of color.

The Philadelphia North American says the demand for diamonds has increased until it assumes nearly the dimensions of a mania. Dealers admit that prices are exorbitant, yet they have large orders to be filled. In many cases they are bought as investments.

Two new hotel companies for the city of New York have been chartered at Albany. These hotels are to cost two and a half millions each, and one is to be erected facing Central Park.

The church in De Ruyter, N. Y., has recently decided, by solemn vote, that the raising of hops is "detrimental to the welfare of man, and prejudicial to the cause of Christ."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Patent leather cloth, an American invention, finds a large sale in Saxony.

The gentleman who taught J. Penimore Cooper the alphabet died recently, aged ninety-seven.

It is estimated that \$1,500,000 worth of tobacco was grown in Lancaster county, Pa., last year.

A man named Fisher, in Virginia, (N. C.) had two of his fingers bitten off by a camel a few days ago.

There are now forty-three vessels on the way to San Francisco from Eastern ports of the United States.

In the First Michigan Regiment of Sharpshooters there are two companies of full-blooded Chippewa Indians.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a law taxing bachelors, over 45 years of age, \$40 per annum. The old maids next.

A heifer only fourteen months old, belonging to W. H. Brainard, of Sacramento, gave birth a few days ago to a healthy calf.

The members of the New York Board of Brokers have subscribed \$9,000 towards securing recruits to fill up Gen. Hancock's corps.

Some of the married women in Virginia City have taken to carrying revolvers for self-protection, (according to the Gold Hill News.)

Seventeen thousand votes were cast in the recent election in Arkansas, only two hundred votes being against the new Constitution.

Austin B. Williams, a printer, lately died in New York city. He weighed 420 pounds, and required seventeen yards of broadcloth to fit him.

Capt. H. G. Wilson, of the 93 New York Regiment died at Hart's Island recently from the effects of the bite of a rat on one of his fingers.

The California Steam Navigation Company carries passengers between San Francisco and Sacramento for fifty and twenty-five cents.

Gov. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, has procured leave to go home, and he writes as if he had but little expectation of going back.

Van Amburgh's traveling menagerie of beasts and birds, now exhibiting in New York, makes a great show. Its train is more than a mile in length.

Forty-five thousand votes were cast at the Metropolitan Fair for the army sword. Grant's majority was sixteen thousand. Grant is heavy on reserves.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church sits this year at Cincinnati. During its sessions a daily newspaper will be published, to report the acts and debates of the body.

A Boston merchant who failed twenty years ago, and subsequently was able to pay all his debts, has recently also paid the interest on those debts, which he was unable to meet when he settled the principal.

Gen. Kimball of Indiana, declines the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, saying that while the war lasts he wants to help the Government in the field, would not quit the service for any civil office in the gift of the people.

The Federal arms are now stated to be 1,200,000 strong—240,000 more than they numbered a year ago. It is plain to be seen that the Government is preparing to strike the necessary blows for bringing the present contest to a triumphant close.

It was admitted in a recent debate in the House of Commons that during the last ten years Ireland has lost two-and-a-half millions of its population, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand per annum.

The Governor of Illinois will, it is said, be authorized to commission officers for the negro regiments raised in that State. This modification of one of the stiffest rules of the War Department is to encourage enlistments by substantially letting the recruits pick out their own white officers.

Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in a recent speech said, "Let it be forever remembered, that it is the secession of the South, and the war which has followed, which has brought slavery to the crisis of its fate. Let it be settled in your hearts, that the alternative is no often spoken of has come."

Gen. Rocaerans lately said in a speech in Tennessee that he was in favor of the Government as it was, if it could be had—if not, then the next best thing to that. But, in order that there might be no misunderstanding of his views, he added, that if one of the rights to be restored was the right of hanging people for opinion's sake a right practiced a good deal at the South—then he was opposed to it.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, often prove pulmonary, bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections, often incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. Agents for California, REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the United States District Court for the County of Pierce, in the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell the same as the law directs, at the Court House door, in the town of Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, that is known as W. Van Buren's Donation Land Claim, situate in Pierce County, W. T., and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the N. W. corner, at a stake between two large marked fir trees, standing near each other; thence north one mile, thence west to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres.

