[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 27.]

AN ACT to issue an American register to the steamship Karnak.

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 directed to issue an American register to the steamship or vessel known as the Karnak, of the collection district of the port of New York, the same being a British built vessel, but now owned by American citizens. [Approved, February 16, 1863.

[Public—No. 28.]

AN ACT for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Whereas the United States heretofore became bound by treaty stipulations to the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wa[h]pakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians to pay large sums of money and annuities, the greater portion of which remains unpaid according to the terms of said treaty stipulations; and whereas during the past year the aforesaid bands of Indians made an unprovoked, aggressive, and most savage war upon the United States, and massacred a large number of of men, women, and children within the State of Minnesota, and destroyed and damaged a large amount of pr[illegible] thereby have forfeited all just claim [illegible] said moneys and annuities to the United States; and whereas it is just and equitable that the persons whose property has been destroyed or damaged by the said Indians, or destroyed or damaged by the troops of the United States in said war, should be indemnified in whole or in part out of the indebtedness and annuities so forfeited as aforesaid; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all treaties heretofore made and entered into by the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, or any of them, with the United States, are hereby declared to be abrogated and annulled, so far as said treaties or any of them purport to impose any future obligation on the United States, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims heretofore accorded to said Indians, or any of them, to be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That two thirds of the balance remaining unexpended of annuities due and payable to said Indians for the present fiscal year, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being two thirds of the annuities becoming due and payable to said Indians during the next fiscal year, is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to the commissioners hereinafter provided for, to be apportioned by them among the heads of families, or, in case of their decease, among the surviving members of families of the State of Minnesota who suffered damage by the depredations of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, or by the troops of the United States in the late Indian war in the State of Minnesota, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars to any one family, nor the actual damages aforesaid, and no moneys shall be paid under this section except upon those claims which shall be presented to said commissioners on or before the first day of June next, for the payment of which the said commissioners shall take and return to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Secretary of the Treasury duplicate vouchers therefor, certified by them.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of making the proper distribution of the moneys hereby appropriated for the present relief of such families, and for the purpose of ascertaining the whole amount of said damages and the persons who have suffered the same, it shall be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners, not more than one of whom shall be a resident of Minnesota, who shall take an oath in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States to faithfully discharge their duties; they shall entertain and hear the complaints (in writing, duly verified on oath) of all and every person aggrieved by the depredations of said Indians, and by the troops of the United States in said war; they shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer the proper oaths to them to testify the truth; they shall have power to compel the claimants to be examined and cross-examined on oath, to be administered by them, as to their said claim; they shall hold their sessions at such times and places as will give the persons complaining the fairest opportunity of verifying their claim with the least expense; they shall take care that no unjust or fictitious claim shall be established; and if they have any reason to suppose that any such claim is pre[illegible] they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to procure any countervailing [illegible] to their knowledge, that the same [illegible] finally rejected. The testimony of the witnesses and the examination of the complainant shall be reduced to writing, signed and certified by them, respectively, and shall, with the petition and all the papers relating to each case, with the finding of the commission, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, rejection, or modification, to be by him laid before the next Congress. A majority of the commission may select their presiding officer, and shall be competent to decide all questions arising before them.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall hold their first session at Saint Peter's, in the State of Minnesota, on or before the first day of April next, for the hearing of claimants, and that all claims must be presented to said commissioners on or before the first day of September next, or the same shall not be heard by them; and the said commissioners shall make and return their finding, and all the papers relating thereto, on or before the first day of December next.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall receive for their services and expenses the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each. And they are authorized to depute a proper person to summon witnesses, who shall be entitled to receive his actual expenses, to be allowed by said commissioners, and the sum of three dollars per day for his services. Witnesses subpœnaed in behalf of the United States shall receive pay for attendance not to exceed the fees allowed by the laws of Minnesota for witnesses attending justices' courts. And, for paying the expenses of said commission, the further sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the said annuities in the Treasury of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, shall cause the same to be published in four of the newspapers of the State of Minnesota which, in his opinion, will give the most publicity to the same among the people who have suffered by said depredations, anh give notice of the first meeting of said commissioners, the expenses to be paid out of the sum appropriated in the next preceding section.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if the complainant, or any witness testifying before said commissioners, shall be guilty of perjury, upon conviction thereof in the proper court of the United States, he shall suffer the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws of the United States for that offense.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners may make rules, not inconsistent with this act, prescribing the order and mode of presenting, prosecuting, and proving said claims before them, which rules shall be published in one newspaper in [illegible] Paul and one in St. [illegible] the expenses of such publication shall be paid out of the fund appropriated in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to set apart of the public lands, not otherwise appropriated, eight acres in severalty to each individual of the before-named bands who exerted himself in rescuing the whites from the late massacre of said Indians. The land so set apart shall not be subject to any tax, forfeiture, or sale, by process of law, and shall not be aliened or devised, except by the consent of the President of the United States, but shall be an inheritance to said Indians and their heirs forever.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners, before entering upon the discharge of their duties as such, shall give bonds in the usual form to the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, faithfully to discharge their duties as such, and to account for any money which may come into their hands.

