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To City Subscribers: On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be served to city subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier.

THE REIGN OF AUTUMN.

The rust is over the red of the clover, The green is under the gray, And down the hollow the fleet-winged swallow is flying away and away.

JOHNNY'S LESSON.

Johnny, come here and look at the cat! Notice how nicely she washes her face; Now rubbing this cheek, now rubbing that, Carefully putting each hair in its place.

The Harvest of the Sea.

There is a plow that bath no share, But a collar that parteth keen and fair.

The Harvest of the Sea.

Down it drops plumb Where no spring-time come; Nor needeth it any harrowing gear; Wheat nor poppy nor any leaf Will cover this naked ground of grief.

The Harvest of the Sea.

By the angel's sickles keen and fast; And the harried harvest of the sea Stored in the barns of eternity.

The Harvest of the Sea.

The stipulated boundaries of the new Territory of Wyoming embrace an area of about 107,000 square miles, or 68,480,000 acres.

The Harvest of the Sea.

The successor to the Spanish throne remains undetermined, the name of Ferdinand, Ex-King of Portugal, is mentioned with favor.

The Harvest of the Sea.

A JOURNAL, speaking of the intention of an actress to play an engagement at Pittsburgh, says that the city "will just soothe her."

Can Drunkenness be Cured?

WHY DO MEN DRINK? Why do so many persons of cultivated intellects, wealth and position, become inebriates? We are more than ever impressed to ask this question in all seriousness, after studying the faces of the eighty or ninety gentlemen assembled at the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum.

There is everywhere apparent the case and negligence of well bred men. Some of them have commanding wealth and once held high official stations. What giant arm dragged them down? No man becomes suddenly a drunkard. Many of them pass a long season of education in the primary schools of temperance. The first of these is the social moderate drinking family, which dwells in mansions of sweetness, cherish sympathies, dispenses charities, and indulges in the winning smiles and bonied accents.

DIPSOMANIA.

This impulse to drink is now held to be a malady, and the vice stands to it in the relation of effect instead of cause. Dipsomania is from the Greek dipsa, thirst, and mania, madness, or eager desire. It denotes an insatiable craving for alcoholic drinks. In Germany, men get drunk on wine, and they have the term inomania, or wine madness. This disease is specific and peculiar, uniform in its symptoms and progress, and is essentially a form of nervous poisoning—a toxication in the system—a removal of the nervous pulp of the brain and produces an exhaustion of the cerebral and muscular functions.

CAN THE DRUNKARD BE CURED?

This is the question which the world asks, and which it is anxious to have answered. In most instances he can be. The experiment is now being tried at Binghampton and Ward's Island. The Washingtonian Home, at Boston, has had from two to three hundred cases annually, under treatment. What lasting benefits the confirmed inebriate there treated may have received, it is impossible, in the absence of data, to say.

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Breaking Criminals on the Wheel.

The good old times must, in very many respects, have been very bad old times. Read, for instance, the following extract from the instructions given in 1746 by the Paris Parliament to 'Monsieur de Paris'—that is to say, the Parisian executioner—in regard to the course he was to pursue in breaking the criminals:

After addressing the prisoners, no matter whether male or female, until nothing but a short shirt covers them, he will tie them to the St. Andrew's cross on the scaffold, stretching these limbs as far as possible, and turning their elbows outside. After giving the chaplain notice to leave the scaffold, he will take the bar (an iron bar, four feet long and very heavy) and commence striking on the prisoner's limbs. He will commence at the left shoulder, crushing the bones by two deliberate blows. One blow will be sufficient for the upper arm, two for the left elbow, two for the wrist and hand. Two heavy blows will be laid on the left hip bone, three on the left knee joint, two well laid on, on the left leg, and one on the left foot. 'Monsieur de Paris' will then wait a minute or two and commence 'working' on the right side of the culprit, commencing at the foot and finishing at the shoulder. The greffer of the court will see to it that these instructions are strictly carried into effect.

PROMISING TO MARRY THE GIRL.