I will sell the same to satisfy a Judgment calling for the sum of Sixty-Eight Dollars and Twelve Cents, and costs of suit taxed at Thirteen Dollars and Forty Cents, and to be paid in cash, rendered by the aforesaid Court as in May Term, 1864, in favor of R. A. Light and against Wm. D. Van Buren.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Mothers! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. This valuable preparation in the prevention of one of the most fatal diseases to which infants are liable, 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 infallibly 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 Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from indigestion or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CUTLER & PERCIVAL, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 1/2 Broadway, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front St., San Francisco, Agents for California.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

GREAT Union Victory!

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PINCUS & PACKSCHER, P. 3.—All orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to. 244

\$40,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND DRY GOODS, TO BE SOLD AT ENGLISH COST!

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HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER the whole of their stock of Clothing and Dry Goods at English cost. The sale commences Monday, 6th June, and will continue till the end of the month. This will be an opportunity that rarely offers both to Wholesale and Retail buyers.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STELLACOOM, W. T., MONDAY, June 20, 1864.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[CONDENSED FROM THE PUGET SOUND HERALD.]

Cincinnati, June 8.—A rebel force, supposed to be under the command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago. This morning he captured Mount Sterling, and destroyed the Central Railroad track between Cincinnati and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires. Another gang attacked the passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were burned, and the express car robbed; the engine was thrown off the track, but very fortunately none of the passengers were hurt.

Chicago, June 9.—Dispatches from Dalton, dated the 5th, say the enemy made several distinct charges on McPherson's lines last night, making desperate efforts each time with terrible slaughter, our men never yielding an inch.

Alabama papers say that every train that comes from the North is loaded with wounded, already more than they know what to do with. Skirmishing along the whole line continues briskly.

New York, June 8.—A special says that on Sunday the rebels, under cover of a dense fog, made an assault after dark on Smith's brigade of the 2d corps, and advanced in strong line of battle to a point within pistol range of our works before they were discovered. No sooner did the outposts give the alarm than one sheet of fire burst forth from our ranks in front of both flanks of the enemy. In half an hour the enemy were thrown back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss is small.

The Herald's correspondent says that our line runs nearly parallel with the Chickamauga, but is exceeding irregular. The right is formed by Burnside's corps, center by Wright's, and the left by Hancock's. Large reinforcements arrived this morning, and more coming.

Washington, June 8.—A dispatch from Charles A. Dana, dated Headquarters last night, says the Richmond Review speaks of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Hunter, 12 miles beyond Staunton. Jones was killed on the field, and his successor retreated to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton. The same paper further states that no artillery stores were captured by Gen. Hunter.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated Acworth, June 7th, 6 P. M., says: I have been to Allatoona Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose—being a gate through the last or eastern spur of the Alleghenies. It now becomes as useful to us as it has been to the rebels, being easily defended from either direction. Roads have been cut from Acworth into Georgia as before, and good, and the country more open. The enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenosaw.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby, dated June 3d, report satisfactory progress in the reorganization of his command.

Chloe, June 11.—The Ohio river boats report that the guerrillas are enforcing a merciless conscription in Kentucky above Smithland, sweeping the country of all the men under 50, especially those of Union sentiments. They report States rights people, with the exception of helping themselves to horses, mules, and supplies. Families are fleeing before the conscription.

The steamer Washington, from New Orleans, confirms the report of the blockade of the Mississippi river at Greenville by Marmaduke's forces.

Three steamers were lying above Greenville awaiting the result of an engagement which had been going on for two days between the gunboats and batteries. But little if any impression has been made on the batteries.

The guerrillas have again been committing outrages in Louisiana.