Approved, February 16, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, $100,000.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, $150,000.

For fort at entrance of Kennebec river, Maine, $100,000.

For fort on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, $150,000.

For new Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, $150,000.

For Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, $150,000.

For new Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, $200,000.

For new Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, $100,000.

For Fort Winthrop and exterior batteries, Governor's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $50,000.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $25,000.

For permanent forts at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, $150,000.

For permanent forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, $150,000.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, $25,000.

For permanent defenses at Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, $150,000.

For additional fortifications at New London harbor, Connecticut, $200,000: *Provided, however*, That this appropriation shall not be expended unless New London be selected as a permanent site for a navy yard or a naval station.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, $25,000.

For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, $250,000.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, $200,000.

For casemated battery on Staten Island, New York, $200,000.

For new battery near Fort Hamilton, New York, $100,000.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, $150,000.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, [illegible]

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, $200,000.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, $50,000.

For Fort Wool, Hampton roads, Virginia, $200,000.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland sound, Florida, $150,000.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, $300,000.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden key, Florida, $300,000.

For new fort at Tortugas, Florida, $100,000.

For fort at Ship island, coast of Mississippi, $175,000.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, $100,000.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, $100,000.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, $200,000.

For fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco bay, California, $100,000.

For defensive works in Oregon and Washington Territory, $200,000.

For contingencies of fortifications, including field works and field operations, $700,000.

For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, $250,000.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, $500,000.

For completing fortifications and erecting new ones for the defense of Washington, $200,000. [Approved, Feb. 20, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of an assistant register in the Treasury Department and a solicitor for the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of one year, an officer in the office of the Register of the Treasury, to be called the assistant register, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties of said assistant shall be such as may be devolved on him by the Register of the Treasury, and, in the absence of the Register, said assistant shall act in his place and stead; and any official record, certificate, or other document, excepting warrants, bonds, and drafts, if signed by the assistant register, shall have the same legal force and validity as if signed by the Register of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Solicitor of the War Department, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the officers authorized to be appointed by this act, for the current and next fiscal [illegible] in the [illegible] otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

WEATHER HINTS FOR FARMERS.—The following are extracts from Admiral Fitzroy's "Manual of Practical Meteorology." They were intended for the climate of England, but are also of interest here, as telling the signs of the weather:

Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a sickly-looking, greenish hue, wind and rain; a dark (or Indian) red, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or one much wind perhaps rain; a gray sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy, but a right blue sky indicates fine weather.

Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain; but if alone, may indicate wind only.

High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars, in direction different from that of the lower clouds, or the wind then felt below, foretell a change toward their direction.

After fine, clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant clouds, which increase, and are followed by a murky vapor that grows into cloudness. This appearance, more or less oily or watery, as wind or rain will prevail, is an infallible sign.

Usually the higher and more distant such clouds seem to be, the more gradual, but general, the coming change of weather will prove.

Light, delicate, quiet tints or colors, with soft, undefined forms of clouds, indicate and accompany fine weather; but unusual or gaudy hues, with hard, definitely outlined clouds, foretell rain and probably strong wind.

Misty clouds forming, or hanging on heights, show wind and rain coming if they remain, increase, or descend. If they rise or disperse the weather will improve or become fine.

When sea-birds fly out early, moderate wind and fair weather may be expected. When they hang about the land, or over it, sometimes flying inland, expect a strong wind with stormy weather. As many creatures besides birds are affected by the approach of rain or wind, such indications should not be slighted by an observer who wishes to foresee weather or compare its variations.

There are other signs of a coming change in the weather known less general than may be desirable, and therefore worth notice; such as, when birds of long flight—rooks, swallows, or others—hang about home, and fly up and down or low, rain or wind may be expected. Also when animals seek sheltered places, instead of spreading over their usual ranges—when pigs carry straws to their styes—when smoke from chimneys does not ascend readily (or straight upward during a calm)—an unfavorable change is probable.