Yesterday heard rather a good story on one of our city ministers. During last winter a revival was in progress in one of the country churches near the city. Among the regular attendants on the meeting, was a beautiful and estimable, but rather unsophisticated young lady, whose friends were very anxious to have her unite with the church.

LONG SERMONS.

A lawyer who consumes three hours in arguing a question of law relating to the owner-ship of a barrel of apples is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on the observance of which the tolerable existence of society depends.

IDLE DAUGHTERS.

It is a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy works, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, lay hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies; and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

THE OECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "We learn that the five committees appointed to prepare the propositions to be debated by the oecumenical council are progressing more rapidly with their work than was expected. This has not been done without taking counsel with French, Italian, and German theologians, and in the course of October or November the report of the fathers will be submitted by the Pope to an international committee, composed of prelates of those nations, as well as of England, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, and Poland.

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Butler's Thieving.

No other man has ever perpetrated all sorts of crimes with such impunity as Gen. Butler has done. His conduct in the robbing and pillaging private houses in New Orleans is perhaps, sufficiently known to the public, and we all know he has not been held to account for it, and that his party, in spite of it, has followed him and rejoiced in him as its leader.

But there are transactions of his with which the public generally are not familiar. He is guilty of having openly and unblushingly stolen from, robbed, swindled the government itself, while employed in its service. When he was running his machine in New Orleans, he confiscated (that was the mild word he used) a large amount of gold that in his searches he found in vaults of certain bankers. Of course he had no right and could not even pretend to have a right to seize money except as the representative of the federal government to which he was bound to render an immediate account of it.

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The Pandango.

Pandangoes are the acme of enjoyment. If we adopt a Mexican idea, heaven would not be worth striving for unless it contained a smooth dance-ground and some colored papers to make lanterns of.

Not long since I attended a Pandango given by 'old Don Juan Magill, of border notoriety. The ball-room was as wide as space and as long as the universe, the ceiling high as the "blue vault of heaven." The particular spot of ground selected for the dance was clean swept, and bonDED on three sides by long benches and on the fourth by the refreshment stand and "monte" table. Light was afforded by tallow candles protected by lanterns made of red and yellow paper, like those of a beer-garden in the summer time.

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Blitz the Wizard.

The naughtiest thing that Blitz ever did was to disturb a negro meeting some years ago in Belknap street, Boston. The story is not generally known, as it would perhaps have led to some personal trouble to him, had it been represented to the authorities.

All Boston has known or has heard of the negro preacher, Father Snowdown, who held forth to his "colored bredderin" in Belknap street for so many years. It was a quiet summer's afternoon, when the house was pretty well filled—there being a revival of religious going on among the "gemmen of color"—when Blitz with some other persons (although he is himself as dark as a mulatto, and has "curly hair" to boot) entered the house. It was pretty warm weather, and consequently the hall was not a little offensive to the senses polite; but things went on nicely enough until the minister had got warmed up in his subject, and was using words almost too long for a common-sized dictionary, when Blitz thought it was about time to do something.

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WOMEN FARMERS.

As facts are worth more than theories, I will give you some account of Mrs. Roberts who has gained the appellation at the head of this article. Some three years ago I visited her home in Pekin, a small village, in Niagara county, N. Y. Mrs. Roberts' family consisted of herself, husband seven girls and two boys. The mother, at the outset of her married life, had resolved to make no distinction in the development of her children, and she and her daughters went into the field and worked side by side with the men; the result was, the girls can do as much work and do it equally as well, as the boys, and the women were equal with the men in strength and capacity.

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Money Market.

San Francisco Local Tender Rates... 7 1/2 @ 1/2
New York Gold Quotations... 105 1/2

The Old Figure.—Our merchants now receive greenbacks at 75 cents on the dollar.

Selling Off.—Messrs. Frank & Worthheimer offer their whole stock of merchandise at cost prices. See their card.

Holiday Goods.—Mr. J. Bauer has just returned from below with a very fine stock of holiday goods. See his card.

School Meeting.—A meeting of the tax-payers of School District No. 1, will be held at the School House, on this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Cheap Livings.—Our city butchers now offer fine fat beef at 6 1/2 cents by the quarter. Considering that the live is fully equal to stall-fed, readers abroad will be able to appreciate the cheapness of living at Walla Walla.

