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PUGET SOUND HERALD

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CHAS. PROSCH.

MORNING.

Morn again with golden pencil
Tints the curtain of the East,
And again its robes of tinsel
Standeth at her holy chaffet
Making ready for the feast!
Gently flushing,
Gently blushing,
Like a bride before the priest.

Oh, what holy thoughts come o'er us
As we drink the morning balm!
As we view the field before us,
As we join the pleasant chorus
Of the morning's holy psalm!
As we wander,
As we ponder,
In the morning's blessed calm.

Thoughts of other, happier hours,
Come to us with memories rife;
And again we seek the bowers
Where we used to gather flowers
In the morning march of life;
Memories greet us,
Pleasures greet us,
Yet unstained by care or strife.

Oh, how much of life is wasted
In this so-called world of bliss;
How much pleasure-gain is blasted—
How much happiness untasted—
How much pleasure do we miss,
Just by keeping
Dull eyes sleeping
Such a holy morn as this!

Happy, happy, blessed morning!
May my soul retain the view;
Ere the evening lamps are burning,
May the holy picture warning
Teach me to begin anew.
Guide me cheerful,
Make me prayerful,
Till life's pilgrim day is through.

VANISHED.

Out of the wild and weary night
I see the morning softly rise;
But oh! my lovely, lovely eyes!
The world is dim without your light.

I see the young buds break and start
To trouble life when frosts are o'er;
But, oh! my rose-red mouth! no more
Will kiss of yours delight my heart.

The worm that knows no hope nor trust
Comes forth with glorious wings dispread;
But, oh! my little golden head!
I see you only in the dust.

I hear the calling of the lark,
Despite the cloud, despite the rain;
But, oh! my snow-white hands! in vain
I search to find you through the dark.

When the strong whirlwind's rage is o'er,
A whisper bids the land rejoice;
But, oh! my gentle, gentle voice!
Your music gladdens me no more.

But though no earthly joy dispel
The gloom that fills my life with woe,
My sweetest and my best! I know
That you are still alive and well.

Alive and well! O blissful thought!
In some sweet clime, I know not where;
I only know that you are there,
And sickness, pain, and death are not.

HIDDEN BEAUTY.

Not on the earth's breast are the gold sands lying,
But hidden in the rock's heart, stern and deep;
Not on the wave's top, with its foam-crest flying,
Are strewn the pearls—far down beneath they sleep.

Not on the garish light of noontide streaming
Comes the soft starlight from the far-off eyes,
But with the sad eve falls the gentle beaming,
As the pure angels bend them from the skies.

Not on the bright morn and its gushing gladness
Poureth the bulbul out its soul of song,
But in the dim night, with its plaintive sadness,
Like angel music, float the notes along.

And thus in life: the gentlest hearts and truest,
Which cling the closest and the purest rise,
Are deepest veiled, just as at noon thou viewest
The pure blue deep, but not the angel eyes.

But a night cometh, and affliction rendeth
From thy worn hearts its many gems and rare;
And lo! when little dreamed, a pure soul kindeth
Its silent strength, to conquer thy despair.

Then wrong not by thy harshness, judge not ever,
Thou canst not pierce the heart's dim mystic veil;
O, man, beware lest thoughtlessly thou sever
From thy soul's cathet gems thou shalt bewail.

Trust for the best, seek gems within the mountain,
Perchance a pearl of price shall greet thine eyes;
For every soul bears yet some gushing fountain;
No heart so wrecked but there some sweetness lies.

A friend tells us a story of a little girl in Sabbath-school, who asked her mother to buy a kitten-chism, as the cat-echism was too hard for her.

They who "pine" in their youth can never look "spruce" in old age.

[FROM WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS.]

The Hypochondriac.

However deeply hidden from our limited views may be the proximate principles of the connection between the body and the mind of man, we have presented to us every day the most undoubted proofs—and melancholy, in many instances, they are—of that connection being of so intimate a nature, and depending upon such fine and subtle *media*, that the ordinary affections of the two are reciprocated with the greatest regularity and precision, while their derangements, diseases, and extraordinary excitements, produce mutual effects which are not only disastrous and terrible, but so varied and unexpected that they mock all our anticipations of the results of their exciting causes. For all those changes which affect the entireness of the mind, we are naturally led to look to diseases and injuries affecting the brain itself; while, for those again which mark a decrease of its energies, we may resort to the ample field of bodily ailments, the most of which—and there are thousands that "flesh is heir to"—extend their "tear and wear" to the seat of thought and feeling; and, though they cannot break, weaken and wear out the noble powers whose arrogated superiority is sometimes doomed to this humiliation.

Yet there are occasional diseases of the body (not to our senses organically affecting the brain) which produce changes on the faculties of the mind different from the general mental weakness incident to most states of protracted bodily suffering. Certain affections of the lungs, for instance, while they reduce the body to the state of a living skeleton, supply such an addition to the oil of the "lamp of hope," that the deluded victim sees its bright coruscations through the eye that is in the act of being fixed and glazed by death. In some scorbutic affections, again, the mind increases in strength in proportion as the body advances to a state of putrescency; as if the soul, rejoicing in its victory over the flesh, that had struggled with it and mastered it, mocked the vain dreams of the infidel materialist, by making its last act its brightest, while that of the body is its weakest. In that great viscus or laboratory of bile, the liver, there, however, often occurs a disease, named by the ancients, from the seat of its primary action, hypochondriasis, which exercises an influence over the mind beyond all the powers of the most painful and fatal diseases that do not affect the brain itself. This action, like that of the diseased lungs, is almost always of one particular kind; and it is curious to contemplate the difference between the effects of the two diseased viscera—the one, namely, the diseased lungs, producing hope and confidence; and the other, the diseased liver, filling the mind with fear and apprehension. It is no part of my purpose to speculate on these extraordinary facts; otherwise I might enter on the fine question, which has been so strangely overlooked by metaphysicians—namely, What is the principle of the connection between those feelings of hope and fear produced by metaphysical excitement, and the ideas of the particular objects of the feelings which accompany them? The trembling hypochondriac has forever in his nervous eye this peculiar object of terror, either real or imaginary; and just in proportion as his terror is without foundation, does he adhere to the imaginary cause of it with greater asperity and determination, resisting, with the greatest pertinacity, every effort to make him believe the fact that he dreams of imaginary ills, and that even the bright star of worldly prosperity is in the ascendant and shining so bright that no one who is but blind or unwilling to see can escape its light.

The objects of the hypochondriac's fears are as numerous and extraordinary as the whims and caprices of the most pregnant fancy—comprehending the case of the Dutchman, who, thinking himself a pea of grain, was under continual fear of being picked up by birds; that of the resident at Elgin, who, conceiving himself to be a sack of chaff, was in hourly terror of being sat upon and smothered by his visitors; that of an individual of Edinburgh, who was under the greatest alarm at the sight of a cloud, lest it should fall upon him and kill him; and that of the familiar "man of glass"—all of which are apt to excite in us a smile, in little accordance with the misery of the unhappy victims;—yet the most ordinary form of the hypochondriac's apprehension is a sick, melancholy despondency and despair, resulting from, or producing an imaginary embarrassment of his pecuniary affairs; he sees in the womb of futurity all the dreadful forms which poverty, clothed with rags and gnawed with hunger, assumes in the lives of unfortunate men; and is impressed with the conviction, which all his own or his friends' efforts cannot subdue, that such a fate—privation, contempt, disgrace, the scorn of the world, and death by starvation under a hedge, or in a ditch by the way-side—awaits him inevitably at no distant day.

Of all the cases that have come under my personal observation—and there have been many, more or less marked with striking peculiarities—that of Mr. H——, the West India merchant, is the most remarkable. The malady we are now considering seldom takes a turn so obstinate and calamitous as in this case; yet such is the great tendency of people in a mercantile country like ours (where competition and the strife of personal interests assume often the strength of strong passions, and where a failure is looked upon, not undeservedly, as a gigantic evil) to sink into fits of moping melancholy, and assume false and distorted views of their condition, that few will fail to find, in the details of this remarkable case, some features, though on a large scale, of their own situations, at times when they are under the domination of the dark genius of despondency—the attendants of all those who are fated to struggle through a hard world.

When I was first called to Mr. H——, I was ushered into a house of great size and splendor, suited to the style of life of a successful West India merchant. In an outer room I saw Mrs. H——, a lady somewhat advanced in life, who happily combined the manners of a gentlewoman with the kindness and frankness which pride too often displaces from the hearts and faces of the rich, to make room for the haughtiness which is deemed the badge of the great. By her side sat a young woman about twenty years of age, (whom, in the course of conversation, she called Angelina) her daughter, possessed of what, to the eye of the greater part of mankind, would have appeared extraordinary beauty, but which, to my professional observation, was only the extreme delicacy, the pure hyacinthine tint, the clear transparent skin, and the fair auburn hair of the victim of a strumous habit, which she had received by hereditary right from her mother, who presented the same brilliant but fallacious appearances of the characteristics of a beautiful blood. The vivacity and sensibility so often found in young women of her peculiar constitution were also apparent; suggesting to my mind, as they must do to every person who has any claims to feeling, the regret that qualities so exquisite should so often be found associated with, if not resulting from, an unnatural state of the system of the body. Mr. H—— was, they informed me, ailing in a very slight degree; but my inquiries were incapable of extracting the precise nature of his complaint; the old lady insisting upon its being nothing but an attack of spleen, and the young one, in her peculiar, sprightly way, urging, with a smiling countenance, that her father's disease was pure ill-nature—a complaint which she feared no doctor could cure. I tried to undeceive her, and told her that we possessed some secrets, one of which was the power of making men laugh as well as dance; but I was soon told, by the old lady, that her daughter Angelina was not behind me in that respect; for that she not only possessed that power, but exercised it every hour of the day—a compliment, she thought, to the victim of high-toned nerves, but, in my opinion, the description of a misfortune.

I found Mr. H—— sitting in his bedroom, which was purposely darkened, by half-closed shutters, to a dismal gloom. He was in his morning gown, with his head enveloped in large rolls of flannel, and his feet encased in a pair of yellow Morocco slippers, placed on a footstool before a large fire, into which he seemed to be looking with that intent gaze which the winter comforter often charms from the victim of ennui. As he turned his face upon me when I entered, I got read to me at once the enigmatical accounts of his wife and daughter, in the yellow bilious tinge which covered all the white part of his eyes, and imparted to the pupil that heavy, lethargic, and sleepy look which accompanies, as a sure companion, all cases of morbid melancholy, arising from diseased state of the liver; but, in many instances, alternates with sudden expressions of apprehension and fear, as if the patient dreaded the approach of personal danger. His jaws were elongated by the pressure of despondency, whose influence could be also traced in the flaccid muscles, hanging eye-brows, drooping head, and all the other well-known symptoms of a depressed and clouded mind, into which the radiant bow of hope has been unable to send any of its many-colored rays. I observed, at first, no indications of the morbid, hare-eyed look of terror and apprehension which, in patients of this class, I always search for with great solicitude, as being a sign of something much more serious than what the vulgar understand by hypochondria; and indicating that advancement of the progress of the real malady, when it lays its dreadful grasp on some of the faculties of the mind. But I was assured, from the other advanced symptoms exhibited to me, that there was great danger of the disease of the patient reaching, if it had not already reached, that unhappy climax; and my attention behoved to be directed to further indications of a more decided character, generally elicited by a conversation, wherein the patient falls naturally into the train of thought suggested by the state of his feelings, and best calculated for rousing them, forcing out the expression of his sentiments, whether morbid or natural, and showing the true state of his disease.

I was surprised at hearing him state, somewhat sullenly, that he had not sent for me; but I mentally recurred to the conversation I had with his wife and daughter, and surmounted this difficulty, at the expense of my pride, by stating, jocularly, that the solicitude of an affectionate consort was, through the love and gratitude of a good husband, a sufficient authority for the attendance of a doctor—a remark which was responded to by a splenetic growl, accompanied by the hasty cholerie statement (disproved by his gown and flannels) that there was nothing the matter with him. But his natural politeness, overcome for a moment by his disease, vindicated its authority, and produced an expression of regret that he had allowed his changed temper, as he called it, to hurry him into rudeness; a fault which he was never guilty of until latterly, that some cloud having come over his mind, had obscured his perceptions of etiquette, as well as destroyed the contented and happy tone of mind he used to enjoy in the midst of his prosperity. I was easily appeased, and soon got him engaged in conversation, avoiding all direct allusion to his ailment—which, in so far as it regarded its true character, was clearly a secret to himself—and following him into those trains of thought which seemed to produce the strongest interest in him, though of little importance to myself.

Breaking off, with the greatest abruptness, from a subject started by himself, he pronounced, in a dolorous tone of voice, accompanied with a deep-drawn sigh that heaved all his chest, the name of an old school companion of his; throwing upon me, as he ejaculated, "Poor George! poor George!" one of those timid looks, which, during my long practice, I have never mistaken for a true symptom of the real hypochondria. His words betrayed more sympathy for the fate of George B——; but his eyes spoke a language different from that of sorrow; darting forth as they now seemed to eschew a supposed incorporated presence, looks of terror, mixed with supplicatory glances of pity, while occasional shivers ran over his body, like the effects of sudden dashes of cold water on the bare skin. This moral ague remained for some, his eye still alternating between the expressions of terror and pity—now fixed on me, now on empty space, and now averted from an ideal object; and ejaculations, "God preserve me from such a fate!" bursting from him in deep groans. I saw in all this the revealed workings of the dreadful disease I have met in so many forms; and waited patiently until the exacerbation of terror had passed, that I might probe the cause of the apprehension of his imaginary evil, with a view to an endeavor to divest it of its supposed danger. He calmed, and I inquired who this man George B—— was, whose fate called from him such intense expressions of pity.