Washington, June 11.—The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says Hunter occupied Staunton, driving the rebels 12 miles. The rumor also prevailed that the Union forces have moved to the South, and occupy Lexington. The Examiner of the 7th says last night the enemy abandoned our left and part of our center. Impression here is that Grant is making his way to James river and will cross to the south side.

New York, June 10.—The Herald's correspondent says a division of the fifth corps occupies a position on the railroad over Chickomack, crossing the river two miles above Sumner's Bridge. The enemy are strongly posted on the opposite side, with heavy guns, which opened fire upon our columns. Our troops moved up and silenced the rebel guns.

Another correspondent says: Our line had been somewhat advanced and placed in strong condition for defense. The enemy are within speaking distance of our lines. Our ranks are being rapidly filled by reinforcements. About 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th the rebels made a desperate charge on our works, and were again disastrously repulsed.

Chicago, June 10.—Dispatches from the White House, dated the 8th, say that Sheridan has gone on another very important raid, which, if successful, will be most beneficial, as it is the most hazardous expedition of the war.

New York, June 10.—The Tribune's correspondent gives details of Sherman's movements to June 1st. On May 22d an order was given to move next morning on the direct route to Atlanta. At Etowah the enemy's pickets were driven in and we crossed the river and pushed toward Huntsville, skirmishing on the way, and reached Burned Hickory, thus flanking them. Towards evening heavy firing was heard in front of Hooker's position, and troops were hurried up, but reached the scene after dark, when the firing had ceased. They found that Hooker had suddenly driven upon the enemy in a swamp and fallen upon him back. Next morning another skirmish took place, and the rebels were again forced back, rapidly followed by our troops, who suddenly a masked battery opened with destructive effect upon our men. They were cut down by our army, our loss between 300 and 300. Our army was positioned in front of the enemy, who was strongly posted within four miles of Dallas. Next day the enemy massed his forces for an assault upon

our works, and for half an hour the fighting was terrible and the slaughter of the enemy great. They were driven back in confusion. At the same time a powerful attack was made on McPherson's right, which was repulsed. The enemy's loss is estimated at 2,000 and 3,000. On the 31st a feeble attack was made by the rebels, who were repulsed. On Thursday noon we entered Dallas.

The Times has an account of General Averill's operations in the expedition sent out to distract the attention of Morgan and other rebel commands from the expedition under Gen. Crook. In this Averill appears to have been successful, as he kept Morgan with 5,000 men near Wytheville until Gen. Crook succeeded in completing his work, and then moved to join Crook. On the way he encountered Gen. Morgan; though outnumbered two to one, he found it necessary to make a stand and fight for an hour. The gallant little command withstood assault after assault, holding their ground as firm as a rock until dark; Averill then moved off, Morgan not deeming it advisable to follow. He eventually fell in with Crook after having several skirmishes, and meeting a force of 1500 men under Jenkins, whom he flanked. At this time his command is entirely out of ammunition. Arrangements were effected by which the killed and wounded could be gathered in.

There was no movement on the 9th. A deserter who came into our line reports Hunter's victory more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says Hunter took twenty cannon, many prisoners, and a quantity of stores.

A special dispatch says: The rejection of the bankrupt bill is not regarded as decisive. There is no disposition to defer it until December.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Berkshire; the number will probably reach 40.

The most of the leading journals in this city devote several columns to exceedingly interesting official communications from Secretary Seward to the Senate, relative to the feasibility of the great advantage to be derived from the projected international telegraph to unite Europe and America via Behring's Straits. These journals also contain editorials highly commendatory of the great enterprise, and urge prompt legislation on the part of Congress to enable the company to proceed immediately with the vast work.

The New Ironsides has arrived at Hilton Head. A blockade runner attempted to come on the night of the 6th, but got aground and was completely knocked to pieces.

Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Hilton Head on the 7th.

Louisville, June 11.—Dispatches from Lexington at noon say the rebels left here yesterday for Georgetown. It is supposed they have gone east from there. Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push up whenever he has a chance.

