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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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J. R. WATSON,

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and additional appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the object hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators two hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursement of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail-boys, at one thousand each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the binding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in binding room, one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; seventy-seven messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk or secretary to the president of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the committee on claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, seven hundred and twenty dollars; laborer in charge of private passages, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and seventy-six dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 89.]

An act relating to the postal laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post-office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington, and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by confederate forces or rebel guerrillas," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same are hereby, extended to cases of loy-

al postmasters where by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post-office is destroyed and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture or postage stamps, and stamped envelopes; and also to cases where such losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the items of rent, fuel, light, and clerks enumerated in the fifth section of the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow, at his discretion, out of the revenues of the office at New York, and of offices of the first, second, third and fourth classes, a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, as well of the foregoing items, as of furniture, stationery, printing, and other items of expenditure required at offices of those classes, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts; and that he be authorized to pay, out of the proceeds of the money-order business, the cost of stationery and such other incidental expenses as are necessary for the transaction of that business.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to allow for the publication, in newspapers, of the list of non-delivered letters at any post-office, compensation at a rate not to exceed two cents for each letter so advertised.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to restore, from the date of its passage, to the special agent of the Post-Office Department in the Pacific states and territories, his regular salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, under the act March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with an allowance, in addition thereto, of a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem, to provide for his actual travelling expenses while actively employed in the service. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to appoint an additional special agent for the Pacific states and territories, and two additional special agents to superintend postal matters connected with the railway mail service of the United States, who shall receive the same salary and per diem allowance for traveling and incidental expenses, to be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter special agents of the Post-Office Department, other than those appointed for the Pacific states and territories, or those appointed under the authority of the preceding section of this act to superintend postal matters connected with the railway service of the United States, shall be allowed for their necessary travelling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, for defraying the necessary expense of preparing and publishing a set of post-route maps arranged by states and groups of states, and showing the permanent mail routes, distances, and post-offices thereon in the United States, with other statistical information.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of assorting and distributing letters and other mail matter in railway post-offices, the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, appoint clerks, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation: *Provided*, That the salary of each clerk so appointed and employed, shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and that the salary of the other clerks shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same are hereby modified so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefore, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port or

ports, shall be permitted to receive on board, or convey any letters or packets originating in the United States, which have not been regularly posted at and received from, the post-office at the port of departure; and it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances of vessels, to require as a condition of clearance, from the master or commander of such steamship or vessel, an oath or affirmation that he has not received on board his ship or vessel, and has not under his care or within his control, and will not receive and convey any letters or letter packets addressed to a foreign country, except as hereinafter excepted, which have not been delivered to him from the post-office at the port of departure: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any letters or letter packets which relate to the cargo vessel, or to any letters or packets which are enclosed in a United States stamped envelope of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if such letters or packets had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to establish a postal money-order system," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in any other act, shall be so construed as to prevent deputy postmasters at money-order or other offices from depositing in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as public depositories, to their own credit as deputy postmaster, money-orders, or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, nor to prevent their negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through these banks, as they may be instructed and required by the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the balance which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system during the present fiscal year, under the thirtieth section of the act approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, may be used, as far as may be necessary, to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the aforesaid system during the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving-boxes established by authority of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; or shall wilfully aid and assist in injuring, tearing down, destroying any such box or boxes, every such offender being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than three years, or both according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any clerk or other person employed in any of the departments of the post-office establishment shall wilfully remove from any letter posted at or received in any post-office or branch post-office, established by authority of the Postmaster-General of the United States, any postage-stamp or stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the yearly advertisement for proposals to carry the mails of the United States shall be published hereafter for a period of six weeks in one or more, but not to exceed five, newspapers, printed in the state or territory where the mail service is to be performed, one of which shall be printed at the seat of government of such state or territory.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," for the delivery of letters and other mail matter from post-offices where the system of free delivery of letters and other mail matter by carriers has not been established:

Provided, nevertheless, and it is further enacted, That the system of free delivery shall be established in every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Postmaster-General in his judgment shall direct: *And provided, further*, That the prepayment postage on drop-letters in all places where free delivery is not established shall be one cent only.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That

no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be admitted into the mails of the United States; any post-office or branch post-office of the United States, for mailing or for delivery, an obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication, knowing the same to be of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being duly convicted thereof, shall for every such offence be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes," approved June thirtieth, 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 act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended as hereinafter set forth, namely:—