"Who is he!" exclaimed he, in a voice cracked and unnatural, while the same expression of pity and terror occupied his face—"who does not know George B——, the West India merchant, who has fallen with the quickness of a tumbling balloon voyager, from the heights of grandeur, riches, and fame, to beggary, rags, and hunger? Heavens! what a sight met these eyes on Sunday week, as I took my last airing by Nicholas' Park! I have not yet recovered from it. George B——, the proud, and aristocratic, the haughty George B——, sitting by the road side supplicating alms!—ay, he condescended to beg from one to whom he had once lent two thousand pounds."

He paused, with his eye fixed on the imaginary object of his vision, while a tear, a tribute to the pity which for a moment had expelled from his mind the terror, bedewed the orb, now strained to the utmost, as if he struggled for a better sight of the victim of misfortune.

"We began the world together," he continued, in a more subdued tone; "but he distanced me in the race of prosperity. By one shipment of tobacco—in that old ship the Emerald, which, after he sold her, sunk near the Malaccas—he cleared seven thousand pounds; and, by two voyages of the Dolphin, he made as much more. Fortune rained gold on him, till he would scarcely stoop to pick it up. Disdaining the vulgar gift of dowries, he married a beauty. On great occasions he put two more horses than were used by the ordinary slow-paced children of fortune, to drag him in state, or imitate the quickness of his own prosperity. Yet, no one called this dizzy extravagance; for every one thought he could stand higher flights; but, sir," (pausing, exhibiting indications of great distress, and throwing on me timid looks,) "he did not insure the Amphitrite, though she was scarcely seaworthy, and he had thirty thousand pounds between her rotten timbers. Well does the wise man say, 'the rich man's wealth is his strong city.' The confidence of wealth made him despise the winds and the waves; but they, in their turn, despised the Amphitrite, and dashed her to pieces on the rocks of Staten Island. Yet was not his confidence abated: though he had read what has been written, 'He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it,' he became surety for me who paid my bond; and for others who did not pay their bond. The smiles of fortune were changed to frowns. I tremble when I think how fearfully we merchants are subjected to the hitherto tyranny of that subtle and cruel goddess. The gold that rained on him disappeared, his creditors hated him, his debtors despised him, his friends deserted him, and she, his beautiful wife, who had come to him without a dowry, went without a jointure—ay, and without regret. Oh! why was I not spared the sight of that apparition—George B——, with no shoes on his feet; a ragged napkin bound round his temples; a coat through which the cold winter winds blew; hungry, cold, wretched miserable—begging from me—from me—a penny to assuage the pangs of starvation?"

He shuddered as he pronounced the last of these words; pressing his arms to his sides, clasping firmly his hands, and grinding his teeth, in an apparent effort to resist or bear an exacerbation of terror that shook him to the centre, and wrung from him, in spite of himself, the prayer—"O God, avert from me this fate!" But he got no confidence from heaven; for all this suffering was succeeded by the same expression of terror I had already detected. Looking at me askance, he voluntarily, yet timidly construed and explained those extraordinary symptoms by a single remark.

"Is it not possible," said he—"I mean is it not," (pausing and looking fearfully) "is it not likely—probable—that I may yet beg?"

It will not be easy for me to forget the look that accompanied these words, though I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the hypochondriac in its most nervous paroxysm. The mystery was now explained; and, having detected the patient's disease, I framed my answer in such a form as might have some chance (although I knew its extent was small) of allaying his fear.

"So far as I can judge," replied I, "scarcely anything can be pronounced more improbable than that you should be brought to that condition. You forget entirely that you yourself have accounted for George B——'s misfortunes. He made money too easily; and having too much of it, he despised it. You know what the proverb says—'Hast thou found honey? eat so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be filled therewith, and vomit it.' Your friend vomited his wealth. Why engaged he in stretyship—an imprudence railed against from the days of Solomon, whose saying, applicable to it, you have yourself quoted? 'The Lord is the maker of the rich and the poor;' but the rich man unmakes himself. Even when your friend saw danger approaching, he did not 'hide himself;' but, like the simpleton, 'passed on and was punished.' If a man bring himself to ruin by imprudence, another may surely avoid that ruin, by that virtue which comprehends all others—prudence—divine prudence."

As I spoke, he eyed me incredulously. My reference to holy writ seemed to touch a chord that startled him and increased his distress. With that triumphant cunning which his unfortunate class use in the supposed detection of schemes to allay their fear, he cried out in great agitation—

"Ha! you avoid the great, the important sentence—and I know why you avoid it; but you cannot deceive me by trying to make me believe it is not in the holy book; for I dream of it—it haunts me day and night—and why should I not believe the words of inspiration? Hear them—'Boast not thyself of to-morrow; thou knowest not what a day may bring forth; for riches take wings and fly away as an eagle towards heaven.' These, sir, are the fearful words, and we have, besides, the experience of the world to teach us that rich men become beggars—dreadful fate!—beggars, sir, in spite of all the prudence and wisdom of Solomon!"

"Yes," replied I; "but the confidence of a prudent man, in the stability of his fortune, is not to be shaken by the experience of the fate of the imprudent man who has thrown his riches to the winds. If you had not insured the Mermaid, which, from bearing of her launch some time ago, I understand is one of your valuable vessels, you might have dreaded the fate that resulted from not insuring the Amphitrite."

"And I have not insured the Mermaid!" screamed he, with a voice that pierced the tympanum of my ears like a sharp instrument. "I have not insured the Mermaid!" he repeated, with a kind of yell, as he fell back on his chair, with his face covered by his ague-struck hands.

I was unprepared for this sudden burst; for I had hazarded the remark, trusting to this generally esteemed, prudent and somewhat close-handed man having followed the practice of cautious merchants, in insuring a new and untried vessel. The agitation into which I had involuntarily thrown him prevented me from looking calmly at the true and limited import of my simple remark, which, without a superaddition of some secret cause of apprehension, never could have produced such a terrible effect, even on a hypochondriac. As he still lay struggling with his appulse of apprehension, I hastened to remove the cause of alarm, in the only way which seemed clear and certain.

"You may still insure the Mermaid," said I, "wherever she is. No office will refuse to undertake the risk of a sea-worthy ship that has not exceeded her time."

Taking his trembling hands from off his face, he fixed his eyes on me with that wild look which shows that terror is, for a moment, under the self-excruciating domination of despair.

"When the helm is sunk in the quicksands of Newfoundland," he cried, in a heart-piercing tone, "and the mizzen is whirling in the eddies of the Gulf-Stream, what less would the premium be than cent. per cent.?"

He wrung his hands as he ejaculated these words, and fixed his eye intensely on some ideal object, as if he had seen the doomed vessel that held a great part of his treasures torn to pieces by the ravages of the storm—the rudder in the act of being imbedded in the quicksands—and the masts drifting along, the sport of the wind and waves. He remained in that position for some time, drawing deep sighs, and apparently unconscious of my presence. I was much perplexed. I had got no intelligence of the loss of the Mermaid—an event which, from her great size, would have produced some noise; and the conduct of his wife and daughter was inconsistent with the knowledge of a loss that might bring them to beggary. At the same time I was not so well assured of the absolute extent of the patient's disease, as to be able to conclude, upon the instant, that he merely imagined the loss of the vessel. He may have got secret intelligence of the disaster; and, strong as the paroxysm was that had shaken him in the manner I had witnessed, its intensity would have been no overacting of the true, natural, healthy agony of truth—such truth—operating on a sound mind. In this uncertainty, I was at a loss what to do or what to say. The unhappy man still sat under the influence of the dreadful charm with which truth or disease had invested the creation of his fancy, on which his mind and gaze were intently fixed. To have questioned him, or argued with him further, would, on either of my suppositions, have been improper, and to have called in Mrs. H—— would have produced alarm, either for the soundness of her husband's mind or the safety of the vessel. My only course entitled to be, to change, in the meantime, the conversation—if indeed it was possible to engage his mind on any other topic—and wait until I got information that would enable me to act with greater decision.

"There is a sudden fall in the exchange between this country and Russia," said I, endeavoring to catch his eye.

"Ha! it will not do, sir," he replied, looking at me suspiciously and fearfully—"you are not able, by this sleight, to conceal from me that dreadful truth. That may be one of your modes of cure; but can you put together the floating pieces of the wreck of the Mermaid? Unless you can do that, you cannot mend my broken mind. This attempted imposition, though well intended, increases my agony, already intolerable; why don't you do as George B——'s friends persisted in doing, after the Amphitrite's loss was blazed at Lloyd's—why don't you boldly say at once, that the ship is not lost? That is the common worldly way of exercitation. But you cannot, you cannot—the thing is too clear for that, your courage is not sufficient, and my penetration too keen. Would to Heaven I had, at this moment, the luxury of one faint, desperate doubt!"

"I have not heard any intelligence of such a loss," said I, forced to continue the subject.

"I know it, I know it, sir," replied he—"that is a gentler way of performing the operation of bandaging the eyes, that one may not see the death that is carried on the point of the amputating knife! But it cannot thus be concealed; for it is felt through every nerve and muscle, and, mounting to the brain which it maddens, is independent of the eyes," (pausing and lowering his voice to a whisper.) "When a truth is beyond cavil and suspicion, believe me it is best to let it alone—there is a certain stage of a disease when the certainty of death itself is no longer concealed from the patient. The man that would attempt to make me believe that the Mermaid is not lost, I would consider my enemy as well as an impostor. Sympathy is best exerted for endeavoring to enable us to support evils that can neither be concealed nor averted. I say endeavoring, for my evil is insupportable. I cannot face beggary: yet whither can I fly for relief? Mercy! Heaven! mercy! on the beggared bankrupt, who cannot live by the wayside, and yet cannot die there! Horrible destiny!"

His feelings were now, by the workings of his mind, which I had unfortunately stimulated, raised to the highest pitch of mortal suffering. He continued repeating the words "horrible destiny," as the fearful images of want and beggary he conjured up stood revealed before him, like impersonations. His eye still sought the ideal creations, as if they had been realities existing beside him, and operating on him by the power of a charm; yet at intervals he seemed to recoil from them with horror, and fixed on me a look expressive of the supplication of pity. In my ignorance of the true state of his affairs, I was doing the man injury. I could not with safety risk another remark; for everything I had yet said had aggravated the terrors to which he was clearly enslaved. Starting up as I suddenly recollected an engagement, I hurriedly took my departure, obliged to leave him still in the grasp of the holotonic that convulsed his whole frame.

On reaching the ante-room, into which I had been first introduced, I found Mrs. H—— and Angelina, along with a genteel young man named Augustus A——, who seemed to be on terms of great intimacy with the family, and whose eloquent ocular conversation with the young lady led me to suspect that the intimacy would one day be changed into relationship. As I entered, the sprightly, volatile girl came running forward, and, taking me by the hand, asked me if her father, by my means, had yet recovered his usual good nature. She wished, above all things, he should get some of that secret medicine I had mentioned (and of the nature of which Augustus had informed her), that would make him dance—a remark she accompanied with a side look of great significance to her lover, who rejoined smartly, that there might soon be occasion for the old gentleman using his limbs in that graceful exercise. The buoyancy of the sprightly young lady was checked by a blush which added a supplement to my information. I accompanied the mother to another apartment, where I learned from her that the object she had particularly in view, in requesting my professional assistance for her husband, was his restoration to a better temper, the change of which she thought depended on a state of the stomach, capable in all likelihood of being removed or ameliorated; but, that restoration, she continued, behoved to be quick, for a marriage had for some time been fixed between her daughter and the young man I had seen, and she had, some fears that, in his present gloomy state of mind, he would be unwilling to sign the contract whereby, as he had already agreed, ten thousand pounds was to be given as a dowry. I heard the old lady out, and then endeavored to ascertain, by oblique questions, whether she was aware of the extraordinary state of mind and feelings into which her husband had fallen, and, above all, whether she had heard any unfavorable accounts of the Mermaid, or of his finances generally. Her answers and manner indicated no knowledge of any misfortune, nor indeed of any fear of misfortune, entertained by her husband. All she knew was, that he had got into a gloomy and ill-natured condition of mind, which she said was entirely unjustified by any change in his worldly condition. By the Mermaid, she added, a powerful vessel, which he had (from his usual narrow spirit) trusted to the sea without insurance, he was almost certain to realize a very large addition to his fortune. I was surprised at these statements, but considered it prudent, in the meantime, to make no disclosure which might tend to alarm the family, who, in consequence of the approach of the daughter's marriage, were clearly all in a state of confidence and happiness, qualified very slightly by a supposed fit of the spleen in the father, which would leave him before the important day of the union.

In the course of the afternoon, I satisfied myself, by inquiries among merchants, and without raising any suspicions, that no unfavorable accounts had been received of the Mermaid, which had touched at Madeira, where she had been heard of on her passage out to Jamaica. Mr. H——'s credit was everywhere reckoned unexceptionable, though his close-handedness and firmness in bargain-making were not so generally admired. I was now satisfied my patient was a true victim of the real malady of hypochondriacism; and that, by brooding over the misfortunes of George B—— and the danger he ran from not insuring his valuable vessel, he had contracted *pseudodelirium imaginaria*, or an imaginary vision of objects, which often attends the original disease, as one of its very worst characteristics. I called again upon him next day about the same hour, and found him in the same position he occupied the day before, sitting in the dark room, and looking into the heart of the fire, as if the object of his morbid vision were to be found there. He did not hear the opening of the door; but the sound of my voice produced a start, and a sudden, timid, oblique cast of the eye, which satisfied me he was still under the same melancholy delusion.

"Have you seen George B—— to-day?" he said, hurriedly, and as if afraid to hear the answer he requested. "Poor man! poor man!—I saw him from that window an hour ago. How little does he know that I am so near his awful condition!"