A messenger from Frankfort reports the city under martial law.

All men capable of bearing arms are being armed to defend the city. The archives have been removed to the front.

The Governor feels confident of his ability to hold the place until the arrival of reinforcements.

A force of 300 rebels occupy the stockade three miles this side of Frankfort, to prevent reinforcements from reaching Frankfort from Louisville.

Union troops attacked the stockade last night and were repulsed.

New Hope, Ga., June 4.—There has been considerable skirmishing to-day. Gen. Reilly is wounded.

The rebels are fortifying at Kingston. A portion of the 17th corps is now on the way from Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. They have reached Van Doren, Ala.

Washington, June 14.—The House today declared Todd entitled to a seat as delegate from Dakota Territory.

By an arrival to-day from White House, news has been handed at that place except reinforcements and forage for the use of the army.

The railroad track which had been completed within a mile or two of the army has been taken up, the rails and ties brought to White House, where they are being placed in barges.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Gen. Morgan with 3000 men attacked the 108th and 170th Ohio regiments, under Hobson, at Cynthia yesterday. After a severe fight he compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fight took place principally in the streets of Cynthia. Some of our troops took refuge in the Court House. In order to get them out, the town was set on fire and about 20 buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 15 killed and 50 wounded. Col. Berry, Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded, and Col. Garrison, of the 189th, severely. Our loss in prisoners amounts to from 1,200 to 1,500.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon Morgan whilst his men were at breakfast, and after a severe fight, completely defeated him, and scattered his forces in all directions. About 150 prisoners were taken, including 20 officers. Burbridge at last advice was closely following the rebels.

Louisville, June 12.—Dispatches from Hunter, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton, report: We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday morning. Gen. Jones commanding, and totally routed them after a battle of an hour's duration. We captured 1500 prisoners altogether, including sixty officers on the field, 8000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of stores.

We have to-day formed a junction with Crook's and Averill's cavalry.

Another dispatch, not official, dated 9th, states: Our infantry to-day are engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west. All government and railroad buildings at Staunton were burned.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, at 4 o'clock yesterday, says a portion of McCall's brigade of cavalry, sent out on a reconnaissance yesterday morning, drove in the rebel pickets and forced the outer line of the rebel defenses, passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethesda Church. Having accomplished the purpose of reconnaissance, it proceeded to return. A number were killed and some prisoners brought

in. Our loss was only sixteen killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated Big Sandy, Ga., to-day, says our lines are between four and five hundred yards from the enemy, but there was no fighting yesterday.

New York, June 12.—A Stanton correspondent says that up to the 7th our losses had been 250 killed and wounded.

A letter dated the 5th, from Butler's department, gives the details of the attack on Petersburg, showing that Gilmore had advanced to within a short distance, but being informed that the rebels were preparing in the rear of him, and having had information of their movements the day previous, decided to return, which he did with only 250 wounded. Gen. Kautz, by another road, surprised the rebels and bravely dashed into their works, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Not being co-operated with by Gilmore, he was compelled to fall back to prevent being surrounded; he brought the prisoners and captured guns with him. The gunboats in the Appomattox threw a number of shells into Petersburg.

New York, June 13.—The Herald's correspondent gives a detailed account of Hunter's movements after leaving Cedar Creek. The rebels attempted to intercept communications with the rear, and were partly successful, destroying some bridges, burning a train and some stores, and capturing some men at Woodstock and Mount Jackson.

The citizens appeared friendly at the time Hunter moved from Cedar Creek.

Crook and Averill moved from Lewisburg towards Stanton. At the fight at Piedmont all the military force at Stanton was brought to aid the rebels. They attempted to turn our left, but failed, and were pushed back in a manner that threatened to cut them off from Stanton. This forced their right to give way, and retreat followed.

A Washington dispatch says that intelligence from the army to Friday night, states that while the army is quiet in one place it is not in another.