Dew is an indication of fine weather, so is fog. Neither of these formations occur under an overcast sky, or where there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolling away, as it were, by wind, but seldom or never formed while it is blowing.

Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon—distant objects, such as hills, unusally visible or raised by refraction—and what is called a good "hearing day," may be mentioned among signs of wet, if not wind, to be expected.

More than usual twinkling of the stars, indistinctness or apparent multiplication of the moon's horns, haloes, "wind dogs," and the rainbow, are more or less significant of increasing wind, if not of approaching rain with or without wind.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.—This celebrated speaker, according to the Grass Valley *National*, is a sister to Rev. John Dickinson, a minister of the Methodist Church, now stationed at Forest City, Sierra county, California. Here is the close of her speach at Cooper's Institute, New York:

So, month after month, the Union army have failed in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven campaigns. The long line of the batteries of slavery, posted in front of the walls of Fort Rebellion, have poured in a steady rain of shot and shell among us, breaking our lines and throwing them back in disaster. General after General has sent up word that unless the batteries of slavery are silenced Fort Rebellion cannot be taken. No word is sent back. Finally, the Generals have sent up word, the loyal heart of the People has spoken out—"Mr. President, it is no longer a question whether Fort Rebellion can be taken. Unless the batteries of slavery are silenced the Union army stands defeated, the Union cause broken, the North riven in twain." The word has come from the President to advance on those batteries. Are you ready, men of the North? The answer is, "Sir, we are ready to sweep over the piled up mounds, up to the walls of Fort Rebellion, to find the rebel lines broken, the rebel soldiers throwing down their arms and crying for quarters, treason and rebellion, with liberty for the whole human race, justice for all mankind, and permanent peace established." The President asks you—the Government of the United States asks you—the two hundred thousand graves and trenches, crowded with the best and bravest of the country's sons, ask you—the hundreds of thousands of brave fellows who are facing death upon the battle field, ask you. O, loyal people of the North, how will you respond?

THE BISHOP COLENSO DIFFICULTY.—The Bishops of the Church of England have addressed to the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal, a remonstrance against the doctrines enunciated in his recent book on 'The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined." To this Collenso has given a positive refusal, claiming to be more correct, scriptural, and wholesome in his teachings than they, and asking them to "join him in his important and timely investigations." The progress of this controversy is attracting much attention in England.

The London *Weekly review*, which has always been very friendly to the Church of England, admits that the latter has no clear and intelligible code of laws, and that the machinery by which such laws as she has are put in operation is practically so useless, that it requires an expenditure of one or two thousand pounds to remove from the pulpit a man of scandalous immorality, and that as for doctrinal purity, it is known to all the world that the penalty inflicted on men who deny the inspiration of the Scriptures is suspension for one year, after which, without a word of retraction they may resume their duties. The same authority adds also that the difficulty of getting rid of Dr. Colenso, considerable as it may be, is light in comparison with that of providing for the Church an adequate system of discipline. Upon the whole, the frequent defections of late among the higher lights of the Church of England is shaking to the very foundation the union of Church and State in Great Britain. According to Mr. Disraeli, the latter has already in fact ceased to exist, a statement made on the ground that a large number of members of Parliament are not in communion with the Church at all.

SOUTH CAROLINA A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A correspondent, who sends his name, relates the following anecdote of the late Mr. Petigru of Charleston. A person meeting him in the street accosted him and said:

"Will you be so kind as to direct me to the Lunatic Asylum?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Petigru, "there it is," pointing to the east; "and there," turning and pointing to the south; "and there," pointing to the west; "and there again," pointing to the north. "You cannot possibly go amiss."

When asked an explanation of this singular direction, he said: "The whole State is a lunatic asylum, and the people are all lunatics."

Our correspondent gives the last month as the date of this conversation.

—*N. Y. Post.*

SPEAKING OUT.—There floats through the head of many people an uneasy idea that, if they did but say out all they had to say, they would say something tremendous! Now in nine cases out of ten this is a mere fallacy. Writers have nothing to say which they keep concealed. Let any man who thinks he has, but who at the same time is not conscious exactly what it is, try a very simple experiment. Let him put down on a piece of paper, after an hour's steady reflection, all the propositions which he would like to lay before the public if he dared. He will most likely find that he has no such propositions at his command.