It was impossible he could have seen the dreaded victim of the fate he himself anticipated, from that window: it was a mere mirage of monomania.

"I have not seen him," answered I; "but I have ascertained that your vessel the Mermaid was noted at Madeira, and no one has heard unfavorable accounts of her; so she must be presumed to be safe. You have allowed a fancy to master your perception of truth."

"The old medicine again!" he exclaimed, with a sardonic grin and tone, evidently excruciating to himself. "So did I act the leech to my poor friend, when, with Lloyd's List in my hand, I told him that the Amphitrite was not lost. So do we all endeavor to cheat the unfortunate."

"Well," replied I, "show me Lloyd's List for the loss of the Mermaid, and I will renounce my scepticism."

"We are not generally anxious," replied he, "to convince people of the truth and reality of a misfortune that must bring us to beggary. It is enough that I read that dreadful paragraph myself. I could not stand a repersual of it. I threw the fatal paper from me; but the words, the words to a letter, are marked as by a burning iron on my brain. I trace them everywhere: on that wall, in that fire, in the air, I see them; and, O God! they will be Daniel to construe the doom of my ruin—my condemnation to that state in which I may, with poor George B——, weep over a divided crust, begged from the reluctant hand of charity!"

"Would you have any objections to let me peruse the paragraph?" said I.

"What need, what need," he cried, emphatically, "of a paltry array of the impressions of types, where the brain is burned by the flaming characters? I know nothing of the dreadful memorial. I threw it from me in despair. Cease this silly scepticism, resorted to to show an affected hypercritical examination of evidence. See you that book?"—(laying his hand on a Bible that lay on the table, and speaking slow and solemnly)—"do you doubt holy writ?"

As he pronounced these words emphatically, he threw on me a look of the triumph of despair over the effort to pierce the darkness of his mind by the last struggling beam of hope. Having appealed to the Bible as an analogous example of the certainty of the probation of the loss of the Mermaid, he could go no further, and fell back on his chair, with his face again covered by his palsied hands; but I retained my hopes of still shaking him, by forcing him to descend to the particulars of the disaster.

"When and where was the Mermaid lost?" said I.

This question, which begged particulars, and assumed the loss, curdled his blood—he shuddered all over; but, though his courage was at fault, his fancy was prepared.

"On the banks of Newfoundland," he replied, "on the stormy night of the 15th of November; she was driven so far north by stress of weather. Thus has perished the greater part of my fortune. Other small disasters complete my ruin!"—starting up suddenly and looking wildly around. "But, sir, you must mention this to no one, not even to my wife—an execution in my house to-morrow would be the result of the discovery. She cannot stand it; and I must not kill her yet; though death will, I hope, ultimately relieve her from the necessity of begging with me by the way-side. Promise, promise, on this holy book, that you will not divulge my secret!"

I hesitated thus to confirm his disease.

"Do you refuse me this simple request?" he continued, falling on his knees and seizing my legs, while his wild, despair-stricken eye sought, with piteous look, my face. "Is it thus you repay my confidence? The confessions of a patient are sacred: shall mine be made an exception? Then, may the Lord have mercy on me and mine!—for we are all undone—my tender, doating wife—my Angelina—on the eve of marriage—all hurled in one instant from the height of affluence to ruin."

"I will divulge nothing," said I, raising his weak and emaciated body as I would have done that of a child; "but if the disaster is in Lloyd's, my secrecy can be of small importance."

"True, true," he replied, as he again sank on his chair—"I forgot. Nothing can now save me. It must be all over the town. What do the people say of it? Do they pity me as I pity George B——? Ha!—then—then am I indeed to be pitied, for being pitied! How often, cruel powers! have I prayed thee to avert from me that dreadful paragraph myself. I could not stand a repersual of it. I threw the fatal paper from me; but the words, the words to a letter, are marked as by a burning iron on my brain. I trace them everywhere: on that wall, in that fire, in the air, I see them; and, O God! they will be Daniel to construe the doom of my ruin—my condemnation to that state in which I may, with poor George B——, weep over a divided crust, begged from the reluctant hand of charity!"

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My influence over the convulsive throbs that followed these words was nothing. The only relief lay in the exhaustion of nature's diseased strength. With an ordinary victim of real evil, many expedients may be fallen upon to introduce glimpses of consolation through crevices of the mind; but it is a peculiar feature of hypochondria that the imagined object of terror engrosses in its power all the mental forces—judgment, imagination, and feeling—leaving no faculty through which a medicinal virtue can be communicated to the diseased and burning brain. Aware, as my professional knowledge made me, of the invincible nature of the false belief engendered by this disease, I resolved upon first persisting in an attempt, by mere argument, to force it to give place to a truer conviction. Through the physical powers, an impression, in the first instance, could, with the greatest chance of success, be made on the diseased mind; and when the unfortunate man recovered from his fit, I endeavored to convince him that he was unwell in body and required medicine. He scarcely deigned to reply to me on a subject so far beneath his attention, engrossed as it was with an evil of so gigantic a kind; and solemnly and sarcastically required me to send him a dose of arsenic. I laid on the table what I thought would benefit him, along with the necessary directions, and left him still groaning under the agony of his imagined infliction.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

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

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

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

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

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

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
MONDAY, July 11, 1864.

OUR PLATFORM.

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

☞ W. F. Herre, News and Advertising Agent, Victoria, V. I., is authorized to solicit and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions for the Puget Sound Herald.

The Fourth.—The celebration of the last National Anniversary on the Sound was of about the usual character, if we except Olympia, where a large concourse from abroad assembled to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Those of other towns who remained at home contented themselves with pic-nics and other social gatherings. The country people of this county united in an unpretending but not the less agreeable festival four or five miles from town, where the usual course of reading the Declaration of Independence, an oration, prayer, singing, collation, etc., was gone through. Rev. Mr. Weston offered up a fervent prayer at the commencement of the exercises and asked a blessing at the table; Rev. Mr. Sloan delivered a brief but eloquent oration, and Mr. Jas. Law read the Declaration of Independence. The table was bountifully supplied with edibles, including confectionery, etc., and old and young of both sexes enjoyed the celebration from beginning to end.

The Alexandra.—The large stern-wheel steamer bearing this name arrived at Steilacoom on Saturday evening last, from Victoria, chartered to carry a load of cattle and sheep from this place to the latter port. She was built only last season, and still looks new. Her captain, Moore, said she would make weekly trips up the Sound in future, carrying passengers and freight at greatly reduced rates. If so, the *Anderson* must reduce her rates to figures somewhere within reason; a consummation devoutly to be wished by business men and the traveling public generally on the Sound. The *Alexandra* has excellent accommodations, and would be welcomed and well patronized between Olympia and Victoria.

The Golden Age Safe.—The protracted absence of the steamer *Golden Age*, on her last passage from Panama to San Francisco, gave rise to serious apprehension and painful solicitude for her safety. Various conjectures as to her fate were indulged by the press; many believed she had been seized by pirates, either after the manner of the *Chesapeake*, or by some Confederate cruiser. It now seems that she sailed from Acapulco on the 8th and broke her shaft on the 9th, when she put back to Acapulco. She was towed to San Francisco by the *Golden City* (that steamer and the *Saranac* having been sent in pursuit of her) in nine days. There were seven hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time the accident occurred, among whom were Gen. McDowell and staff.

Powder and Paper.—The arrival of 1,200 kegs of gunpowder from the Santa Cruz Powder Mills has already been noted in our columns, says the S. F. *Bulletin*. Being the first shipment of California blasting powder, this is an important item, and worthy of record. The same vessel that brought up the powder had nearly 1,000 reams of straw wrapping paper on board. There are now two paper mills in successful operation at Santa Cruz, and another in Marin county. These mills have ample capacity and material sufficient to manufacture all the wrapping paper the markets of the Pacific may require. The average price obtained for what is called double crown, 20x30, is about 70 cents per ream.

Income Tax.—The tax of five per cent. on incomes, proposed in the tax bill, has been spoken of as extremely severe. It by no means equals in severity, however, the tax which England has sometimes laid. In 1803, her tax on incomes above £150 stood at five per cent. In 1805, it was raised to six and a half, and from 1806 to 1816 stood at ten per cent. In 1854, the income tax was raised from the peace rate, on account of the war with Russia, to one shilling and two-pence in the pound, and in 1865, to one shilling and fourpence. The latter rate is six and two-thirds per cent.

The Fourth at Vancouver.—The citizens of Vancouver, W. T., were joined by those of Portland, on the Fourth, and together they made an imposing display. More than two thousand guests are said to have partaken of the feast prepared by the Vancouverites, and upwards of five hundred dollars were cleared by the ball for the Sanitary fund.

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

The propriety of abolishing the Grand Jury system has been and is meeting favorable attention, and eliciting considerable discussion, in several of the Western States. Experience has shown it to contain many objectionable features, and a modification or total abolition of it is urged on very substantial grounds.

Kansas has taken the lead in this important movement by the passage of an act entitled "An Act to abolish Grand Juries, and to provide for the trial of offences upon information." Gov. Carney has approved the act, and the people of that State will soon have practical illustrations of its merits. There is no doubt that a large amount of crime goes unpunished through the defects of the present system; much more, we doubt not, than would be the case under a system of trials upon information, with the criminals arraigned instantly and directly before the bar of justice and trial jury. It is a comparatively easy matter to make up a Grand Jury, with the view of defeating the ends of justice, so as to accomplish that result. We have known it done here and elsewhere, and know that it is both possible and common. The result of our observation has been to convince us that the present system is bad, and a radical change is demanded to further the ends of justice.

Facts and Figures.—The following statement, by Rev. Dr. Foster, of Springfield, Mass., will be astonishing to those not posted in the wonderful resources of our country in this her time of peril. These figures are not only a withering rebuke to traitors in our own fair land, but will possess a talismanic influence upon secession sympathizers abroad. Dr. F., in a review of the war, stated that 1,800,000 men had been called into the field, and 2,000 battles and skirmishes had taken place; 210,000 men had been killed, wounded or made prisoners since the war commenced, and yet such was our recuperative power that in the meantime 487,000 young men have become of military age.

Telegraph on Puget Sound to Victoria.—The following is the proposed direction of the Olympia line to Victoria, V. I.:—From Olympia to Steilacoom and Seattle; from Sandy Point, six miles below Seattle, five miles of submarine cable to Appletree Cove; thence to Port Gamble, and three miles of submarine cable to Whiskey Spit; thence via Port Ludlow, Port Discovery and Port Angeles to the mouth of the Elwha River; thence about ten miles of submarine cable to Beachy Head, and thence on to Victoria. Port Madison, Port Townsend and other places are thus passed by, but they will probably have branches.

The Mails.—Something is again amiss with the States mails. Upwards of three weeks have elapsed since we received our last papers from the East; prior to that period, for several months, every mail brought more or less papers to this office. The cause of this sudden stoppage we are at a loss to conjecture. Our California exchanges continue to arrive, though irregularly; the break in the connection is therefore apparently not in that State. Wherever the difficulty exists, we trust it will soon be discovered and rectified.

Gen. McDowell.—The Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin*, under date of May 17th, writes: Major General Irwin McDowell has left the city to take his departure for California, as Commander of the Military Department of the Pacific. Though this officer has been very unfortunate in his military career during the last three years, he is nevertheless a thoroughly loyal citizen and a brave and accomplished soldier. The charges of intemperance and disloyalty once so freely leveled against him never had a shadow of just basis, as all who come in contact with him will readily satisfy themselves when he reaches your shores.

Vallandigham Returned.—The telegraph announces that this villain has returned to Ohio. We can hardly credit the report, but if it is true, and true that he has returned without a pardon, we hope the President will order his re-arrest and execution, if it requires the whole army of the Potomac. If he has again defied the loyal people of this country, common respect for ourselves and the Government demands that he be immediately tried and executed. Nothing but firmness, decision and resolution will put a quietus to this great rebel instigator. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue in this case.

Road to the Idaho Mines.—A bill is before Congress for the construction of a road from Laramie to the new gold mines of Idaho, near the headwaters of the Missouri river. This road will shorten the route by nearly five hundred miles, as compared with the present traveled road. Efforts are being made to establish military posts in that portion of Idaho now called Montana, for the protection of prospecting or gold-hunting parties, as the Blackfeet and Crow Indians are the most warlike tribes on the continent.

The Veto Power.—The Senate has passed a bill granting the veto power to the Governor of Washington Territory, with the usual proviso that a majority of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature shall override the veto. Such a power, for some reason, has hitherto been withheld from the Executive of this Territory. It was probably unintentionally omitted.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

When the rebel soldiers resolved to take no black prisoners, they designed to intimidate both the Government and the black soldiers. We feel thankful that they are likely to fail in both counts. The Government will undoubtedly stand by its colored soldiers, and fully redress their wrongs. But whether the Government does or no, the negro is not to be intimidated. Besides arousing greater devotion to the cause, there is danger of stirring up those frenzied acts of vindictiveness which mark the history of St. Domingo. Hereafter, during this war, the negro soldiers will express their feelings in deeds, not words. As for the white officers, the following resolution—one among many adopted by the Second U. S. (colored) Heavy Artillery—will show the spirit which animates them:

Resolved, That, as officers commanding colored troops in the service of the Union, we now know our doom if we are captured by our enemies, but that, so far from being intimidated thereby, we accept the issue, and adopt as our significant motto, "Victory or death."

We hope the Government will dilly-dally no more on this subject, but put into action retaliatory measures after every battle where colored troops take white prisoners. Let them be left to the fate soldiers may vote them, and no questions be asked. A little *colored* constitutional hanging or shooting will settle the question the quickest, and save lives on both sides in the end. Let John Brown's soul march on.