The Reason.—Many persons ask why it is that Adams Bros. are doing all the business. This is easily explained. They have adopted the principle of "small profits and quick sales," and the result is they are doing all the business while their less enterprising neighbors grumble about "dull times."

For the Atlantic States.—Miles Moore, for several years Deputy Postmaster, in which position he has made many friends, starts in a day or two on a trip to the Atlantic States. His friends signalize his departure by a complimentary ball, to be given at the Oriental Hotel, on this (Friday) evening, when a gay time is expected.

Yoke Cattle.—Dr. Ballard, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho Territory, wishes to buy 75 yoke of oxen, and will be at Walla Walla, on or about the 10th November, when those who have cattle to sell should be on the look out. The Indian Department, after the officials get their steedings, is too poor to pay for an advertisement, and hence we give this notice free of charge.

Special Attorney.—The following communication calls for information which we doubt not the County Commissioners will furnish:
"Person Statesman.—A tax payer would like to know by what authority the County Commissioners incur the expense of a Special Attorney? It seems to him that the Prosecuting Attorney is required by law to give all necessary counsel and advice to that body. Can the Honorable Board explain?"
PAYER OF TAXES.

New School House.—The Directors of the new school district, at the lower end of town, have secured a lot at the corner of Alder and Sixth streets, donated by I. T. Reese, and will at once proceed to erect a school house for the use of the district. The lumber is already on the ground, and the work of putting up the building will be hurried forward. There is in the neighborhood of one hundred children living within the boundaries of the district that the new school house will accommodate.

The Public Square.—A number of property holders, living at the lower end of town, suggest that messengers, on every occasion, be sent to the square, to be made an ornamental expenditure of money. The square thus improved, in a year or two will be a pleasant place to visit, and in the enhanced value of property will repay more than its cost.

New Eyes and Perfect Sight.—Now is the time! Mr. Frankel, the scientific optician of San Francisco, will remain in Walla Walla until Tuesday morning next. Persons requiring glasses should call on him at once, at Dr. Colman's Drug Store, as those Russian pebble glasses are not sold outside of San Francisco. Mr. Frankel has so adapted the eye with theory on this delicate organ, the eye, that no matter how critical the case may be, no one need despair if he leaves the judicious selection of those instruments to him. Mr. F.'s assortment of optical instruments, such as field and marine glasses, microscopes, and magnifying glasses of all descriptions is very superior, and we advise all those that need anything in this line to give him a call. Remember that he will stay in town only until Tuesday morning.

Victim of Incendiary.—On Friday last, Mrs. W. P. Horton observed a small boy to approach Mr. J. D. Cook's stable in a mysterious manner. His conduct was so strange that she determined to watch him and see what he was up to. On reaching the stable he looked all about, apparently for the purpose of seeing if any one was in the neighborhood, and having satisfied himself on this point, he entered the stable, an opening in which enabled Mrs. H. to watch his doings. He first untied a horse that was hitched in the stable, and then after fumbling around a few moments hastily ran down Mr. Cook's yard and disappeared. The boy had scarcely got out of the stable when Mrs. Horton noticed smoke issuing through the cracks. With admirable presence of mind Mrs. H. rushed into the stable, bucket of water in hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had made any headway. This is the third stable in the same neighborhood that has been fired, and the impression now is that they were all set on fire. The youth who was detected in this last attempt at incendiarism is less than ten years old, and no possible object can be divined for his conduct.

Sarcasm.—The radicals charge the democrats with assailing Grant's private habits; but the N. Y. World says the answer can be made that habits which lead a man to be "fiddled in the public streets," according to Tilton, radical editor of the Independent, cease to be private and become remarkably public.

St. Joseph's Hospital.
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,
WALLA WALLA.—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS per day, exclusive of Doctor's fee; payable weekly in advance.

Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 13,
A. M., holds its regular communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to October 31st.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Oct. 30.—The Tribune has a letter signed 'Cuban,' which says the revolutionary Junta was in session in the city of Havana October 23d, and declaring that the official accounts of the state of affairs in Cuba are, in the main, false and unreliable. The revolution in Cuba, so far from having died out, is steadily progressing, and will only die out when the Spanish rule in Cuba shall have expired. Appended is a summary of the progress of the revolution. Nearly all the eastern provinces are in insurrection. The Provisional Government has sent troops there. The revolutionists have divided into small bands, and will carry on a guerrilla war until they get forces strong enough to cope with the Spanish troops with a fair prospect of success. The Cubans all over the island are enthusiastic, but in want of arms. Several Cubans had been arrested in Havana, on suspicion, and confined in Moro Castle, on October 24th. Trustworthy information just received states that the guerrilla chief has with him 4,000 whites and 6,000 negroes. The revolutionists have full sway in a large section of the country. If the measure should become necessary, there is a determination to declare for immediate emancipation, and call on the negroes to arm against the Spaniards.

MISCELLANEOUS.
New York, Oct. 30.—The Republican State Committee has issued an appeal to the people urging them to investigate fully and challenge fearlessly, and fail not to convict or punish fraudulent voters.

The World charges that 10,000 radicals from Vermont and Massachusetts are colonized in the border counties of New York, with the intent to vote on Tuesday.

General Rosecrans publishes a letter contradicting the statement that he does not intend to go to Mexico. He says he will go as an American citizen who loves his country, in whose welfare he has always felt a deep and sincere interest.

Albany, Oct. 30.—David Allen, Chairman of the Democratic Naturalization Committee of Troy, was brought before United States Commissioner Frothingham to day on a warrant, charging him with forgery in altering certificates of declaration of intentions. After examination he was held in the sum of \$30,000, to appear at the November term of court.

New York, Oct. 31.—Commissioner Osborn, to-day, held that evidence warranted the holding of Rosenberg in \$10,000 bail on the charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. Bail was procured, but he was immediately arrested upon a similar charge, and bail was again procured, when he was again arrested on a bench warrant, taken out before Judge Blatchford. It being found that there were nine fraudulent certificates of naturalization, he was required to find bail in the sum of \$4,500 on each of the main charges.

Some dozen arrests were made to day for fraudulent certificates. Two were discharged, and two held in \$3,000 and two in \$2,000 bail. It is stated that the State today has found indictments against nine prominent politicians in this State for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—A petition contesting the election of D. M. Fox as Mayor, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas. The specifications of fraud, etc., are similar to those in the case of other officers whose elections are contested.

THE CROPS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a report upon the condition of crops for October. It says the full promise of the early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. An excess of area over that of last year in its effect upon the aggregate production is nearly neutralized by a small diminution in some of the wheat growing States in the yield per acre; so that the increase in the quantity, as shown by the October report, is scarcely more than three per cent., and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast. The averages for October appear to show a decrease of production in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas; in last mentioned having only half a crop. The other States indicate an increase, mostly east of the Mississippi.

THE SUITS AGAINST BUTLER.

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—In the case of Woolsey and Kimberly Bros. against General Butler, a decision was given to day by Judge Dobbin, on the motion to vacate the summons and declare them illegal. The opinion is lengthy and concludes as follows: I am of the opinion that the privileges of Senators and Representatives are secured to them by the Constitution and exempt them fully from actual arrest of their persons or service upon them of such process, a disregard of which would expose them to attachment for contempt or other personal molestation; but as the writ and summons in these cases involves more of these consequences I shall overrule the motions respectively made in them.

"TALK" WITH CHASE.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with a prominent gentleman, on Thursday last, said he should not vote at the Presidential election, as in the present condition of affairs, he considered it his duty to remain neutral. It was his firm belief that General Grant would be elected; the vital question at issue in this campaign was that of reconstruction in the Southern States; upon this his sympathies were with the republican party; upon the question of tariff, he believed the democratic theory correct, and in time it would prove so. He prophesied that General Grant's election would inevitably result in the disruption and disorganization of the republican party, out of which would spring a party that would meet the living issues squarely; before Grant had been President one year, Chase expected to see one-half of the House of Representatives arrayed against whatever Grant's policy may be.