The Washington Star says that Grant is carrying out his new movement against Richmond with his usual alacrity.

Report says the rebels think they have reason to believe that Grant's purpose is to make a new base of supplies on James river. At the same time a strong line of intrenchments is being erected at White House, indicating his purpose to hold that point.

The Tribune's correspondent, with Butler, says of the expedition against Petersburg:—There were 1,400 picked horsemen under Kautz, and 3,000 or 4,000 infantry under Gilmore, all under command of Gilmore. At noon the infantry were within 1 1/2 miles of Petersburg, and Gilmore sent a dispatch. He heard Kautz's guns away to the left, but had no communication with him. Gilmore's orders were to advance on Petersburg and engage the enemy, immaterial whether he succeeded or not, the real object being to divert their attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the city from the opposite side, to burn Appomattox bridge, destroy their stores, supply depots, and do all that he could to annoy and harass the enemy. Signal glasses announced that Kautz was fulfilling his mission, as cavalry were seen attacking upon the farther side and driving the enemy before. This was inside the entrenchments on the outskirts.

Gen. Hicks did not deem it prudent to attack the enemy, and had therefore retreated half a mile and formed a line of battle, while Kautz was fighting in the city and expecting co-operation, and that the infantry would assist him. The rebels seeing Gilmore's force withdrawing turned their attention to Kautz, and pressing him closely, captured one gun, our cavalry in return, capturing a 12-pounder brass piece, which they brought away. No sign of a diversion in their favor, Kautz ordered the cavalry to withdraw.

The Tribune's correspondent with Sherman, upper date of Dalton, June 11, says: The enemy attacked McPherson's corps yesterday morning and dashed on our advanced line of works with the intention of occupying a better position. They were met with a heavy volley from our men, who remained immovable. The conflict continued nearly an hour when the enemy retired, leaving the field covered with their dead and wounded to the number of 2500. After five days' fighting on his own hook, McPherson has closed in on his right, enabling us to make the next important movement.

A dispatch from Louisville this morning says the rebels raised the siege of Frankfort yesterday and fled. The Tribune's Washington correspondent says no such intelligence has reached here from any other source.

White House, June 13.—Two officers have just here, bringing news of the capture of Fort Darling. An order confirming this intelligence was read to the army last evening. The cheers of our soldiers could be heard for miles around.

NUMBER OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.—The Report of the Commissary General of Prisoners, accompanying the Secretary of War's report, has been published. It shows that the number of rebel officers and men captured since the beginning of the war is: 1 lieutenant general, 5 major generals, 25 brigadier generals, 186 colonels, 146 lieutenant colonels, 244 majors, 2,497 captains, 5,811 lieutenants, 16,503 non-commissioned officers, 121,156 privates, and 5,800 citizens. Of these, we had on hand at the date of the report 29,220 officers and men, among whom were 1 major general and 7 brigadiers. There had been 121,987 rebels exchanged against 119,886 Union men returned. The exchanges of officers on both sides are computed at their exchangeable value in privates. Since the date of the above report there have been less than 1,000 exchanged, and very few captured on either side. The figures are consequently approximately correct. No statement has been furnished to our Government of the number of prisoners held by the rebels.

The Catholics of New York City number about 250,000. There are annually 12,000 baptisms, and from 6,000 to 8,000 children make, each year, their first communion. The city contains thirty Catholic churches, attached to which are 67 priests.

PLURIBUS UNUM.

Though many and bright are the stars that appear in the flag by our country unfurled, And the stripes that are waving in majesty there, Like a rainbow adorning the world; Their lights are unnumbered as those in the sky, By a deed that our fathers have done, And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie, In their motto of "Many in One."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung That banner of star-light abroad, Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung, As they clung to the promise of God; By the heroes traced at the midnight of war, On the bayonet where our glory was won— Oh! perch the heart of the land that would mar Our motto of "Many in One!"