FROM MEXICO.

On the 3d of June, five French vessels entered Acapulco harbor, landed 800 troops and took possession of the town without opposition. They then marched to Los Cajones Pass, several miles distant, where they were attacked by the Mexicans and badly whipped; losing their commanding officers and nine men. The French returned to Acapulco, which they are fortifying. A French vessel had sailed for San Francisco to procure provisions, ammunition, and additional arms.

It is reported that the Mexicans massacred 500 French, near Guadalajara, in retaliation for outrages. The French troops at Guadalajara are ordered to the City of Mexico; it being impossible to maintain communication. Rosas has 3,000 cavalry on the road harrassing the French. Uraga had 1,100 troops.

Add to the above the intelligence of a similar character from other quarters, and the conclusion follows that the work of subjugating Mexico is far from finished.

THE BUTCHER FORREST AND HIS FAMILY.

The news of the capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest, and the cowardly butchery which followed of the blacks and whites alike, has produced a profound sensation. The universal sentiment is, "Let no quarter be shown to these dastardly butchers of Forrest's command while the war lasts."

These Forrests, the oldest of whom, General Bedford Forrest, has by this and other atrocities obtained such a record of infamy, were all negro traders. There were four brothers—Bedford, who kept a negro pen for five years before the war on Adams street, in rear of the Episcopal Church, Memphis; John, a cripple and a gambler, who was jailor and clerk for Bedford; Bill Forrest, an extensive negro trader at Vicksburg; and Aaron Forrest, general agent and sole driver to scour the country for his other brothers. They accumulated large sums of money in their nefarious trade, and Bedford won by that and other influences a natural promotion to a Brigadier in the woman-whipping, baby-stealing rebel Confederacy. He is about 50 years of age, tall, gaunt and sallow-visaged, with a long nose, deep-set, black snaky eyes, full black beard without a mustache, and hair worn long. He usually wore, while in the "nigger" trade in Memphis, a stovepipe hat set on the back of his head at an angle of forty-five degrees. He was accounted mean, vindictive, cruel and unscrupulous. He had two wives—one white, the other colored, (Catharine) by each of which he had two children. His "patriarchal" wife Catharine and his white wife had frequent quarrels or domestic jars.

The slave-pen of old Bedford Forrest, on Adams street, was a perfect horror to all negroes, far and near. His mode of punishing refractory slaves was to compel four of his fellow slaves to stand and hold the victim stretched out in the air, and then Bedford and his brother John would stand, one on each side, with long, heavy bull whips, and cut up their victims until the blood trickled to the ground. Women were often stripped naked, and, with a bucket of salt water standing by, in which to dip the instrument of torture, with heavy leather thongs their backs were cut up until the blisters covered the whole surface, the blood of their wounds mingling with the briny mixture to add torment to the infliction. One slave man was whipped to death by Bedford, who used a trace-chain doubled for the purpose of punishment. The slave was secretly buried, and the circumstance was only known to the slaves of the prison, who only dared to refer to it in whispers.

Such are the appropriate antecedents in the character of the monster who murdered in cold blood the gallant defenders of Fort Pillow.

Where our Gold goes.—The official reports show that during the last nine months past, the imports at New York have amounted to $160,000,000 in gold—equal, including the difference in exchange, freight and insurance, to more than twice the sum; while the exports during the same time amount to but $120,000,000 in paper. To check such a bad condition of affairs was the chief motive for increasing the tariff.

GEN. WRIGHT'S FAREWELL.

Gen. McDowell having arrived out from the East, Gen. Wright has retired from the command of the Pacific Military Department. In his valedictory, which we publish below, it will be seen that while he takes to himself the credit of wisely administering the affairs of his Department, and preserving its from civil war on this coast, he bestows a parting remembrance upon the California press, which has been rather severe upon him at times. In Oregon and this Territory he has always stood high in the estimation of the people.

Headquarters Dept. Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., June 21st, 1854.

To the loyal citizens of the Pacific coast: On the eve of my being relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific, it is deemed a proper occasion to take a retrospective view of the three years I have been in command. When I first assumed command of the Department, embracing all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, I was not unmindful of the high trust reposed in me by the Government; and the following communication, which I addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, after the expiration of the first year of my command, will exhibit the course I thought proper to pursue, and which has been persistently followed during the whole period of my administration of military affairs on this coast:

Headquarters Dept. Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27th, 1862.

"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have served on the Pacific Coast for ten years, the last year in command of this Department; my duties have called me to nearly every section of this great country—from the sunny plains of the South, to the farthest bounds of our possessions in the North, I have been called, either to battle with our savage foes, or to aid in the preservation of this beautiful land from the horrors of civil war. During this long period I have had ample opportunities of judging of the character of the people, and the value to the Union of these remote possessions of the United States.

"Previous to the war with Mexico, but little, comparatively, was known of this country; a few of our most adventurous people had found their way across the continent, and taken up their abode either in Oregon or California. But when peace was restored, and we acquired California, and, coeval with that event, the discovery of gold mines, extensive, and almost fabulous in richness, it caused a large influx in population. It was not alone from the States of our Union that they came—every quarter of the globe, as well as the isles of the ocean, contributed to swell the number. It will thus be seen that this country was overrun and occupied by people bringing with them and retaining all their home prejudices, and ill calculated to establish a colony of loyal citizens, eager to promote the prosperity of the country. Time and contact have done much to harmonize and smooth down the discordant elements of this incongruous population. Yet the outbreak of a formidable rebellion in our land had a tendency to revive those sectional sympathies and attachments, which have prompted men to glory in the fact, not that they are American citizens, but that they are from such or such a State, to which their paramount allegiance is due. Happily the number of men who thus ignore the authority of the Federal Government, and declare their fealty to the State from which they came, is small compared with that of the Americans who love the Union, and are willing to risk their all for its preservation.

"Such was the character, and such the division of sentiment on this coast, when I assumed command of the Department. I saw at once, that to overcome these threatening difficulties, it was necessary to be watchful, vigilant and firm; not to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, by hasty and ill-advised acts, but to pursue the even tenor of my way, regardless of personal consequences; and feeling assured that such a course could not fail to secure the respect of political parties of every complexion, and ultimately redound to the honor of our Government and country.

"If what little I have done has contributed in the smallest degree toward preserving intact our glorious Union, and maintaining unsullied our flag, I shall feel more than repaid.

"It affords me high satisfaction to inform the General-in-Chief that during all the period of my command in this Department, I have received the most cordial approval and assistance from the Governors and State officers, as well as from the most prominent citizens.

"Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
G. WRIGHT,
"Brigadier-General U. S. Army,
Commanding."

Acting upon the principles contained in my letter above recited, I now point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of this country. Intrusted, as I have been, with a high and responsible command, far removed from the seat of the General Government, I have, during the whole period, held in my hands the power of peace or war. Had I for a moment yielded to the insane demands of a radical press and its co-laborers, I should have filled my forts with political prisoners, to gratify personal hatred—causing such an outburst of indignation at such a course as to render it almost certain that civil war and bloodshed would have followed.

The Union-loving people on this coast are vastly in the ascendant. They have the power and the will to maintain the integrity of the Union on these distant shores. Let every attempt to raise the standard of rebellion within your borders be crushed. Listen not to the insidious arts of a hireling, radical press, which, under the specious guise of loyalty, would not hesitate to gratify its pruriency for fame by doing all in its power to plunge your country into all the horrors of a civil war.

"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's."

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army,
Commanding.

On the first of June there were in the various dock-yards war vessels which would be ready for service during this month as follows: Eleven turreted ironclads, eleven steamers, three double enders and one gunboat. There were beside ten others in various stages of progress.

MONEY MATTERS.

The new Banking House about to be established in this city gives assurance of an abundance of capital, and our mercantile community have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the increased facilities thus afforded for the transaction of business.

The present Banking firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co. will be dissolved on the 1st July, prox., but not only is no capital to be withdrawn from the service of the public, but a large amount hitherto otherwise employed will be added thereto. The retiring partners, Messrs. Jos. A. Donohoe and Eugene Kelly, with handsome cash means, will immediately commence business in their new and elegant banking house on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, while the business of the old firm, under the direction of the remaining members, Messrs. R. S. Fretz and Wm. C. Ralston, will become merged in an institution to be called the "Bank of California," with a very important enlargement of capital and resources, quite unrivaled on this coast. This will be the first joint stock company incorporated under the laws of this State, for the purpose of banking; and in referring to it we cannot but express our gratification upon a few prominent points. First, that it will stand upon a specie basis, the currency of California—gold and silver; it is to be no paper money bank. Second, the capital stock, which we understand is to be $2,000,000, will be actually paid up in gold; such at least is the programme—no subterfuge in the shape of Stock Notes, or anything of less value than gold itself. Thirdly, it will be under the conduct of some of our most experienced and wealthy citizens—men of sound heads and long purses, who have achieved success for themselves individually, are well known, and familiar with the business of the country, and whose connection with the bank is a guarantee to the public that it will succeed and be a public benefit; a safe place of deposit, and an institution where a solvent business man with good securities may reasonably expect accommodation in time of need.

The business managers of the new concern will be Messrs. D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston.—[S. F. American Flag.

Certificate of Incorporation of the Bank of California.

The appended certificate of incorporation was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The formation of the new bank is the result of the dissolution of the banking firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., which takes place on the first of July. Mr. Donohoe will continue in the banking business, in connection with Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York, and will occupy the new house located at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Messrs. Ralston & Fretz, the other two partners, will continue the banking business at the old stand, corner of Washington and Battery streets, and associate with them the gentlemen whose names are attached to the certificate of incorporation, in the same business, under the title of the "Bank of California." The capital of this new banking enterprise is two million dollars of paid-up cash in United States gold coin.

We, the undersigned persons, do hereby certify that we have associated ourselves together, and desire to form a company for the purpose of engaging in the business of banking, and that we desire to incorporate the same under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes," approved April 14th, in the year of our Lord 1853, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and we certify

First—That the corporate name of the Company shall be "The Bank of California;"

Second—That the objects for which the Company is formed are to engage in and carry on the business of banking to such extent and in all such branches as may legally be done under the constitution and laws of the State of California;

Third—That the amount of its capital stock shall be two millions of dollars, with the right to increase the same to five millions of dollars, and the time of its existence fifty years;

Fourth—That the number of shares of which the stock shall consist shall be twenty thousand, of one hundred dollars each;

Fifth—That there shall be eleven trustees, that is to say, D. O. Mills, William C. Ralston, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, O. F. Giffin, John O. Earl, Thomas Bell, Herman Michels, A. J. Pope, Wm. Norris, and James Whitney, Jr., who shall manage the concerns of the Company for the first three months;

Sixth—That the principal place of business of the Company is to be located at the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th day of May, 1864.

D. O. Mills,	W. C. Ralston,
J. B. Thomas,	A. T. Lawton,
O. F. Giffin,	John O. Earl,
J. Whitney, Jr.,	William Norris,
Herman Michels,	A. B. McCreery,
Moses Ellis,	A. J. Pope,
R. M. Jessup,	R. S. Fretz,
Wm. E. Barron,	Thomas Bell,
H. F. Teschemacher,	George H. Howard,
Louis McLane,	Samuel Knight,
A. C. Henry,	J. C. Wilmerding,

William Alvord.—[Alta California.

The Emigration.—A person who recently arrived in Nevada from the East by the Overland stage, describing the immense emigration on the way to the Pacific, this season, says that the number of wagons and people is astonishing. He found the Platte river so high that the wagons could not be taken across. At Julesburg, a crossing place, he counted above six hundred wagons; and he is confident, that if all the wagons which he saw on the route were placed in line, they would extend from Julesburg to Atchison—a distance of about 400 miles.

Photographs.—Mr. Sammis is now taking pictures in E. A. Light's rooms, on Wren's wharf, where he will be happy to see all who wish to avail themselves of his skill as an artist. He will remain but a few days; so do not delay calling on him until it is too late.

At the request of the President, each member of the Cabinet has submitted his written opinion upon the policy of retaliation, on account of the Fort Pillow and Plymouth massacres. Attorney General Bates is said to be opposed to retaliation.

Gen. Hunter is of the decided opinion that the Government owes it to itself to adopt a retaliatory policy on account of the Fort Pillow butchery, and that the most vigorous measures must be adopted to arrest the outrages upon life and property, if the plantation scheme is continued. Not a day passes but intelligence reaches the military posts of from one to five plantations being "raided" by bands of guerrillas, and in each case a number of negroes are invariably shot dead or hung.

Thanks.—To Capt. Finch, of the *Eliza Anderson*, for files of Victoria papers.

The ship *A. M. Lawrence*, arrived at San Francisco recently from New York, brings several more guns for the Pacific Coast and harbor defences, and 300 tons of ordnance stores.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Coughs and Colds.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

STOCKHOLDERS:
San Francisco:

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

WM. ALVORD.
Portland, Oregon:
JACOB KAMM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES:

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

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. 29:1m

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

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

Letter A, for family use, price	$60
Letter A, pearl finish, with cover, price	75
Letter B, for Family, Dress Makers, or Tailors' use, price	65
Letter C, for heavy manufacturing, Upholstering, Carriage Trimming and Harness makers. To this machine, especially, the attention of Manufacturers is solicited. Price	85
Letter D, Light Cylinder, price	115
Letter E, Heavy Cylinder, price	140

Unequaled for Boot and Shoe work.
Genuine New England Machines,
(Formerly sold at $25) price 15
We guarantee all of our Machines.
PURCHASE ONLY of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.
DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,
29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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

THIS NEW AND CAPACIOUS HOTEL IS now completed and opened for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up entire with new furniture and fixtures, with all the conveniences of a first class house, the rooms being tastefully and comfortably furnished in the best style.
THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Open at all hours of the day and night. 27:6m

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—GEORGE W. SLOAN, County Surveyor of Pierce County, W. T., will attend to the duties of said office in person. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Steilacoom, December 5, 1863. 3tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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

Sore Throat,
Cough,
Cold,
and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes 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,
27:4 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 23d day of July, A.D. 1864, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, that is known as Wm. D. 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 running south one mile to the S W corner of the lake; thence east 80 poles to the east side of the lake; 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 increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its May term, 1864, in favor of E. A. Light and against Wm. D. Van Buren.
STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Steilacoom, June 16th, 1864. 27:5

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

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

PACIFIC HOTEL
AND
RESTAURANT,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the
RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE.
Meals after 8 o'clock P.M., Extra.
An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted, where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds, and well-ventilated rooms.
☞ Call and witness the truth of the above.
REBECCA HOWARD,
19tf Proprietor.