That section four be amended by striking out the word "five," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

That section eight be amended by striking out, after the words "within each of which the," the words "Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there shall be a vacancy, or the public interest shall require, shall appoint, with the approval of the said commissioner, one assistant assessor, who shall be a resident of the district of said assessor," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "assessor, whenever there shall be a vacancy, shall appoint with the approval of said commissioner, one or more assistant assessors, who shall be a resident of such assessment district."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the proviso to section one hundred and sixty-nine of the act to which this act is an amendment shall not be held to apply to Inlier matches, friction matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, nor to cigar-lights and wax tapers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the gross amount of all duties, taxes, and revenues received or collected by virtue of the several acts to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay the interest on the public debt, and of any other acts that may now or hereafter be in force connected with the internal revenues, shall be paid by the officers, collectors, or agents receiving or collecting the same, daily into the treasury of the United States, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, compensation, fees, costs, charges, expenses or claims of any description, whatever, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And all moneys now directed by law to be paid to the commissioner of internal revenue, including those derived from the sale of stamps, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States by the party making such payment and a certificate of such payment stating the name of the depositor and the specific account on which the deposit was made, signed by the treasurer, assistant treasurer, designated depository, or proper officer of a deposit bank, and transmitted to and received by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall be deemed a compliance with the law requiring payment to be made, to the commissioner, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in districts where, from the distance of the officer, collector, or agent receiving or collecting such duties, taxes, and revenues from a proper government depository, the Secretary of the Treasury may deem it proper, he may extend the time for making such payment, not exceeding, however, in any case, the period of one month.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

An act making appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four

thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

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

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and department of instruction, fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

Forage for artillery and cavalry horses, seventeen thousand dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, two hundred dollars.

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

For warming apparatus for academies and other buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For building public wharf, five thousand dollars.

For quarters for subaltern officers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fire apparatus, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That section four of chapter forty-five of the public acts of the first session of the thirty-eighth congress, relating to cadets "found deficient," is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1865.

DIARY OF A "MEDICAL MAN."—A pocket diary was found in the street in Mobile, which, from the following extracts appears to have been lost by a "medical practitioner" of large experience: "Case 174. Mary A. Perkins, business washerwoman; sickness in her bed. Fisick, sum pits, a soperaki, aged 52. Pade me one \$—1 quartor bogus. Miud get good quarter add take her more fisick." "Case 175. Mikil Tabba, Bismia, Nirihsman. Lives with De kan Fely, what keeps a drea. Sicknia, dig in the ribs and 2 had ice. Fisick, to drink my mixtur oent a day of sasperrilly, and gollup, and fish lie to make it taste fisiky, put in sum asidity, rub his fais with cartrees liniment. Aged 28 yeres of aig. Distict the mixer and woodent ps we kees it taisted nasty, but the mixtral work his innerda I reckon. Case 176. Old Missis Boggs. Aint gat no bismis but plenty of monny. Sicknia sal a hambag. Gav her sum of selybratid digenbolkin which she sed, drunk like kold tea, which it was. Must put smthin in to make her feel sisk and badd. The old woman has got the tox."

FEMINE INDISCRETIONS.—The bachelor editor of *Dramatic Chronicle*, gets off the following bit of satire:—"Women are celebrated for their tact. We think they have received too much credit in this respect. They are continually making remarks of the most awkward character. Mrs. Smith, for instance, is asked by Mrs. Brown if she doesn't observe the remarkable resemblance of the last little Brown to the paternal Brown. Whereupon Mrs. Smith doesn't see it, but obstinately maintains that the baby resembles neither father nor mother, but is the exact image of Mr. Tompkins, an intimate friend of the family. Again, we heard a lady the other evening conversing with a very prolific author, who has written half a dozen books (of no very wide circulation,) ask him why so one in California had ever written a readable volume. It is a common thing to hear women speak very bitterly of widows who marry again, in the presence and hearing of those who have buried two or three husbands. Now most men would have tact enough to avoid such flagrant blunders. Yet possibly these and similar *ma apropos* observations are, after all, to be explained not so much on the hypothesis of the absence of feminine tact as on that of the presence of feminine malice. Women have such a superlative way of saying the wickedest things with an innocent air! Verily, they are fearfully and wonderfully mad!"