Mid the smoke of the contest, the cannon's deep roar, The world hath gathered renown! While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore, When the cross and the lion went down! And though few were their lights in the gloom of that hour, Yet the hearts that were beating below Had their truth and their bulwark and Truth for their power, And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain-tops blend with the sky, And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled, To the waves where the balmy Hebrides lie, Like the dream of some prophet of old; They consoled—and, dying, bequeathed to our Not this boundless dominion alone, But that banner whose loveliness halows the air, And their motto of "Many in One."

We are many in one, while there glitters a star In the blue of the heavens above; And tyrants will quail 'mid their dungeons afar, When they gaze on that motto of love: It shall gleam o'er the sea, 'mid the bolts of the storm, Over tempest, and battle, and wreck, And gleam where our guns with their thunder grow warm, 'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppressor of the earth to that standard will fly, Wherever his folds shall be spread, And millions will rally around his own native sky, Where his stars shall float over his head; And those stars shall increase till the fulness of time, His millions of cycles has run— Till the world have welcomed his mission sublime, And the nations of the earth shall be one.

Though the old Allegheny may tower to heaven, And the Father of waters divide, The links of our destiny cannot be riven, While the truth of those words shall abide. Then oh! let them glow on each helmet and brand, Though our blood the rivers shall stain! Divide us may in our own native land, To the rest of the world we are one.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air, Though our fathers are cold in their graves; They had hands that would strike, they had souls that could dare, And their sons were not born to be slaves. Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call, A nation of freemen that moment will fall, When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

NAPOLEON AS THE "BEAST." The Rev. M. Baxter, late missionary of the Episcopal Church at Onondaga, Canada West has written a book with the design of showing that Louis Napoleon is the final Beast or personal Antichrist; that within 7 or 8 years from the present time, with the help of the Pope, he will have accomplished the diabolical mission assigned to the last Antichrist in Revelation; that he will then perish by the descent of Christ at the battle of Armageddon. The beginning of the end is to be looked for this year or in 1865 at the very latest. According to Mr. Baxter's history and chronology of the world's brief future, Louis Napoleon is almost immediately to make a covenant with the Jews, whereby the "ancient people" are to be re-gathered in Jerusalem. In two years and from four to six weeks after the date of the covenant, the perfected Christians (or "virgins") are to be caught up alive into the air by the Saviour; and the deceased saints revived and glorified. Then is to commence the Great Tribulation, during which the tremendous physical phenomena described in Revelations are to take place. There is to be war in heaven, resulting in the expulsion of Satan and his legions from the air to the earth, upon which they are to take their abode for two years and eleven months (Mr. Baxter is very exact in his chronology) and add to the general horror and confusion.

About that time Legio Napoleon, with the help of the Pope and the Devil, is to declare himself God, to have his image erected at Jerusalem to be worshipped by the maniacal wretches who may believe or profess to believe in him (the same being a majority of earth's inhabitants) and to subjugate "Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, and most probably Tripoli and Tunis." In this way he is to acquire universal empire within three and a half years from the signing of the covenant with the Jews, which, as we have said, is appointed to take place this year or next, without fail. The remainder of the time, until the grand finale in 1871-2, is to be devoted to the slaughter of a large portion of mankind in the "Armageddon war," and marked by a variety of supernatural casualties. In 1871 or 1872 the whole series of horrors is to culminate in the terrific battle of Armageddon, at which the careers of the Louis Napoleon, Pio Nino and the Father of Evil are to be violently concluded together. Immediately thereafter the second translation of living saints will be effected, and the millennium or reign of Christ and the Saints on earth for a thousand years will begin.

We hope Louis Napoleon will read the book. It may do him good. To one he has no idea what a "Beast" he is. The volume is ornamented with many scathing pictures of him which are not at all flattering.