KOSHLAND BROS.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
AMERICAN CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, ETC., ETC.
We also purchase Wool, Hides, Furs, Deer-skins, etc., for which we pay the highest market price.
Corner Yates and Wharf streets,
12tf Victoria, V. I.

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

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

UNION CLOTHING
STORE,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public in general that they have removed their place of business to the old stand of
BALCH & WEBBER,
where they have on hand a well-selected stock of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glassware,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES,
COAL AND FISH OIL,
TABLE AND STOCK SALT,
Cordage, Axes, Nails, Washboards, Brooms, Wash-Tubs, &c., &c., &c.
Which we offer for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash or country produce. 62tf

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

E. S. FOWLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO.
Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
MONDAY, July 11, 1864.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[CONDENSED FOR THE PUGET SOUND HERALD.]

New York, June 24.—The *Commercial* says the high places have brought out a good deal of gold, which was bought in small lots at about 210 and sold at 213@215. No large amounts were sold at that figure. Parties from Washington say the gold law will be modified in favor of the use of gold checks.

New York, June 25.—The Grand Jury, in the case of the seizure of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* by the Government, refused to find a bill of indictment.

The *Times'* special of the 24th says that on the 21st, the corps moved to a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Weldon road. The enemy was found in force two miles this side of the latter road. A lively skirmish ensued, but the rebels' position was found too strong, and our advance fell back to the main body and the 22nd army corps was put in line of battle.

Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on the 23d. It is not known that it proceeded from a general engagement.

A correspondent, dating from headquarters, says, about 8 o'clock (21st) the enemy's cavalry dashed into our lines, but immediately disappeared on discovering our force. A small party of rebels were captured, belonging to Hill's, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing that these troops are in our front.

The *World's* special says that heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday noon, in the direction of Petersburg, also Fort Darling. It is reported that our army is gradually moving towards the left. Passengers report the steeples and towers of Petersburg have been shot away.

The Washington *Star*, last evening, says Grant's army occupied a position in the pine woods on the outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox, thus commanding Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg, the only one between Richmond and Weldon. Our guns stop all continuous communication by railroad between Richmond and other parts of the South. So long as Grant chooses, he can thus hold the enemy by the throat at Petersburg. From his present position he can move south with 20 days' rations, and compel Gen. Lee to follow him and risk a heavy engagement on unfortified grounds.

Assistant Secretary Dana says, our entire loss since crossing the James river is not over 10,000, while the rebels', he thinks, is proportionately as great.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Gen. Butler's headquarters on the 21st, says Gen. Foster with his troops moved north of James river to a position within 9 miles of Richmond, and intrenched himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

Army of the Potomac, June 23d.—The attack upon the Second corps, on the 22d, near the Weldon railroad, did not result so disastrously as was supposed. A line was formed by Barlow's division on the left, Birney's and Mott's in the centre, and Gibbon's on the right. It was expected that the Sixth corps would have continued on the left with Barlow, but it seems there was quite a gap left into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and, before our men were aware, they received a volley from the rear which created quite a panic in their ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the Third division. This left the flank of the Third division unprotected, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our rifle pits, ordering our men to surrender. Our troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, many being captured, and quite a number killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is said to be 1000, while some estimate it higher. The loss of the enemy in killed is about 1000. A number of officers have just joined their commands after being exchanged. Some of them, when ordered to surrender, replied: "Death before Libby Prison!" and fought their way out, many succeeding in getting back to our lines. At 8 o'clock P.M., a charge was made by the Second corps, and the line from which they were driven in the afternoon was retaken. Our loss in this attack was very slight, as the rebels fired too high. A large number of prisoners was taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night, the pickets at some points being but 50 yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the whole line was made, and it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up intrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Another dispatch says the Sixth corps moved towards the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them; in the afternoon it was reported that we were in possession of the road, and arrangements are being immediately made to destroy it.

New York, June 25.—Lynchburg dates of the 20th say: On Friday, the 17th, Crook and Averill reached a position near Quaker Church, on the Salem turnpike four miles from the city, on the left of our line, where considerable skirmishing occurred with the cavalry under Imboden. In the fight, the enemy gained some advantage; our lines giving way before the charge was promptly checked by our infantry. On Saturday morning, at daylight, heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight had begun, and it was believed that a general engagement was progressing; but it was soon ascertained that it was nothing but an artillery duel, and up to 1 o'clock P.M. no infantry had been brought into action. Shortly after this the discharges increased with rapidity, and sharp musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle and captured the entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they rallied to the charge, and again they were repulsed with considerable loss; 40 killed left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured, our loss was two or three hundred on the entire line. It was ascertained that the enemy lost 75 killed on Saturday. The battle-ground was on both sides of the turnpike, about two and a half miles southwest of the city. About noon the enemy on the extreme right and centre opened heavily with artillery, but, after a fierce duel of two hours, were silenced and driven from the field.

Fortress Monroe, June 25.—The voters of Norfolk, Va., decided yesterday, by 316 to 4, that they preferred the military to the civil government.

New York, June 27.—Dispatches of the 25th, at 6 o'clock A.M., say the only fighting was an attack by the enemy on Burnside. Whether intended as a feint to cover an important movement, or an attempt to break through our lines, it proved a failure. They opened a heavy fire, which was returned by our batteries. The rebels, making a charge, were driven back in great confusion, with a loss of 130 prisoners. This occurred at 8 o'clock A.M. The artillery firing lasted an hour, when all became quiet at that point of the engagement. Between the Sixth corps and the enemy, in possession of the railroad, on Wednesday, the fight was severe, particularly in front of the second division, commanded by Wharton. A short distance of the railroad had been destroyed, when our party was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Capt. Beattie's force of the 3d Vermont charged the party, reached the road and fell back slowly, while his skirmish line held the enemy in check, but Beattie made a flank movement, expecting the left flank was in the line of battle. The rebels did not penetrate, but succeeded in taking a number of skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th New York and 11th Vermont regiments. The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break through the line at several points, but were driven back by a heavy fire from our forces with great loss. They finally gave up the effort, and, retreating across the railroad, took up a position on the bank. Our loss was light in killed and wounded, while the enemy suffered more than double ours. We took a number of prisoners, but the figures cannot be correctly given now.

Louisville, June 26.—On the morning of the 18th, the rebel Gen. Wharton, commanding a brigade of 2500 men, crossed the railroad near Kingston, capturing and burning five light trains laden with supplies.

A camp of rebel conscripts on the Hendersonville road, six miles from Atlanta, broke out on Friday four times. They numbered 800; 600 escaped, the remainder were captured by the rebels.

Ira B. Tuttle, chief of the scouts of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 4th inst., with four companies, made a descent on the forage post fourteen miles south of Atlanta, capturing a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and three sergeants, and burned the storehouse, containing 50,000 bushels of corn, with a large lot of bacon.

New York, June 27.—Baldy Smith is holding a position near the Appomattox, within a mile of the city. His line, stretching along the plain at right angles with the river, was attacked by the rebels on Friday morning, 6 o'clock, subjecting his corps to an enfilading fire from heavy artillery; soon after they opened a musketry fire, and a rebel force from the front advanced on our works; their repulse and the capture of 165 prisoners was but the work of a few moments.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixth corps made a movement to the left, and reached the Weldon railroad, of which they destroyed five miles; after the accomplishment of this object, they returned to their former position.

From prisoners it is ascertained that Beauregard's main army is now covering Petersburg, while Lee's forces are moving on the left. Deserters say that the shelling of Petersburg is very disastrous; also that the rebel army is constantly marching and countermarching, to guard against expected attacks.

A Fortress Monroe telegram says that in the attack on the first division of the 18th corps, the rebels were defeated with great loss. Four hundred deserters came in during the action.

Sheridan left White House with his command on Friday.

We now permanently hold the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg. The 18th corps had a severe fight with Hill's corps, and drove them back several miles. We now hold the road, and are in an entrenched position; another important movement is in progress.

A letter dated the 22d, midnight, says: During last night the Sixth corps moved to the left and massed this morning near Williams's house. Wilson's and Kautz's cavalry having cut through the Weldon Railroad, orders were given to suspend operations in that direction, and swing to the left of the Second corps and develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, without regard to any connection. The Sixth corps, on the left of the principal portion of the troops, were soon moving to the front. Gibbon's division was already in position and was intrenched, having advanced as near as they could without hazarding an engagement. Mott and Barlow pushed forward to the line of battle with a heavy skirmishing line. Mott was partly in position and Barlow was approaching the crest in front of the rebel works, when they encountered a heavy force of the enemy marching down column by column, with the intention of piercing their position through the opening between the left of the Second corps and right of the Sixth corps. The 2d, 3d, and 4th brigades of Barlow's division formed his front line, the first brigade being held in reserve. In the assault by the enemy, the rebel Gen. Wilcox led the advance with his veteran corps. It was early in the afternoon when the head of the rebel column struck the right of the Sixth and left of the Second corps; the position occupied by these corps rendered it necessary that they should immediately withdraw the flanks exposed, and fill the existing gap, making connection with each other along the line of intrenchments in the rear. While this was being done, the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men by a murderous fire, and captured several hundred prisoners.

From before this assaulting column Barlow and Mott were compelled to retire. The enemy swept over the ground lately occupied by them, and soon came upon Gibbon's line on the left, which suffered somewhat by the shock. One regiment held its position, and with determined courage poured a murderous fire into the advancing foe. The musketry fire was terrific on both sides. The enemy swept over the angle which marked the line and developed a battery of four guns, which occupied an advanced position, and almost before the officers were aware of the situation of affairs, the battery was practically in the hands of the enemy. Our men held on some time, firing several rounds of canister at the enemy after the rebel flag had been planted over the battery. In the meantime Capt. Clark's battery, which was posted in the front of the works to the right, opened on the enemy, and contributed considerably to check their further advance. The rebels soon turned the captured guns upon us, at the same time concentrating the fire of 20 other pieces on Capt. Clark's battery. While this active work was going on at the right of the corps, a part of the rebel attacking column, which had been deployed in line of battle, was still pressing down upon the left. The interval between the 8th and 6th, on the left of the Second corps, was gradually growing greater, and imperilled our flank and exposed us to the enemy. We were slowly melting away when Miles's brigade of Barlow's division, that was held in reserve, came up in double quick. One regiment was sent forward through the woods to check the enemy's advance, while the remainder of the brigade formed behind breastworks to fill the interval in question. At the same time Rogers's battery opened fire. The infantry soon checked the further progress of the enemy at that point.

Scarcely had these positions been effected when the rebels made another attempt to press in the lines to the right, but the attack was successfully repulsed. At 7 o'clock in the evening, Gibbon, with one brigade, supported by another from the 5th corps, attempted to retake the lost ground, but, after very sharp and spirited fighting, they were foiled in their object.

A letter dated the 25th says Foster's 10th corps has probably ere this attacked Chaplin's Bluff, the capture of which will permit the erection of strong counter works to operate against Fort Darling. A heavy line entrenchments, concentrating a sweeping fire on Drury's Bluff, is evidently the design of Grant.

A dispatch dated Charleston, Va., June 25th, says it is reported by scouts and refugees that the rebel Gen. McCausland, whom Hunter outflanked and defeated a few days since, is now at Lewisburg with 50,000 men.

Morgan's command had reached Logan Court House, in his retreat from Kentucky.

New York, June 28.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 24th says the news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina, to destroy the Wilmington road, reports the unlooked for success of the command, which destroyed the road and rebel supplies, captured a large number of prisoners, and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of white male inhabitants.

A City Point letter says an assault was made the night before on the 5th and 9th corps, which was repulsed with a heavy rebel loss.

Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, says Lee's force is not more than one-third as strong as Grant's. Our loss in the movements on the Weldon road is comparatively unimportant. Grant is confident of final success. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands.

A dispatch from City Point says the attack on Sheridan's cavalry, day before yesterday, while marching from White House to James River, was a determined and bloody affair. The rebels made what were considered ample arrangements to capture his guns, trains, and most of his command. The details of the affair have not transpired. It is known, however, that the enemy fell upon the brigades composing the rear guard with great fury. At first they threw them into confusion; many rallied and held the enemy in check until the balance could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery. Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repelled several of the most desperate assaults which could possibly be made. His light artillery, brought into play admirably, checked the rebels. At short range, grape, canister, and musketry proved very effective in ending the conflict. He succeeded in beating them, though greatly superior in numbers, and resumed his march to James river without the loss of a wagon or gun. Our killed, wounded and missing may reach 500, among whom are five colonels.

Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in crossing James river yesterday afternoon. The light wagon train alone was six miles long. Our cavalry numbered some six thousand.