Mr. Lincoln has told his "little story" in Richmond. While seated in the parlor of the fugitive Confederate President, some one related to him the circumstances of Jeff Davis' flight. He said it reminded him of the negro, who, when his preacher told the congregation there were only two roads, one leading to hell and the other to damnation, exclaimed, "Den dis nigger take to de woods."

A YOUNG MAN OF TALENT.—An impatient scoundrel who thrusts himself forward, a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speechmaker.

A Spanish proverb says: "A little in the morning is enough; enough at dinner is but little; but a little at night is too much." Remember this and save indignation and sleepless nights.

The air rushes into vacant space, troubles rush into a vacant soul. And as the smallest quantity of air will expand so as to fill a vacant space, the smallest trouble will fill a vacant soul.

THE CASCADES ROAD.

There will be a meeting of the people of King county at Seattle, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, in Yeiser's Hall, for the purpose of devising ways and means to build a wagon-road over the Cascade Mountains. We hope the meeting will be largely attended, and especially by our monied and business men. The subject is one of vast importance, and should receive the attention and candid consideration of every-body. The Puget Sound portion of this Territory is now practically shut out from settlement by the overland immigration, and the only way to remedy the evil is by a Wagon-road. If the people of the whole Sound country were united upon the route or pass, a road might be built without doubt, but at present every town must have the road at its own door, or they seem unwilling to do anything. This is not right. Roads cannot be built over all the passes at once, and it is but the part of prudence and wisdom, with a view to self interest even, to yield something rather than fall entirely. If the Snoqualmie Pass is superior to all others—as we have no doubt it is—and we can build a road that way, let us do it; if not, let us join with our neighbors and build a road by some other pass. At all events let us have a road somewhere. The people of Snohomish county, we learn, have subscribed, in money and work, nearly a thousand dollars towards opening the road by Snoqualmie pass, and it is confidently asserted that King county can raise double that amount. If, as it has been asserted by competent judges, there are but twenty-five miles of road to make over good ground and an easy grade, to connect the Snoqualmie prairie on this side with the Yakima valley on the other side of the mountains, is no very arduous undertaking to build the road; King and Snohomish counties can do it of themselves, and the work should be commenced at once. This twenty-five miles of road once completed, Puget Sound may be reached either at Seattle by way of the Squak road or by way of the Snohomish river. Let all the people come together and take some immediate and decided action upon the Cascades Road.

We indorse these stern words of General Butler, and commend them to the Copperhead admirers of the traitor Lee:

What shall be done with the men educated in the Military Academy at the public expense; sworn to protect our flag; 65 training in valor, honor, and promotion under the children of the nation, who without justification, excuse, or palliation ever, betrayed their country, forfeited their honor, struck down their flag, used the very knowledge obtained at the nation's school to break down the Government which nurtured them, and the nation which honored them, and have now caused an unholy strife which has cost millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives, because they have been vain, conquered and subdued by the valor of our soldiers, whose comrades they have starved in toasting-room prisons? [Cheers and cries of "hang every one of them! hang them—give them the rope!"] In the future the danger to our liberties can come only from the ambition of those in the army who may conspire again against the life of the nation. Shall we not by example teach every officer who deserts his flag that he shall suffer the same penalty for desertion which the Government and the law has enforced upon so many of our soldiers for the same crime?

The following touching and tasteful motto was one of those displayed at Albany when President Lincoln's remains passed through that city: "Four years ago, oh! Illinois, we took from thee and from among thy people an untired man; we return him to thee in mighty conqueror! Not thine any more, but the nation's. Not ours, but the world's. Give him resting place, oh! ye prairies! Make room for the ashes of the noblest man of all time!"

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT, Hon. Sheffield arrived at Seattle last Monday. His business is connected with the Internal Revenue.

Hon. A. A. Denny, Delegate elect to Congress, with his family, has returned to his old home in Seattle, where for the future he will permanently reside.

ARRIVED.—Bark Geo.—Washington, S. N. Greenleaf, Comander, 17 days from San Francisco. Winds light and variable.

Ship Iconium, Rand, Master, from San Francisco—25 days.

The ship Mary Glover is loading with lumber at Freeport for China. Captain Robert Airy, her commander, is a jolly fellow, and a brick.

JUDGE LANDER'S SPEECH.—A communication in reference to this subject came too late for this issue.

THANKS to Capt. Finch of the steamer Anderson, for Victoria papers.