A NEGRO boy in Tennessee devotes half of his wages every month to the support of his former mistress, who has become very poor since the war and is utterly unable to support herself.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Public—No. 11.]

AN ACT to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the southern district of Florida.

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 is hereby authorized and directed, upon the execution and delivery to him by the administratrix of the estate of James C. Clapp, deceased, late United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, of proper written releases of all claims and demands for, or on account of, all costs, charges, fees, and expenses due, or claimed to be due, by said Clapp as marshal aforesaid, on to his estate, in any prize or other case held subject to the order of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, subject to the order of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, for the purpose of meeting the decrees of distribution or restitution in the following prize cases pending in said district: Schooner Lucy No. 1, the cargo of the steamer Adela, schooner Adela, schooner Diana, schooner Diana and cargo, schooner Sea Lion, and cargo, the cargo of the steamer Nita, steamer Pearl and cargo, schooner Teresa No. 2, steamer Union, steamer Victor and cargo, and schooner John Williams. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to deposit with the assistant United States treasurer at Washington, District of Columbia, subject to the order of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, for the purpose of meeting the decrees of distribution or restitution in the following prize cases pending in said district: Schooner Lucy No. 1, the cargo of the steamer Adela, schooner Adela, schooner Diana, schooner Diana and cargo, schooner Sea Lion, and cargo, the cargo of the steamer Nita, steamer Pearl and cargo, schooner Teresa No. 2, steamer Union, steamer Victor and cargo, and schooner John Williams. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the moneys mentioned in the first section of this act, when deposited as herein provided, there shall be retained by the said district court a sufficient fund to await final decrees in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, wherein appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the balance of said moneys, together with one-half of the appraised values of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, mentioned in the second section of this act, shall be distributed as prize money among the captors in those of the cases enumerated in the first section of this act, in which final decrees of condemnation have been entered and which are ready for distribution, without reference to the interest of the United States in the said prize cases, which interest of the United States in the said prize cases, and the proceeds for distribution, therein, as well as the interest of the United States in the appraised value of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, is hereby relinquished for distribution to the captors in those of the cases enumerated and mentioned in the first section of this act wherein decrees of condemnation have been or shall be entered, and for payment to the claimants in those of said cases wherein final decrees of restitution have been or may be passed; and that in each of said cases wherein final decrees of restitution have been or may be passed, the sum of the appraised value of the prize steamers Adela and Nita, shall be distributed to the captors in proportion to the amount of the gross proceeds of sale in each of the cases, less the costs taxed and allowed by the court; and that any sum or sums remaining after execution of all decrees of distribution and restitution herein provided, be paid into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the prize fund; and that nothing herein contained shall be deemed an admission on the part of the United States, or any liability for the defalcation of the said Clapp as marshal aforesaid. Approved, July 20, 1868.

[Public—No. 78.]

AN ACT declaring the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of a court-martial, shall be eligible to any office, honor, or pension fund; and that no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of a court-martial, shall be eligible to any office, honor, or pension fund; and that no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of a court-martial, shall be eligible to any office, honor, or pension fund; and that no officer of the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of a court-martial, shall be eligible to any office, honor, or pension fund; 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OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