A Bermuda Hundred correspondent of the 25th says the situation of the enemy to-day in relation to Gen. Foster at Jones's neck is somewhat menacing. A reconnoisance resulted in some picket firing. The gunboat *Hunchback* opened on the enemy, who were discovered throwing up earthworks near Four Mile Creek. After several rounds the enemy left their works.

A dispatch dated Washington, 28th, says rebel deserters continue to come into our lines reporting demoralization among the officers. Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry and infantry to operate against Hunter. The endurance of the rebel troops is giving way in forced marches to defend the different points menaced by our forces. Diseases of various kinds prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that the rebels have from 4000 to 5000 sick on their hands, whom they find it impossible to remove beyond the scene of conflict; besides this, a population of 200,000 are dependent on them for food.

A letter of the 27th says Generals Wilson and Kautz, who were expected to do great damage around Lynchburg, have not yet been heard from.

Our loss in the rebel attack on Sunday night did not exceed six wounded. The rebel loss is severe, as their skirmish line marched right against our breastworks.

A telegram from Gen. Hunter, received in Washington yesterday, says:

"I have the honor to report that my expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting severe injury on the enemy, and has been victorious in every engagement; but running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of the enemy, whose numbers were believed to be superior to ours, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without any serious loss. My command is in excellent condition, and will, after a few days rest, be ready for efficient service in other directions."

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that in the affair of Wednesday, two Massachusetts and two New York regiments were captured entire. The object of the movement to get possession of the railroads south of Petersburg was not successful.

Washington, June 28.—The new enrollment and conscription bill passed the House to-day, by 81 to 75. No commutation provision, but substitutes will be allowed. The bill authorizes the President, at discretion, at any time to call for any number of volunteers for one, two, or three years. Every volunteer or substitute who may be accepted for one year shall be paid $200 bounty; for two years, $300; and for three years, $400. The bill has yet to pass the Senate, but will probably be adopted, as the Senate bill is almost precisely the same.

Chicago, June 29.—Private dispatches mention the burning of the American barque *Tycoon* by the *Alabama*. The *Tycoon* sailed from New York for San Francisco on the 27th of March.

New Orleans correspondence contains the following:—The archives of the State of Louisiana were found buried in the earth near Baton Rouge. Part of them have arrived at New Orleans.

The rebels have issued an order from Richmond prohibiting the burning of cotton, as it will be seized to procure clothing for the soldiers and munitions of war.

Our army at Morgan, La., have embarked on transports for an important position.

Army of the Potomac, June 28th.—The left wing swung round and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, four miles from the city, without opposition.

New York, June 29.—The *Commercial* states editorially, on good authority, that our total loss in Grant's campaign, exclusive of cavalry and Hunter's column, is not over 52,000; since crossing James river, our loss will not exceed 8000; only 3400 wounded remained at headquarters June 27th.

June 30.—A special dispatch in the same paper says that Secretary Chase, finding that it was not the disposition to grant him power to collect sufficient revenue to carry on the Government, has resigned.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday says that since Grant crossed the Rapidan, he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those within the last four or five days; while our loss is not over one-third that number. Among the prisoners taken are men over 60 years old, and boys but 14 or 15. According to their own account, the rebels have lost, up to the siege of Petersburg, 28 General officers and 17,000 prisoners, who are now in our hands.

Washington, July 1.—The President has nominated Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, for Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. His confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Fessenden has not yet signified his acceptance. Much excitement exists about the Capitol.

Chicago, July 2.—A Nashville letter of the 30th, speaking of Sherman's operations, says: On the 27th, Hooker and Schofield attempted to storm the rebel breastworks, but were unsuccessful. Hooker was dangerously wounded, and his corps lost 1000 men in the assault.

Washington, July 3.—A telegram from Sherman says that the recent movements have caused the enemy to evacuate, and we now occupy Kenesaw and Marietta.

Dispatches from Charleston, West Virginia, state that Hunter, with his whole command, had arrived safely. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements, and destroyed $5,000,000 worth of property, including all the factories, tan yards, mills, foundries and furnaces in Shenandoah valley as far as Lynchburg. All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed. Our total loss does not exceed 2000; enemy's 5000.

Washington, July 2.—Chase's communication to the Committee of Ways and Means says that the aggregate revenue derived from all sources, for the year ending June 30th, reached $242,000,000, and the expenses, including two months' pay to the army to July 1st, $880,000,000. The whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be put down at more than $318,000,000, while the expenditures will be likely to reach $850,000,000. The deficit beyond the amount furnished by the loan bill is $400,000,000. He suggests that the revenue be raised by increasing the tax on liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Senator Fessenden has not yet accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but it is considered certain that he will.

Baltimore, July 3.—Three heavy columns of the rebels attacked Martinsburg this morning. Sigel fought them several hours, but, yielding to superior numbers, evacuated Martinsburg, saving all the movable property. Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and holds a strong position on Maryland Heights. The enemy is said to be under Gen. Early. Sigel says there were 2000 cavalry; the number of infantry is unknown. The object of the raid can only be the stealing of horses, provisions, etc., and returning before a sufficient force to cope with them can be raised.

New York, July 3d.—A dispatch from headquarters records the return of Gen. Kautz, with the loss of many men, horses, twelve guns and his wagon train, but the expedition was successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon Railroad, mills, and an immense amount of other property. On returning, they were overwhelmingly attacked by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry. Kautz repulsed them several times, but was finally surrounded. His retreat was made through almost impenetrable swamps. He spiked his guns and burned his wagons. It is said the 6th corps afterwards attacked the rebels and recaptured eight guns.

Five rebel Generals and forty-five field officers arrived on the 29th, and were sent to the front under the rebel batteries, in retaliation for Union officers similarly placed in Charleston.

The *Fulton*, from Port Royal the 30th ult. reports all quiet. Secessionville was vigorously shelled by our forces last week.

Baltimore, July 3.—The Senate finance Committee, after a long consultation, accepted Chase's resignation. There is much speculation concerning the reason of Chase's resignation. Many contradictory reports are in circulation, but the direct cause is believed to be a conflict of opinion between the President and Chase upon the appointment of Assistant Secretary Harrington, who was at the Department to-day as Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, July 5.—Both houses adjourned *sine die* at half-past 2 P.M. yesterday. It is believed that all the bills passed by both houses were signed by the President. The Senate passed the House bill assessing five per cent on income.

There has been heavy fighting in Arkansas. In one engagement the rebels lost 800 killed, wounded and captured.

Gen. Pillow surrounded Lafayette and demanded its surrender, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

New York, July 5.—The following is by the *City of Baltimore*:

The pirate *Alabama* left Cherbourg on the 19th to engage the *Kearsarge*, and attacked her 10 miles from shore. The engagement lasted one hour and forty minutes. Several complete circles were made in maneuvering at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile of each other. The fight resulted in sinking the *Alabama*.

Capt. Semmes and part of his crew were saved by the English Yacht *Deerhorn*. Before leaving Cherbourg, Capt. Semmes left 60 Chronometers and all his specie and ransom bonds. No one killed and but three wounded on board the *Kearsage*. Semmes is reported to be slightly wounded.

It is stated that the *Kearsage* captured 68 of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*. Semmes publishes a statement that he had nine killed and wounded, and charges that the *Kearsage* continued to fire after the *Alabama* had struck her colors.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Chinamen have been detected smuggling opium in egg shells, in San Francisco.

The Spiritualists in the United States are said to number five millions of persons.

Steeple chases, which have only lately been introduced into France from England, are now all the rage.

"Let us," says the Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail*, "invade them, with our whole force, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Copperheads will swell our ranks."

Alexandre Dumas is engaged to write a novel for the *Grand Journal* of Paris. His price is per letter, for which a centime and a quarter are charged. Madame George Sand receives the same sum in *La Presse*.

Colonel John Harris, the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, died at Washington on the 14th ult. Col. Harris was one of the old line officers, and was a strict disciplinarian, an ardent patriot and an able officer.

The business of washing and scouring wools for shipment East is now very extensively carried on by the Mission Woollen Mills Company. Over half a million pounds will thus be cleansed this season and sent forward to New York. This is the first work of the kind ever attempted in California.

To an application to allow a crinoline rebel sympathizer to go South, Gen. Sherman replied: "We haven't enough transportation to supply the army as rapidly as we could wish. Two hundred pounds of oats at Chattanooga are worth more than any rebel woman and her baggage. She can't go."

A little drummer-boy, named Orion P. Howe, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiment, who was wounded at Vicksburg while carrying ammunition, has been "adopted" by the Board of Trade of Chicago, and President Lincoln, recognizing his merits and his bravery, has given him a vacancy at the Naval School at Newport.

The Boston *Advertiser*, recalling the incidents of the spontaneous triumph which overwhelmed Gen. Banks on his last visit to that city, says: "On that very day, that favorite of the people was congratulated upon the hold he had upon the public favor. 'Yes, madam,' said he, with his grave smile, 'and the first mistake I make, they will forget it all.'"

The Richmond *Sentinel*, noting the fact that the troops garrisoning the fortifications in New York Harbor were removed to other fields of usefulness, and their places were to be filled by New York State troops, says: "This is Seymour's chance to free his State, if he has the pluck to use it." They seem to think well of Seymour yet.

Since the occupation of Schleswig by the Germans, almost an entire change of the local officers has been made; the use of the Danish language is prohibited in the principal schools; the use of postage stamps and paper stamped with the Danish crown has been prohibited; prayer for the king disallowed; and the currency of Denmark forbidden to be circulated.

Quantrell, the notorious Yankee renegade and murderous desperado, is reported to have been killed near the line of Jackson county, Mo., on the 16th ult. He fought desperately with a bowie knife, after being brought low with a pistol shot. Corporal Wood, of Company P, First Missouri State Militia, has the honor of his taking off.

A simple method of determining the value of greenbacks is as follows: Divide the sum of 10,000 by the price of gold in New York. For example, say that the price of gold in New York to-day is 198; 10,000 divided by 198 is 50 100-198ths, or very nearly 50½; that is to say, a one-dollar greenback is worth 50½ cents. The brokers in this city usually add five per cent., which would make the value here at the above price for gold in New York 55½ cents.

The Richmond *Examiner* of 2d May says that "the President and his family have just met with a great affliction in the sudden and violent death of Joseph E. Davis, second son of the President, about four years old. He fell from the east portico on Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a distance of fully fifteen feet, fracturing his hip and injuring his head. Mr. Davis and wife were absent from the mansion at the time of the accident."

In the year 1862 the number of adjudicated bankruptcies in Great Britain was 9,603—7,000 of which were on the petition of the insolvents themselves. In only 550 of these cases was there any dividend for the benefit of creditors. In 6,010 instances there was not collected from the assets one farthing in the pound. One hundred and fifty-four applications were refused on the ground of fraud. In 1863 the adjudications were less, namely 8,470, and 906 cases produced a dividend.

The Shanghai papers publish a dispatch from Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Hon. Anson Burlingame, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary in China, in which the Prince Kung says that he has notified the various Governor-Generals and Governors of the maritime provinces, that if the steamer *Alabama*, or any other ship intending to injure American shipping, should come into their jurisdiction, they are on no account to permit such vessels to come into port.

The Albany *Journal* publishes a table exhibiting the results of the town meetings, in all the counties in New York except two—Putnam and Suffolk. The whole number of Supervisors elected is 1,005. Of these, the Union party have elected 636—the Democrats 369. Union majority, 267. The Union men have gained 102 since last year, distributed through 37 counties—the Democrats gain 8, in 7 counties—net Union gain 94. The Union party have the Boards of Supervisors in 38 counties—the Democrats in 11—tied, 6.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Flattery is nauseous to the wise—a sly way of hinting that wise people are scarce.

The resolute man, who planted himself on his good intentions, has not yet sprouted.

The Danish monarchy is now reduced to two islands of the sea, frozen up six months in the year.

The Maryland Legislature has voted to present one of its colored regiments with a stand of colors.

Ridicule principally arises from pride, and is at best but a gross pleasure, too coarse for the highly polished and refined.

A short time ago, a man became so completely "wrapped in thought," that he was tied up, labeled, and sent off on the "train of ideas."

Schuyler Colfax was recently presented with a gold silver service worth six hundred dollars; the gift came from his friends in Washington.

Sixty cents on the dollar is what they take "greenbacks" for at Nassau, N. P. Confederate notes are ten cents on the dollar at the same place.

Theodore Winters, of Washoe, has purchased of Mr. Alexander, of St. Louis, a colt named Norfolk, out of Lexington, for the sum of $15,000.

The *Union Vidette* of the 1st ult. states that a meeting of Joseph Smithites, recently held in Salt Lake, was mobbed and broken up by a band of Brighamites.

Of the three hundred delegates at the Radical Democratic Convention which nominated Fremont in Cleveland, one hundred and two were sent from the city of St. Louis alone.

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department at Washington, refuses to accept of any pay for his services. He is rich and can afford to work for nothing, and his patriotism to do so.

The Marysville *Appeal*, in speaking of a California actress in Louisville, says she was presented with a thorough *bred* horse at the close of her engagement. A novel kind of beast this.

An official report of the casualties on the Union side in the late battles under Gen. Grant, states that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing—the latter including stragglers and prisoners.

Gen. Pemberton, who commanded at Vicksburg, has resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the rebel army, and volunteered as Lieut. Col. of cavalry, in which position he was serving May 13th. He is at Richmond.

The *Evening Transcript*, a disloyal paper, was suspended, May 7th, by order of General Wallace, for publishing a dispatch saying that the loss of the Army of the Potomac was 70,000 men, and crediting the same to the Associated Press.

San Marino, a little republic in Italy, between the Appenine, the Po and the Adriatic, is the oldest republic in the world. It was founded more than 1400 years ago. Its territory is only forty miles in circumference, and its population 7,000.