Miscellaneous Items.

A TRUTH.—There is a volume of political philosophy in the following remark from the New York Tribune: "Assassination has rarely been followed by revolution, because it naturally turns the minds of men to the necessity of law and value of order."

The Montreal Witness says that emigration to the United States and other causes have combined to greatly depreciate the value of property in Canada, and in many localities farms are now unsaleable at any price. Real estate throughout Canada is heavily mortgaged.

THE RIVER COLORADO.—This large stream has recently been navigated to a point within three hundred and fifty miles of Salt Lake City. The Vedette says that goods may be carried by that route at cheaper rates than they can be hauled overland.

TRUCE.—Sir Charles Lyell once said that our civil war was a conflict between a higher and a lower order of civilization. The eminent philosopher may now congratulate the world on the fact that the higher civilization has triumphed.

The three graces of treason, none will deny are Davis, Buchanan and Breckenridge, the central figure equal in infamy with that on either side. Surely Buchanan should not be forgotten. If he is too old to hang send him down to eternal infamy on parchment, so that for all generations his name and misdeeds may be execrated as they deserve.

The silly snobs, who, while acting as delegates of the Christian Commission, called on and "paid their respects" to the rebel General Lee, at Richmond, have very properly been dismissed from the service of the Commission.

It has been frequently said by foreign critics that as a nation we are ruled by a mob, and that our army is but the drags drained from Northern cities. Our present proud position proves the falsehood of both assertions. So formidable and well organized a rebellion could never have been conquered by a mere "rabble rout," and no mob-governed country could have endured with equanimity the sudden and overwhelming triumph that has attended our arms.

NO MORE DISLOYAL MARRIAGES.—Among the orders recently issued by General Halleck, at Richmond, is the following: "No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and so clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State law to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance."

The "free city" of Bremen, Germany, has earned its appellation. Upon the receipt of the news of our victories the Legislative body, which consists of a Senate and General Assembly, at the instance of the Burgmaster, who is President of the Senate, rose and gave three hearty and enthusiastic cheers. Bremen is noted for its love of freedom and universal emancipation, and has practically shown her confidence in the free institutions of the United States by investing largely in its securities.

A fiery Protestant preacher by the name of Don Ambrogio is making no little sensation in Italy. He suffers imprisonment here and there at the hands of the Catholic authorities, but no sooner is he at liberty than he begins his work and draws after him great crowds of the people. He exhorts to the free study of the Bible, and the scriptures, following in his track, make large sales.

"Surgeon," said a Western soldier, with a bullet in his leg and another in his arm, "the rebels came very near killing me." "And, Surgeon," said another, whose nose was shot off, "they came very near missing me."

The Philadelphia Union League has just completed a large and elegant club house. Everything about it is on the grandest possible scale.

The New Yorkers propose to erect a bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln on the south-west corner of Union Square, opposite the equestrian statue of Washington.

The gentleman who lately quitted his house without settling with his landlord is to be gazzeted shortly as a "left-tenant."

Albany is raising money for a \$50,000 bronze statue of President Lincoln.

The population of Salt Lake City is seven thousand. The population of Utah is said to be fully sixty thousand.

A number of citizens of Fredericksburg were disputing about the merits of different rebel Generals. Finally a countryman summed up his own views thus: "Jackson was the flankingest General we ever had, but Johnston was the most fallbackingest!" The remark was accepted as the sense of the company, which at once dispersed.

Major-General Stoneman, commanding the District of East Tennessee, has issued an order to release all rebel prisoners confined in jail in Knoxville, and give them their option of taking the oath of allegiance or going into some rebel State, in accordance with the recent decision of Attorney-General Speed.

Near Pittsburg the other day, a man caught on a rail-road bridge, in his flight hung himself down between the sleepers to avoid an advancing train, by clasping both arms over the rail. The poor fellow dropped armless into the water below.

[From the Oregon State Journal.] THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC—WHERE SHALL IT BE?