AS ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND PARK RAILWAY COMPANY, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augustus C. Stoughton, John Little, John L. Kidwell, George H. Plant, Le Roy Tuttle, G. W. Hopkins, R. M. Hall, and their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company," with full power to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues, streets, and highways: Commencing at the intersection of Seventeenth street west and Pennsylvania avenue, along the west side of Seventeenth street to its intersection with H street north, thence along Seventeenth street west to its intersection with Connecticut avenue, thence along said avenue to Boundary street; also, from the intersection of Boundary street and Connecticut avenue along the county road from such intersection, thence along any road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of the Fourteenth street road to within or through the proposed public park, or to the county line of Washington county, with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse power, according to a rate of fare not exceeding six cents a passenger for any distance on said road: Provided, That should a majority of stockholders so select, said road, after reaching the intersection of Boundary street and Connecticut avenue, instead of continuing from said intersection up the county road now opened, may be constructed along Boundary street in the direction of Meridian Hill to any county road opened, or which may hereafter be opened, west of Sixteenth street west, and thence along said county road by the most practicable route to the terminus near, at, in, or through the proposed park, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said road shall be deemed real estate, and together with other real and personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation as other real estate and personal property, and to license for their use, in the city of Washington, on the same terms, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said railway shall be laid in the centres of the avenues and streets in the city, (excepting Seventeenth street, where it shall be laid as hereinafter provided,) or as near as may be without interfering with or passing over the water or sewer pipes, in the most approved manner adapted for street railways, with rails of the most approved pattern to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets or avenues; and the space between the two tracks, when two are laid, shall not be less than four feet, nor more than six feet; and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width, the gauge to correspond with that of the Washington and Georgetown railroad. That the railway in the county shall be laid in such manner as not to interfere with the ordinary travel of the roads on which the said track shall be laid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation hereby created shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for a space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States, the city or county of Washington.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent the government at any time, at their option, from altering the grade or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington, from so altering or improving such streets and avenues and the sewerage thereof, as may be under their respective authority and control; and in such event it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railway so as to conform to such grade and sewerage.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of two dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as by the laws of said company may direct.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railway, with all the modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day as often as every ten minutes, between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street, and through the day and night on the entire road, or such portions as may be completed, as often as the public convenience may require.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall procure such passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots, at such points as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said company shall be taken to their principal depot, and entered in a book of record, or memorandum, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the incorporators 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 said company to be opened and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon, for a period, to be fixed by said incorporators, not less than two days, and said incorporators shall give public notice by advertisement in the daily papers published in the city of Washington, of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened; and subscribers upon said books shall be done and completed on the same day the books are closed: Provided further, That nothing shall be taken in payment of the twenty-five per centum of the subscription to the capital stock of said company shall be closed, and the incorporators named in the first section, or a ma-

majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within ten days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company, to meet within ten days thereafter for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written or printed personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person, or by proxy.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and 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 (a majority of whom, the president being one, shall be a quorum) shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company, and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said company, in such sum as the said directors may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. 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.

Sec. 14. 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, regarding the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter, or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city and county of Washington: Provided, That the directors of said corporation shall have power to require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them respectively subscribed at such time, after the first instalment, in such manner and in such amounts as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any instalment, as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of said stock as shall pay said instalment, (and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the amount due,) and such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said corporation, or may sue for or collect the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, for choice of directors, to be held at such time and place, under such conditions and regulations as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report, in writing, of their doings to Congress and to the stockholders.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the president of said company, and the levy court of said county, and the several officers of these corporations, and the said corporations, are hereby prohibited from doing any act or thing to hinder, delay, or obstruct the construction or operation of said railway, as herein authorized.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of the roadway, and if any person or persons shall willfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage or destroy the cars, depots, stations, or any other property belonging to said railway company, the said company shall have full power to sue for and recover the sum of ten dollars to pay for each such offence, and to forfeit and pay for each such offence the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered and disposed of as of other fines and penalties in said city or county; and shall remain liable in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railway or railways between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street within eight months after the company shall have been organized, then this act shall be null and void, and no rights whatsoever shall be acquired under it; and that the remainder of said road shall be completed within four years to its proposed terminus in the county of Washington.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That that shall be no regulation excluding any person from any car or account of color.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the "Connecticut Avenue and Park Railway Company," shall be individually liable for all the debts and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholder.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the duty of said company shall be to complete the road between Pennsylvania avenue and Boundary street, to have prepared tickets for passengers on their cars, and to keep them at their office for sale by the package, at the rate of ten cents for fifty cents, and twenty for one dollar.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act relating to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and otherwise, shall be applicable to the company herein incorporated, which shall make reports as in said act required.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent therewith.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

American Saw Company.

EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE TOOTH AND PERFORATED CIRCULAR SAWS.

PERFORATED MULAY, MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, WITH ADJUSTABLE SOCKETS.

Saw-Gummers, Swages, Cant Dogs, &c. Etc. have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 35-3m

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