A SWAMP FULL OF REBEL DESERTERS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter from Jacksonville, Fla., which says: "We have learned of persons from the interior that the great Okefenokee Swamp, in Georgia, bordering on the State line of Florida, is full of deserters from the Confederate armies. Some estimate their number at 1,000, while others say from 500 to 600. This force has been accumulating over since the conscription law went into operation, and now, having a small booty, they are regularly organized and armed for defense against the Confederate authorities. A force was sent to subdue and arrest them a year since, but were repulsed by the deserters (Okefenokee Swamp is seventy miles long by thirty wide, and there is ample room there for a joint stock swamp confederacy."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Thurlow Weed is writing the life of Lincoln, and Horace Greeley is writing a history of the war.

Of 350 colored troops at Fort Pillow, not more than 50 escaped the massacre, and not one officer that commanded them survives.

There were manufactured last season, on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, the enormous quantity of 300,000,000 feet of lumber.

A row among the retail beer sellers of Virginia (N. T.) has broken out because a brewer has been selling beer in small quantities.

Two monitors—the *Albat* and *Shish*—now building at St. Louis, will be completed in July. Each has a turret with an internal diameter of 20 feet.

In Philadelphia, the length of the pipes which supply the 70,540 water tenants with water is 357 miles, and the net income of the water works, \$356,479.

A gambler, who had been thrown out of the window for cheating at cards, was counseled by his friends "never to play again—except upon the ground floor."

A few weeks since, a block of buildings in Memphis, used as Government stores, fell suddenly, killing 12 persons and injuring many others.

The manufacture of pistols is about to be resumed at Colt's factory in Hartford. Work at Sharp's new rifle factory will begin about the same time.

A Hungarian pianist named Tausy was lately forced to play a heavy fine for having played at a concert at Pesth a certain air which is the Marseillaise of the Magyars.

The Legislature of New York appropriated \$10,000 to carry into effect the soldier voting act. How extravagant the people are getting, say the Copperheads.

Forty-eight thousand Copperheads, in New York, voted against allowing soldiers the privilege of voting. The Copperheads think it is honor enough for them to do the fighting.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, lately telegraphed to Washington calling for 20,000 stands of arms, as he had secret intelligence that a rebel raid was in preparation in Kentucky for Illinois.

The Swiss are at last entering into the ice trade, and are exporting large quantities to Paris. The ice is carried over the Central Railway, some of the blocks weighing 1,500 pounds.

The Girard estate gave an income in 1863 of \$171,523, of which \$83,586 was spent for the maintenance of the College for Orphans, and all but \$22 of the balance for "unspecified sundries."

The story is told of the soldiers of the army of the Gulf, that after using their coffee, they spread the grounds on rubber blankets to dry, and then sell it to Scotch citizens at one dollar per pound.

Spiritual papers are publishing a great story to the effect that out of the month of a young lady who died in Mount Joy, Ohio, lately, those grew, after death, a rose, hard as ivory. What is the next hump?

The Copperheads and Secessionists object to the doctrine of intercession only when it is proposed to make the fruit of the doctrine free. So long as they are held as slaves, it is all right. They wish to combine profit with crime.

Letters have been received in the City of Mexico from the Archduke Maximilian, making detailed provisions for his reception in Vera Cruz. Gen. Almonte is invited to meet him there, and to make him a report of the state of public affairs.

The small-pox is making terrible ravages all through Greece. Some of the Greek papers declare that although it was now three months since it broke out first at Athens, the Government has not yet produced vaccine matter to prevent its progress even in the army.

The ironclad frigate *Ironsides* has fired, since she has been in the service, four thousand three hundred and sixty-one rounds; has been hit two hundred and forty-one times; has only one man killed; has not been seriously injured, and is probably the best ironclad vessel in the world.

The report of the rebel Director of Hospitals in the department of Virginia, states that 293,165 rebel sick and wounded soldiers were received into the rebel hospitals in that department during the fifteen months between September, 1862, and December, 1863.

It is worth noticing that nearly all the officers who recently escaped from Libby Prison, and reached our lines, acknowledge their indebtedness to negroes. They invariably find the negroes friendly and willing to serve as guides, and anxious to provide them with food and point out hiding places.