Daniel Sheahan, of Ottawa, Illinois, was induced by his cruel parents to marry the wrong girl, and immediately committed suicide. His young wife thought she had married and lost the right man—felt badly—and took poison with either intents.

Gen. Grant, it is said, has resolved to quit smoking when the war closes. Now, as the Copperheads are constantly asking "when will this cruel war be over?" we refer them for a solution of this query to Gen. Grant. Find out when he is going to stop smoking.

A woman has been arrested at Woolwich, England, for marrying five husbands. When informed of the many proofs of her delinquencies, she replied, "that when she had done her bit of imprisonment, she had no fear of not getting another husband or two to comfort her."

Anna Dickinson, the female lecturer, who formerly defended President Lincoln with praise, is now fiercely opposed to him, and gives him a public tongue-lashing on every possible occasion. She is sweet on Fremont, whom she thinks a "duck," because he parts his hair in the middle.

On the 23d ult., two men were captured near Annapolis, Maryland, with a large rebel mail destined to Baltimore, with letters for New York, Boston and Philadelphia parties. Also $4,000 in gold and $20,000 in greenbacks. The letters speak of a scarcity of food, etc., and contain highly important information.

Rev. J. E. Benton, of Folsom, Cal., has a tomato vine that has produced ripe fruit during every month of the past year, and he challenges the world, in the same degree of latitude, to produce another. The only way the *Telegraph* can account for it; is from the fact that it is growing under the wing of the church.

Horace Greeley appeared personally before Judge Barnard, May 6th, and avowed his responsibility for the sentiments of the *Tribune*. He declined to answer further, whereupon the Judge said the "apology" was accepted, and discharged Mr. Greeley. The Judge was quite Pickwickian in his treatment of the case.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that "seventeen black men presented themselves for enlistment in the army of the United States, according to the invitation of its authorities, at Lebanon, on the day of the first great battle of Spottsylvania, in Virginia. Certain persons there took them into a room, for the alleged purpose of paying them bounties. Having got them into their power, they stripped the black fellows, and administered to each of them one hundred lashes, and then turned them loose."

A physician sends to the New York *Tribune* the following method of treatment for diptheria. In his practice it has never failed. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: "Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup, which is half filled with boiling water, stir well and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, and aqua ammonia, mixed, every four hours, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone, keeping flannel to the part."

Those who visit the sick soldiers and do good in the hospitals occasionally get a gleam of fun among all the sad scenes; for any wag who has been to the wars seldom loses his humor, although he may have lost all else save that and honor. Witness a sketch from life:

C——, good soul! after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospital for the fortieth time, the other day, with his mite, consisting of several papers of fine-cut chewing tobacco—Solace for the wounded, as he called it. He came to one bed, where a poor fellow lay cheerfully humming a tune and studying out faces on the papered wall.

"Got a fever?" asked C——.

"No," answered the soldier.

"Got a cold?"

"Yes; cold—lead like the d——l!"

"Where?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, it's pretty well scattered. First, there's a bullet in my right arm—they hain't dug that out yet. Then there's one near my thigh—it's sticking in yet. One in my leg—hit the bone; that fellow hurts! One through my left hand—that fell out. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me, I feel, ginrally speaking, a little heavy all over!"

C—— lightened his woes with a double quantity of Solace.

C—— was a good fellow, and the soldier deserved his "Solace." Many of them among us are poor indeed.

A young man, who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his satanic majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied in this world with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded—the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away. The man married—was extravagant in his living—built palaces—speculated wildly—lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing the "pile" of his gold. He became a "filibuster," and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for all the money he could borrow; but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay the bills, yet they were all paid. One expedient after another failed. The devil counted the time—only two years, that he must wait for the soul—and mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One more trial was resolved upon—the man started a newspaper. The devil growled at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and "dead broke" at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.

An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly over something lost.

"What is the matter, sir?" said the fellow.

"Oh, sir, a villain has just stolen my new white hat from my head, and run away with it."

"Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue.

"Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all; I can hardly walk."

"The deuce you can't," said the rogue; "and he stole your hat?"

"Yes, he did, sir."

"And you can't run?"

"Not I."

"Nor catch him?"

"No."

"Then here goes your wig!"

And accordingly pulling off the thatch from his head, the fellow went off like a shot from a rifle, and the old gentleman was left as bald as a coot.

Not long since there was a great religious excitement among negroes in the neighborhood of a certain southern city. Numbers were baptised nearly every day. On one occasion the colored preacher was leading a big fellow named Bob into the water to baptise him. Bob was a little in advance, and coming to a "stepping off place," down he went, dragging the preacher after him. After considerable floundering and splittering they both reached the shore, when Bob, very much excited, delivered himself thus:

"Now, look heah! some man'll lose a nigger 'fore he's done foolishness!"

The solemnity of the occasion was somewhat disturbed by this outburst, and Bob, concluding that hydropathy was not exactly the thing, marched off.

When Seth got home from mackereling, he sought his Sarah Ann, and found that she the heartless one, had found another man. And then most awful tight he got, and so he went away and bound himself to cut oak in Florida. He pined upon the live oak land, murmured in the shade; his axe grew heavy in his hand, all in the wild wood glades. Musquitoes bit him everywhere, no comfort did he get, and oh, how terribly he'd scold, whenever he'd get bit. At last despairing of relief, and wishing himself dead, he went into the woods apiece, and chopped off his own head.

"Daddy," said a hopeful urchin to his paternal relative, "why don't our school master send the editor of the newspaper an account of the lickings he gives the boys?"

"I don't know, my son," said the fond parent, "but why do you ask such a question?"

"Why, this paper says that Mr. B. has tanned three thousand hides at his establishment during the past year, and I know that old Grimes has tanned our hides more'n twice that many times."

A German paper relates the following, on authority of a traveler recently returned from Africa:

"A wealthy Arab, residing near the frontiers of Morocco, lately paid his first visit to Algiers, and was present at a ball. On his return home he said to his wives: 'What strange creatures these French women are! Would you believe it, they absolutely carry an open umbrella under their petticoats!' Such was the idea formed of crinoline by this son of Mahomet."

Bachelors are not quite so stupid as is voluntary maidens would have us believe. One of the inveterate, being asked, the other day, why he did not secure some fond one's sympathy in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied:

"I would, if I was sure such an ocean would be Pacific."

The Farmer's Corner.

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

Sheep Husbandry.

[From the N. Y. Weekly World.]

I propose to offer a few suggestions on this eminently important branch of rural economy, without any reference to the existing excitement on the subject. Every great and permanent national interest should be contemplated irrespective of any artificial or transitory inflation. It will not, however, be inappropriate, and I think it may be useful, to present briefly some preliminary views bearing upon sheep husbandry in its present aspect.

It is obvious that no ordinary farmer can invest adequate capital in the purchase of sheep at rates which now govern, with a purpose of embarking extensively in wool-growing; but it is scarcely possible that current prices should be long maintained. On this subject it will be wise and safe for our people to regard the admonitions of the past, and to restrain within judicious limits the wild extravagance which prevails in estimating the value of choice sheep. There is a real value to this stock, as well as every other domestic animal, based on positive results and tangible profits and utility, and every price beyond this line is factitious, imaginary and delusive. The fluctuations in the price of sheep are more frequent and on a wider range than in any other description of stock. The fact is well established; but I will not pause to discuss the causes which produce it. The events connected with sheep husbandry during and immediately succeeding the war of 1812 illustrate the wildness which these speculations may attain and the perils which attend them. Facts within my own knowledge may impart useful lessons to the sheep purchasers of the present day. My father, near the close of that war, I recollect, sold one morning before breakfast fourteen ewe lambs, just taken from the mothers, for fourteen hundred dollars, and the purchaser accused him of illiberality for refusing to part with more at the same price. At about the same time he repeatedly declined one thousand dollars for a buck which he was happy in a few months after to sell for fifty dollars. Is it not possible that the history of stock husbandry may in this department repeat itself? While traveling many years ago in Northern Ohio, late in autumn, I found the farmers slaughtering their sheep, preserving only the pelts, tallow and hams, and feeding the remainder to swine. Within a brief period the wool growers of Vermont, despondent at the anticipated effects of a tariff, were ruthlessly sacrificing flocks, matured and perfected by the skill and care of a long series of years, to occupy their farms by dairies. These flocks retained would now secure them small fortunes. This policy is all mistaken. In my judgment, the most favorable time to engage in any branch of stock husbandry is when it is depressed, and not when it is in the flood-time of prosperity. Choice animals may always be procured on easy terms when this depression prevails.

If the opposite condition of prices exists, it is rarely safe for the person with ordinary means to embark in the business. Buy at moderate rates when you have the privilege, at such rates, of selecting the best animals, and abide the turning of the wheel.

It is seldom, and only under such circumstances as I have just described, that a beginner in wool-growing can procure an entire flock of sheep which reaches the standard he is apt to establish. To such persons my advice has uniformly been: Seek the opportunity of purchasing ewes which are annually turned off from flocks of established reputation as to blood and other qualities, and for exemption from disease. Use a suitable buck, and, by the rapid increase of sheep, you will, in a short time, attain a flock equaling in excellence those from which it was derived. This result will be attained at comparatively trifling disbursement.

My own conclusions, formed by long experience and observation have been that under favorable circumstances sheep may be kept without loss when wool only returns twenty-five cents the pound. In this calculation, I embrace an estimate of the fleece, mutton, and the fecundity of the animal. All beyond this price, when sheep are purchased at low rates, and range in districts adapted to their economical culture, is more or less remunerative. I then say to farmers, do not embark in this husbandry when sheep are at exorbitant prices; wait until a change occurs. Neither precipitately abandon it while it is enveloped in a temporary cloud.

I will now proceed to notice, with a rapid glance, some of the incidents and advantages connected with the culture of sheep. The physical characteristics of the country best adapted for sheep-ranges is a paramount and highly important consideration, which should essentially control a decision on the subject. Heavy and rich soils, which are most desirable for tillage, are not congenial to this animal. When confined to low and moist places they are prone to contract diseases, and are rarely vigorous and healthy. They languish for the cliffs and the scant vegetation of dry plains and rocky pastures. This fact is in the highest degree worthy of remark, equally as it affects public and private interests.

Thousands of acres of mountain tracts and desert wastes spread out in every section of the country, worthless to individuals, and which add nothing to the public wealth. These ranges might be converted into sheep walks, by a policy which would be alike remunerative to individuals and elements of national resources. Let them be appropriated to this purpose, and the augmented production of flocks, wool and food they would afford can scarcely be estimated.

Sheep will thrive and fatten amid rocks and hills to which no other animal, except the goat, is adapted, and where no other stock could subsist. Identical with the goat in many of their habits, the smaller and more active varieties of the sheep delight in rough mountainous ranges inaccessible to other domestic animals. They browse upon the bushes and crop the herbage with avidity that grows on these tracts. Such vegetation seems congenial and healthful to them. I have known flocks which have fed upon fat pastures and become stricken with disease and rapidly dying, recover their health when removed to ranges of rocks and mountains.

Vast tracts of pine plains and other light soils, at present valueless, occur throughout almost every district in the Northern States which are peculiarly congenial to sheep. The plain-lands of Eastern New York and New Jersey I embrace in this view, and and more especially the wide expanse of unoccupied territory on Long Island. These "barrens" which mar and deform the beauty of one of the most delightful regions upon earth, might by proper management and through the agency of sheep husbandry be rendered as productive as nature has made it beautiful.

These light soils are usually covered with small bushes and a growth of coarse vegetation. Sheep feed upon these with great relish, and it is evident that both the land and the pasturage are favorable to their health and progress. If the bushes are too heavy and large for browsing, the first growth should be cut down, when a new crop will spring up both sprouts, and rank grass, upon which sheep delight to graze.

By the appropriation of these useless tracts of land to sheep, it is obvious that their culture may be indefinitely extended, and need be limited alone by the supply of winter fodder for the flocks which will fatten upon them. For this purpose mountainous and hilly ranges must necessarily be connected with farms embracing sufficient meadow land. The utility of sheep husbandry in this connection will consist in the circumstances that pastures thus relieved from the sheep may be made available for other stock, and on most farms large portions of pasture land, if the stock can be otherwise supplied, might be converted into tillable and meadow land. The capacity and resources of the farm would, by the arrangement I am contemplating, be largely enhanced.

Plain-lands, by a judicious system, may in a very few years be made to yield a sufficient supply of fodder as well as pasturage. Sheep must be the agency in producing this result, and of bringing these lands into a condition for profitable culture. Let a lot embraced in the tract depastured by the sheep be inclosed by a temporary fence, the dimensions of which must, of course, be determined by the size of the flock, and yard them regularly in this inclosure at night, until the deposit of manure is sufficient to thoroughly enrich the spot. When this is effected, move the fence and pursue the same method. In a single season a large area may thus be fertilized, prepared for cultivation and the introduction of clover. After a heavy clover ley is once formed on this soil, the basis is laid for future success. When an adequate supply of manure is accessible, this course, it is apparent, need not be adopted. I suggest it, in order to show that the system I recommend may be made auxiliary in the redemption of wide tracts from barrenness and desolation.

I must pause here, but hope, in resuming the subject hereafter, to show other powerful reasons for the extension of sheep husbandry.