☞ Life can be rendered significant, grand and effective; or be made the aim of false, low, puerile, groveling pursuits. The first course leads to happiness and spiritual content; the other to vanity and vexation of spirit.

☞ The following completes the publication of the U. S. Laws of the second session of the 37th Congress:

[PRIVATE—No. 165.]

AN ACT for Relief in the Land Claim in California, known as the Claim of San Francisco Soberanes to a Tract of Land known as "Saujon de Santa Rita."

Whereas, in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California, in the case of Francisco Soberanes *vs.* The United States, for the rancho lying in the State of California, known by the name of Saujon de Santa Rita, a decree filed on the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, was entered, confirming to the said Soberanes the said tract of land known by the name of Saujon de Santa Rita; and whereas, on the presentation of the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, dismissing the appeal to the said Supreme Court of the United Sates in said cause, the said decree was made final by a decree of said district court, rendered on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty; and whereas, the land confirmed as aforesaid lies in the northern district of California, as ascertained by a final survey of the same: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said decrees of the district court of the United States for the northern district of California shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, as valid and effectual as if the same had been rendered by the district court of the United States for the northern district of California.

Approved, July 12, 1862.

[PRIVATE—No. 175.]

AN ACT repealing the law requiring bonds of Paymaster and Assistant Paymaster to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the District in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the bonds of a paymaster or assistant paymaster in the navy to be approved by the judge or attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant paymaster shall reside, be the same is hereby repealed, and such bond shall be deemed and taken to be satisfactory and sufficient whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied on such evidence as he shall consider proper, that such bond ought to be approved and accepted.

Approved, July 14, 1862.

DISS & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Jobbers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Fruit, Leather, &c
S. E. corner Front and Washington sts,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Consignments of all kinds of California and Oregon Produce solicited.

Oregon City Advertisements.

Notice!

THE undersigned having purchased the stock, &c., of the OREGON CITY BAKERY, formerly carried on by Mr. F. Charman, beg to call the attention of his former patrons to the fact that they intend to carry on the business so as to keep on hand every thing in the way of

Family Groceries,

for town and country. The attention of steamboats is particularly called, as every thing in our line will be supplied at reasonable rates.

A fine assortment of LIQUORS always on hand.

The highest cash prices paid for country produce.

Legal Tender Notes taken in and paid out at their market value.

NO CREDIT GIVEN.

W. & J. L. BARLOW.

Oregon City, Jan. 17, 1863. tf

Hardware for Sale,

BY W. & J. L. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVED a good supply of Hardware, consisting in part of the following named articles:

Tanners' Tools, of all kinds,
Cross-cut and Mill Saws,
Files, Chisels, Augers,
Bench Planes,
Fairbanks' Platform Scales,
Hunt's Chopping Axes,
Hand Axes,
Hatchets,
Improved Spoke Augers, &c.,—also,
Grapevine Grain Cradles,
Boston Wheat [illegible]
and many other things too tedious [illegible] all of which will be sold cheap for cash or [illegible] try produce. Oregon City, Jan. 31.

Imported, direct from Victoria,

LIQUORS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, as follows:

London Dock Brandy (old Hudson's Bay),
Martel do. in case,
Mounie & Co. do. do.
Geneva, in case,
Scotch Whisky, in case and barrel.

For sale by W. & J. L. BARLOW.

Oregon City, March 14, 1863.

Lumber, Lumber,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, kept on hand and for sale by

W. & J. L. BARLOW.

SCHOOL BOOKS

And Stationery,

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT LIVING PRICES,

BY J. FLEMING,

—At his old stand, Main street, OREGON CITY.—

HIS stock comprises, in part, the following:

Sanders' Primer, Speller, and Readers,
Parker and Watson's Speller and Readers,
Clark's Elementary Algebra,
Davies' Arithmetics,
Thomson's Arithmetics,
Parker's Philosophy,
Willard's abridged History of the United States,
Wilson's Outlines of History,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies,
Quackenbos' First Lessons in English composition,
McElligott's Analytical Manual,
Webster's Dictionaries, Elementary Speller and Primer,
Cutler's Anatomy, Physiology & Hygiene,
Cap, Letter & Note Paper,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Maynard & Noyes, David's and Arnold's black, blue, and red Inks,
Note, Letter, and Legal Envelopes,
Gillott's celebrated Steel Pens,
Glazed blotting pads and blotting paper,
Spencer's Writing Books,
Fulton & Eastman's Practical Book-Keeping, with Book-Keeping Blanks
Also, a variety of miscellaneous books.