Forney says that a few more victories as that of Fort Pillow, and the rebellion is ruined. It is too weak to endure the infantry of such a triumph, nor is there any civilized people which will not turn with aversion from a despotism which in the frenzy of failure turns war into butchery.

The Idaho Vigilance Committee, having stopped active operations for the present, announce that they have hanged twenty-seven thieves, robbers, and murderers, and broken up a gang of scoundrels that had committed one hundred murders and robberies during the previous 12 months.

There is more nutrition in one pound of cheese than in two pounds of flesh. With us cheese is regarded as a luxury, while in England it is regarded as one of the substantial articles of food, and it is not uncommon for the workmen there to make a full meal on bread and cheese alone.

Extraordinary depressions in the moon's disc, on the western limb, have recently been discovered by the Rev. H. O. Key, and by him communicated to the British Astronomical Society. It appears, as if large sections had been cut out of it. Is the moon in a state of change, or have our telescopes increased in power?

The printers of Atlanta, Ga., having "struck" for \$187 per 1,000 ems, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of their papers. As soon as the printers quit work, the conscript officers seized them and marched them off to camp; the "types" thus getting "from the frying pan into the fire."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

There are in Ireland forty thousand cottiers, or one acre tenants.

The estimated territory of the whole United States embraces an area of 3,250,000 miles.

The Emperor of the French, with a view to encourage cattle-breeding in the Limousin, has purchased largely of Durham stock.

The number of illegitimate children born in the English work-houses for three years is as follows: 1860, 7,007; 1861, 8,020; 1862, 8,115.

Another instance of negro "cowardice" we find in an official report of a late fight at Vidalia, La., where 300 citizens of African descent defeated four of five times that number of cavalry.

An exchange says that the New York Herald has changed its programme, and now goes for Grant on Mondays instead of Tuesdays—reserving the latter for its McClellan day. Thursday is still its Fremont day.

New York city has a church for every three thousand inhabitants, and a grocery for every one hundred. These facts account for the fact that the city gives a Copperhead majority of from 25,000 to 30,000 every election.

Late information from Vienna states that the death of the King of Bavaria was owing to lockjaw, originating in a scratch on the breast from a pin attached to an order he was fastening on his coat. He was sick but four days.

The London Herald remarks that unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

When a repentant Secessionist takes the oath of allegiance, his old associates say he is "ironclad." It is better, says the Nashville Union, to be "ironclad" with loyalty, than copper-clad with treason, or go down to Dixie and not be clad at all.

A new way to get higher wages was devised by the nail makers in Dudley and East Worcestershire, Eng. They notified the owners of the mills that unless they received an advance of six cents per thousand, they intended to strike for twelve days.

Brownlow's last Whig contains "rebel dispatches from h—." He says: "The Richmond Whig may have received its details from John B. Floyd and Wm. L. Yancy, resident reporters for the Rebel Associated Press, who went below some time in advance of the false rumor that we had gone down."

A proposition is to be submitted to Congress for a bill to organize a Provisional Government for the Choctaw Indian Nation. This tribe of Indians are most intelligent, and—on a tribe—highly educated. The debates in the local legislative assemblies will compare favorably with more august deliberative bodies.

In an exciting debate in the New Jersey Legislature, Mr. Stoughton said: "You may subsidize newspapers—you may bribe legislators—but you cannot corrupt the hearts of the people." Legislators and editors have no hearts. That's an unconstitutional declaration.

The Copperhead outlook in Colossus county, Ill., is likely to result very disastrously to the scoundrels who were engaged in it. Forty of their number have been arrested, and the work of apprehension is still going on; whilst a still greater number have fled from their homes to wander like cowards and criminals through the land, or lie concealed where the officers of justice may not be able to find them.

Section numbers sixteen and thirty-six, in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto in value, shall be sold to the United States, and as contiguous as may be, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land, situate in, adjacent to, or contiguous to the lands hereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

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