LEVEL CULTIVATION FOR CORN.—For any ground that is sufficiently dry and warm to be suitable for Indian corn, I am confident a level cultivation is best. The common plow is not the best for working corn. It throws the ground too much into ridges, thereby exposing too much surface to be dried by the sun; and from its pressure on the ground, it leaves that portion below the furrows harder than it was before. On very light land, mere surface cultivation will answer for corn; but where the soil tends to pack too heavy, as it will wherever there is too much clay in it, we must use some tool that will loosen and pulverize it, or the roots of the corn will be cramped and the tops stunted. A narrow shovel-plow, or a tool like a coulter, two or three teeth, according to the strength of the team to use it and the state of the soil, to be set in a proper frame, are best for compact soils. A light harrow and cultivator will be found sufficient on light soils. A late essay on the cultivation of corn, read before a Western Agricultural Society, advocated this method. The gentleman who read the paper had practised the harrowing or "rake method" for a quarter of a century, and found it to answer well. He does not plow at all—he simply works his ground over, mellowing and cleaning the surface. He does this often, and thus keeps the weeds down and his crop clean. The soil is stirred perhaps three inches. His land is plowed in the fall six or eight inches deep, being careful to bury all the vegetation. He plants his corn from the 10th to the 25th of April, laying off the rows four and a-half feet each way and leaves three stalks to the hill. He says: "The reason why some farmers fail in the use of the rake is, that instead of plowing their land in the fall, they only scratch it, and instead of killing the grass in the germ, they wait till their fields get foul, and then abuse the rake because it will not perform work it was never intended to do."

HOW TO TRANSPLANT TREES.—Many of the disappointments to amateur fruit culturists might be avoided by the exercise of greater skill and care in transplanting trees. The attention of the readers of this journal has often been called to the importance of a careful selection of trees from the nursery, and also to the even more essential particular of transplanting them with the utmost care. As the season for fall planting is near at hand, it may not be amiss to repeat the suggestions in respect to transplanting: "The hole should be not less than three feet in diameter and eighteen inches in diameter and at the bottom the ground loosened up a few inches more. Fine rich soil should be ready to fill in, in case that where the tree is to stand is not sufficiently good; lay out all the roots naturally, and with the hand see that the soil is compact about them. As the hole is filled up, press down with the foot, then moisten with water from a watering-pot; when completed, apply a plentiful mulching of rich barn-yard manure, to the extent of the excavation; then stake firmly, letting the support stand at an angle of forty-five degrees; bandage where the stake and the tree meet with leather or woolen cloth, and tie with tarred twine.

To make "home-made poudrette," a correspondent of the *Ploughman* suggests that farmers procure a large box or cask—a molasses hogshead, for instance—and fill it about three-fourths full of finely pulverized muck, place in convenient position, and make it the receptacle of the soap-suds and all the waste material from the family. A short time before using, take out and thoroughly mix together. It is contended that a fertilizer may be thus obtained, superior to the "poudrette" purchased in cities at great cost.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* considers the early planting of tobacco plants of the first importance—by the 25th of June at the latest.

Domestic Recipes.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESERVES.—A lady writer communicates the following bit of information obtained where she "took tea last:"

A dish of what I took to be preserves was passed me, which upon tasting I was surprised to learn contained no fruit. The ease with which it was prepared, and the trifling cost of its materials are not its chief recommendations, for unless my tasting apparatus deceived me, as it is not usually wont to do, it is emphatically a tip-top substitute for apple-sauce, apple-butter, tomato preserves, and all that sort of thing. It is prepared as follows: Moderately boil a pint of molasses from five to twenty minutes, according to its consistency, then add three eggs thoroughly beaten, hastily stirring them in, and continue to boil a few minutes longer, and season with nutmeg or lemon.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.—Cut the rhubarb as for tarts, and to every quart give one pound of moist sugar. Put the sugar over the rhubarb, and leave it twenty-four hours to draw out the juice. The sugar sinks, but is not dissolved. Boil the juice and sugar together for twenty minutes. After it begins to boil fast at the edge of the pan, add the rhubarb, and boil it slowly twenty minutes longer. By this way of doing the preserve, the pieces of rhubarb remain separate from each other. No need to stir the syrup, or preserve, if slowly boiled. The rhubarb and sugar do not require a warm place to draw out the juice. This preserve keeps well in a dry place.

BAKING POWDER.—Six ounces of carbonate of soda, four ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of sugar (very finely sifted, one ounce of salt. All must be mixed very completely together, and, after the flour has been made into dough, (with water for bread, or milk for rolls,) add one teaspoonful of the powder to every pound of flour, and mix thoroughly. If the powder is to be kept, it must be put into open-mouthed bottles, corked and kept in a dry place.

HOW TO BOIL POTATOES.—Let the potatoes lie in cold water six hours, at least, before boiling, (twelve hours for very old ones is not too long.) Then put them into boiling water a little salted, and the water should be kept at a moderate boil till they are done, which may be tested with a fork; then pour off the water and let them stand in the pot till dry. Great care should be taken not to let them boil a moment after they are done, as it will render them watery. An excellent plan to make old potatoes mealy, is to turn them into a cloth and rapidly shake them about, or take them one at a time in a cloth and slightly press them. The larger potatoes should be put into the pot before the smaller ones, that they may be equally done. It requires from forty to fifty minutes. New ones will take about half that time.

PUNCH.—Take a very sound lemon, rub the rind on a piece of fine sugar about half a pound, upon this sugar pour half a pint of strong green tea, boiling hot, a little syrup of capillaire, the juice of two lemons strained; to these add a quart of brandy. Set the whole on fire, agitate the flame with the punch-ladle, and, when the liquor is reduced one-third, extinguish it, and pour the hot punch into glasses. By the introduction of other articles, such as arrack, champagne, etc., to the above, it is called arrack punch, champagne punch, etc.

GOOSEBERRY VINEGAR.—To every gallon of water put one quart of full ripe gooseberries. Boil the water first, and let it stand until quite cold, then crush the fruit with a wooden spoon, and add it to the water. Let it stand covered over for five days in a cool place, stirring it twice every day; strain it at the expiration of the five days through a hair-seive into a cask, and to every gallon of the liquor add one pound and a quarter of moist sugar. When it has stood for six months bottle it.

PUNCH, MILK.—Fill a bottle as full as possible of lemon-peel, and then add as much brandy as it will admit; let this, corked, stand in the sun two or three days; then mix with the brandy, having poured it out, two pounds of sugar, two quarts of water, four of brandy, two of boiling milk, boiled with spice, and about a pint of lemon-juice; when this is cold, strain it till quite clear, and bottle it instantly.

RHUBARB WINE.—Five pounds of rhubarb to one gallon of water, to stand ten days, stirring twice a day. Then put it through a seive, and add four pounds of sugar to a gallon, the liquor to remain in the cask five months. Then add the rind and juice of three lemons, half pint of brandy, and half an ounce of isinglass. In a few days it will be ready for use.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Three pints of milk, ten heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, three gills of molasses, a piece of butter as large as a hen's egg. Scald the meal with the milk and stir in the butter and molasses. Bake three or four hours.

LEMON CAKE.—One and a half cups sugar, one-half butter, two eggs, the rind of two lemons grated, and the juice of one, one-half teaspoonful saleratus and flour enough for a thick batter.

In this as in all other kinds of cookery the smaller the quantity of saleratus used to accomplish the purpose the better. Much of the indigestion and the consequent diseases arise in a great measure from the free use of saleratus.

A VEGETABLE AND COLD MEAT CURRY. Chop up six onions, and fry them brown with two or three tablespoonfuls of flour, and a large tablespoonful of curry-powder. Add cayenne pepper (if needed,) the heart of a cabbage chopped fine, two apples sliced thin (both already cooked until tender,) the juice of a lemon, half a teaspoonful of black pepper, and any cold meat which may happen to be ready—cold fowl or rabbit, lean pork or mutton, lobster, cold calf's head, fish, or what you please.

APPLE MELON PIES.—Prepare the melon for stewing same as squash. To one pint stewed melon add one teaspoon tartaric acid, bit of butter size of a large hickory-nut, sugar and spice to taste; bake as apple pie. The melon should be stewed four or five hours. A lemon cut up and stewed with the melon is better than acid; give a rich, fine flavor. Vinegar will do in place of acid, but it is not as good.

THE TURNIP FLY.—Half an ounce of sulphur mixed with a pound of turnip seed at time of planting, will, it is said, completely prevent the ravages of this pest.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States gunboat "Cincinnati."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States gun boat "Cincinnati," to allow each of them all back pay and a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, for loss of clothing and other property, by the sinking of the said vessel in the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, on the twenty seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, April 19, 1864.

AN ACT to change the name of the district and port of Presque Isle to the district and port of Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of Presque Isle, in the State of Pennsylvania, shall hereafter be known as the district of Erie, and the port of Presque Isle shall hereafter be known as the port of Erie.

Approved, April 21, 1864.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the director of the mint; and there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the mint a two-cent piece, of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coins shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents and providing for the purchase of material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury [shall] be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States and the striking and coining the same shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the director of the mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coins; and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coins shall be a legal tender in any payment, the one cent coin to the amount of ten cents, and the two cent coin to the amount of twenty cents; and it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States, (except cents or half cents issued under former acts of Congress) in suitable sums, by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for a one-cent piece or a two cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Approved, April 22, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the recent attack on Fort Pillow.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the truth of the rumored slaughter of the Union troops, after their surrender, at the recent attack of the rebel forces upon Fort Pillow, Tennessee; as also whether Fort Pillow could have been sufficiently reinforced, or evacuated, and, if so, why it was not done; and that they report the facts to Congress as soon as possible.

Approved, April 21, 1864.

AN ACT for a charter of Masonic Hall Association, in Washington city, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That B. B. French, of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America; Robert McMurdy, of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; George C. Whiting, of the Grand Consistory; E. L. Stevens, of Osiris Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; Z. D. Gilman, of Washington Commandery, No. 1; W. P. Partello, of Columbia Commandery; W. M. Smith, of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15; W. G. Parkhurst, of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16; Jas. Steelle, of Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; C. F. Stansbury, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Joseph Nairn, of Federal Lodge, No. 1; N. Acker, of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7; E. Kloman, of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9; J. M. Turton, of Hiram Lodge, No. 10; T. J. Fisher, of Saint John's Lodge, No. 11; L. Gassenheimer, of National Lodge, No. 12; J. Van Riswick, of Washington Centennial Lodge, No 14; J. C. McGuire, of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15; F. L. Harvey, of Dawson Lodge, No. 16; J. W. D. Gray, of Harmony Lodge, No. 17; J. M. Hanson, of Acacia Lodge, No. 18; N. D. Larner, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia, and their successors to be appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, representing the several masonic bodies before named, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal, and the same change at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the bodies they represent, for the promotion of the principles of the said corporation, and the benevolent purposes of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent: *Provided*, That said corporation shall take and hold no more land than is necessary for a site on which to erect a Masonic Hall, suitable and convenient for the transaction of the business of the association and the promotion of the principles and purposes aforesaid. But this provision shall not prevent the said corporation from constructing suitable rooms and offices in connexion with the said hall, to rent, and renting the same, and receiving rent therefor, to be applied to the promotion of the principles and purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty dollars each; and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the constitution and by laws of said corporation may direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days after the passage of this act, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or, if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of the said corporation to be opened and kept open in such place and for a period to be fixed by said corporators, or a majority of them, public notice of which may be given by advertisement or otherwise as said corporators or a majority of them may determine; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the corporation shall be held to be stockholders: *Provided*, That every subscriber shall pay, at the time of subscribing, such per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer elected or appointed by the corporators, or a majority of them, as may be required by said corporators or a majority of them, or his subscription shall be null and void. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of said corporation shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within twenty days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to meet within ten days thereafter, for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for three days in two public newspapers published daily in Washington city, or by written personal notice served on each stockholder, by the secretary or clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporators shall be invested in a board of directors, five in number, elected by the stockholders on the first Monday of December in each year from among the corporators named in the first section of this act, and their successors, elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the masonic bodies they represent, who shall hold their office for one year and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation, and shall elect a secretary from among their own number, or from the corporators aforesaid, who shall also be secretary of the corporation, and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said corporation, in such sum as the said directors may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. A majority of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors from among the corporators named in the first section of this act, or their successors duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the masonic bodies they represent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper for the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the corporation, not contrary to the charter or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of Washington city, and shall have power to alter or amend the same as the interests of the corporation, in their opinion, may require. And the said directors shall have power to regulate the payment of interest upon the certificates of stock held by the stockholders, or to the dividends that may accrue, and shall have power to provide for the redemption of the stock held by individuals, upon fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each masonic body or organization named in the first section of this act shall be entitled, during the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and annually thereafter, to meet and select, by ballot, one of its members as a successor to the person then, or last, representing it as member of this corporation, whose annual term expires next thereafter, or which may have expired next before that time, so that said corporation shall forever consist of one corporator from each of the said masonic bodies named in the first section of this act: *Provided, however*, That should any of the said several masonic bodies named in the first section of this act surrender or forfeit its masonic charter or warrant, or from any cause cease to be recognized by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, it shall not thereafter be entitled to any representation in said corporation, nor shall the continued corporate existence and rights of this association be in anywise affected thereby, so long as there remain five corporators qualified to act as such.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any masonic lodge, chapter, council, commandery, or consistory now in existence, or that may hereafter be instituted in the District of Columbia, may, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the corporators named in the first section, or their successors, be admitted to a representation in said corporation upon an equal footing with the several masonic bodies named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States of America.

Approved, April 26, 1864.

A RESOLUTION relating to the publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States for December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress approved August twenty nine, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as provides that the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court shall not be paid the compensation provided by the said act unless he print and publish the decisions within six months after such decisions shall be made, shall not be held to apply to the decisions of December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the present reporter of the said court not having been appointed until near the close of the term: *Provided, however*, That such decisions be published within one year from the passage of this resolution.

Approved, April 22, 1864.

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the steam vessel John Martin.

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 a register to the steam vessel John Martin.

Approved, April 26, 1864.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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

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

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UNIFORM:

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

STEILACOOM, December, 1863. 6:2-tf

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