Oregon City, Feb. 14th, 1863.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, "The Biblical Reason Why," General Science, Natural History, The Corner Cupboard, The Secret Out, The Sociable, The Perfect Gentleman, Ladies' Crochet, &c., &c.

Feb. 28. J. FLEMING.

GEN. HALLECK'S International Law and the Laws of War; also, the Revised U. S. Army Regulations, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

THE Golden Wreath, a choice collection of Favorite Melodies, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

THE Christian Hymn Book, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

CABAS—A fine article for Ladies, for sale by

J. FLEMING.

U. S. Income Tax.

THE LAW contemplates that every one shall pay on all net profits (less $600) derived from any source whatever. A person is allowed to deduct all legally assessed National, State, and County Taxes, hired help, Rents, Drayage, &c., necessary to carry on his business; but no farmer, merchant, mechanic, or any person, has a right to deduct his own labor as so much expense from his income.

The Income Tax is to be paid on the income of the year commencing January 1st, 1862, so that on the evening of December 31st, 1862, everybody should make up a record of his income gains or profits for that year. And as many sources of income, such as Dividends and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Insurance Stock, Savings Banks, interest, &c., (they having already paid the income tax,) are not again taxed, it therefore becomes necessary to have a clear record of the sources of income, that there may be no dispute with the Assessor.

All corporations must deduct the three per cent. before declaring their dividends.

For Example:

A man in business must make up the net profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax on the amount less $600.

A man may, outside of his business, [illegible] and even more than his profits in [illegible] nevertheless he must pay tax on all the [illegible] profits except the $600. And so with a salary; all over $600 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.

The Income Tax for the year 1862 is assessable on the first day of May, 1863, and is due and payable on or before the 30th June, 1863. And any sums due and unpaid for thirty days after the 30th June, as aforesaid, and for ten days after demand by the Collector, five per centum will be added to the amount unpaid.

Each individual of any firm or partnership must make up his income separately.

THOS. FRAZAR,
U. S. Assessor for Oregon.

U. S. Assessor's Office, Portland, April 6, 1863

REDINGTON & CO'S SUPERIOR

Yeast Powders.

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT sweet and nutritious

BREAD.

Equally adapted to

LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,
BUCKWHEAT and other cakes,
GINGERBREAD, and cakes of all kinds.

Warranted fully equal to any in the market!

Ask for

REDINGTON & Co's YEAST POWDERS, and take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD!

Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
REDINGTON & CO.,
409 and 411 Clay street, San Francisco.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

It is compounded entirely from GUMS, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver complaint, billious attacks, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, summer complaints, dysentery, dropsy, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, cholic, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, flatulency, jaundice, female weakness and may be used successfully as an ordinary family medicine. It will cure sick headache (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

☞ Price, $1 per bottle.

Also, SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts,

CATHARTIC PILLS.

Putting them up air tight, and will keep in any [illegible] active [illegible] years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The profession well know that different cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest vegetable extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe in all cases where a cathartic is needed such as derangements of the stomach, sleepness, pains in the back and loins, costiveness, pains and soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of fever, loss of appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body, restlessness, headache, or weight in the head, all inflammatory diseases, worms in children or adults, rheumatism, a great purifier of the blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir too numerous to mention in this advertisement.—Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE, THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere, and by

REDINGTON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific coast,
416 & 418 Front st., San Francisco.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea

Is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases, If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected, and you will at once restore the proper action and relieve the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected parts, and gargle the mouth or throat three or four times a day.

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels, take a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have a pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or Kidneys, bathe the parts affected morning and night; at the same time take a dose of the Panacea internally.

If a Mother has a Caked breast, apply the Pain Panacea as hot as can be borne.

If you feel chilly or cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacea.

If you have a wound, cut, or galls on your horse, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out all the inflamation, and heal the sore in a short time. Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON, & CO., Agents,
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

FISHE'S

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

FOR

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT cures Baldness, and removes all dandruff and scurf from the head.

It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

P. S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scurf from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, render this article invaluable as a lotion in all cutaneous affections, such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by POISON OAK.

This article is put up in PINT [illegible] bottles, with the signature of N. [illegible] Chemist and manufacturer, on the label and wrapper. Beware of all put in different style, which is COUNTERFEIT.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

ANY ONE who professes to understand all trades or sciences, assumes to impose an absurdity upon the public. On the same principle, any one medicine which professes to cure all diseases is unworthy the slightest confidence, and should at once be denounced as a quack nostrum. The

Græfenberg Family Medicines

do not assume to cure all diseases with one remedy. They have eleven different medicines, each adapted to its peculiar disease, and time has proved beyond a question the efficacy and certainty of these preparations. Their list comprises the following medicines:

Græfenberg Vegetable Pills;
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon;
Græfenberg Sarsaparilla;
Græfenberg Pile Remedy;
Græfenberg Dysentery Syrup;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Græfenberg Children's Panacea;
Græfenberg Consumptive's Balm;
Græfenberg Eye Lotion;
Græfenberg Fever and Ague Remedy;
Græfenberg Health Bitters;
Græfenberg Manual of Health.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the State.

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INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, for sale by J. FLEMING.

DR. WM. HALL'S

Balsam for the Lungs.

Consumption, Asthma, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, in all cases, gives the best of satisfaction.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs has wrought more cures since its introduction than any other cough medicine.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is endorsed by your leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs brings its certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures in all parts of the country.

The more striking proof of the intrinsic worth and excellence of Dr. Wm. Hall'S Balsam for the Lungs, is shown in the rapidity with which it becomes a general favorite with the people. There is nothing of a similar nature but what is soon cast into the shade when the Balsam has been thoroughly tested. The agents for its sale, the country over, in ordering new supplies, are very enthusiastic in its favor, saying: "It is just the thing; it acts like a charm; its effects are truly magical."

The purchaser should be very particular to ask for, and take none but Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which is warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned.

For sale by all Druggists, and by

REDINGTON & CO.,
Sole Agents,
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SCOVILL'S

SARSAPARILLA

AND

STILLINGIA!

OR

Blood & Liver Syrup.

IT is hereby recommended by Physicians to cure the following diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the blood:

Cancer, Ulcerations and Enlargement of the Joints, Cancerous Tumors, Erysipelas, King's Evil, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swellings, Obstinate Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Blotches, Pustules, Dyspepsia, etc. Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections are cured; Chronic or obstructions in females; Leuchorrhea or Whites, are relieved by the use of this Medicine.

The medical properties of Sarsaparilla in conjunction with Stillingia are well known by all medical men to be the best compound yet discovered to cleanse and purify the blood, and eradicate all humors from the system.

We have given the recipe to most physicians in the country, that they may know what they are using, and will continue to send it by mail to those desirous of knowing the ingredients entering into its composition, that that they may prescribe it in their practice.

This preparation stands at the head of the list of remedies for curing all diseases arising from impurities of the blood or diseased matter lurking in the system.

Thousands who have used the Stillingia and Sarsaparilla will testify to its remarkable effect in moving all impurities from their blood, giving tone and vigor to the whole human frame, and restoring a healthy action to all the functions of the body.

The testimonials received in its favor from many members of the Medical Faculty would, were we to publish them, fill a large volume.

It is prepared under the supervision of one of the ablest and best practical chemists in the country, (Mr. W. S. Merrill, Cincinnati,) so as to insure a uniformity of composition and purity in all the ingredients.

As a spring remedy, to purify and cleanse the blood, leaving it free from all humors and impurities, we assert with confidence there is no better remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, and by

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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.
To whom all orders should be addressed.

WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH, and how few are free from the numerous ailments arising from an impure state of the blood? Be warned in [illegible] time, and purify your blood, and restore your health, by taking Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup—the best blood purifier known, as the numerous certificates of remarkable cures, in the hands of the proprietors, unquestionably prove. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. 625

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.
A SPECIFIC REMEDY.
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Pure Extracts for Flavoring.

NAMELY:

VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, PEACH, BITTER ALMOND, ETC.

THESE extracts possess, in the most concentrated form, the delicious taste and much admired flavor of the different articles above enumerated, and for all culinary purposes will be found the most economical and convenient manner of communicating the flavor. Be particular to ask for the kinds prepared by us, as there are many kinds prepared by us, as there are many kinds in market possessing but little, if any, of the real flavor. Prepared and sold by

REDINGTON & CO,
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NO OPIUM OR CALOMEL.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs has no equal as a lung medicine, and is especially adapted to the constitutions of females and those suffering from consumption or any lung complaint. Give it a trial.

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LAIRD'S

Bloom of Youth,

OR

LIQUID PEARL,

FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.

Most invaluable Toilet article ever invented.

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Feb. 28. J. FLEMING