Ed. JOURNAL.—As there has been, and still is considerable talk and speculation about "Where to build a great City," with your permission I will talk a little on the subject too:

As an inevitable consequence of the common selfishness of mankind every probable, every possible, and many impossible places, towns, villages and small harbors, have their friends, advocates, and admirers, but as I am a sort of cosmopolite, only sojourning for the time, and not expecting to make my home on the Pacific slope, I have no particular point to advocate from other motives than the "greatest good to the greatest number," so I shall attempt to give your readers an impartial view of the matter, and having seen and pretty thoroughly examined every available and many "very invaluable" points north of California, from the mouth of the Rogue river to Puget Sound, I think I understand something of the advantages and facilities of all claimants on public favor.

at the mouth of the Columbia river, claims, and with a great deal of argument and justness, that it has greater claims, better facilities, and more and brighter prospects ahead than any point on the Pacific Coast. Astoria has some advantages, i. e. of a good harbor, and near proximity to the ocean so that vessels desiring to go to sea can take advantage of a favorable wind, and any vessel that can cross the bar can always reach Astoria with perfect ease and safety—with the aid of a good tug-boat—while the larger ones never can go above Woody Island, (ten miles above Astoria,) and even the regular packets, the barques, steamships, etc., are often prevented both by ice and low water from ascending the Columbia, and entering the Willamette river. Yet Astoria as a city would be under the necessity (as she even now is) of importing her provisions either from the interior, or California, having but a limited agricultural country and that heavily timbered to back it.

PORTLAND. The present metropolis has not one natural advantage to urge why it should be the great Emporium of the North Pacific Coast. That Portland is the natural receptacle for the Willamette Valley none will deny, but that an entire half-continent should be forced to pay tribute to an inland town, fifteen miles up a small stream which is for four months in the year not navigable for ocean vessels, besides being more than one hundred miles from the ocean, and numerous shoals, bars, mud-flats, etc., to contend with in the Columbia river before reaching the mouth of the Willamette. How, I ask in the name of common sense, can any rational sagacious business man center his hopes, backed by his judgment, on the permanent stability of such a place? But, says the friend of the place, Portland must and will have the railroad notwithstanding the present proposed terminus at St. Helens. I grant that Portland is doubtless the point where the railroad will strike and not St. Helens. What then, does that make the Willamette or lower Columbia more navigable than before? Certainly not! "Well then," says the friend of Portland, "are you going to continue the railroad to Astoria?" I answer emphatically No! Then where are you going to? you cannot with any degree of consistency claim Yaquina, Umpqua, or any other side port. Not at all!—But there is one point pretty generally conceded and that is, that the great importance being to attach to the North Pacific Coast. The vast mineral resources of Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territories, must ere long attract capital and enterprise sufficient to overcome all obstacles and build a city anywhere, says the Portland man. That is true. But be it remembered that when men near, who are and have been sufficiently successful to acquire and retain control of having capital to take hold of a great enterprise they never for one moment take into consideration the claims or squirmings of a "way port" or small tract or portion of a whole country. But their first and last question is "where is the point, easiest of access both by sea and land that will accommodate the greatest portion of the country?" When such men begin to look for a "stopping place" a small town of six hundred or a thousand population would be no inducement, even was the entire business and all given to them. Besides, who ever heard of a rail-road—the great artery through which flows the commercial life-blood of a continent—terminating in the middle of a great and prosperous country? None! but an insane man or a bigot could for one moment cherish such an idea. No, I have no doubt but that the railroad from California to the Columbia river will go to Portland and not to Astoria. But the question is will Portland be the terminus? I answer no!

Where is Washington Territory? Where is Puget Sound? Next to the Willamette valley the Puget Sound country is the best agricultural district on this coast—North of California, and for stock raising it has no superior in comparison to its area of country which is pretty large, and for manufacturing purposes its equal is not on the globe. And then there is the Sound, the great Mediterranean sea of the Western Hemisphere; the finest body of water on the globe for navigable purposes. No bar at its entrance, no shoals and sands in its channel from its head to its mouth, no snags, drifts, rapids, or other impediments in it, but it maintains a depth of from forty to two hundred fathom its entire length. It can be navigated by the largest vessels in the world with as much safety as navigation can be conducted on water. The entrance to the Sound is through the Straits of Fuca and has a depth of about seventy fathom (four hundred and twenty feet) of water. The Sound extends in a zig zag, circuitous route one hundred and ninety miles inland, with a coast—considering the numerous bays, inlets, coves, etc., putting out into the land—of more than eight hundred miles of the best lumbering forests known on the globe, which are accessible for shipping. There is now an extensive lumbering trade being conducted on the Sound, which must increase as the country develops.

Now I ask in all candor, can any unbiased unselfish mind for a single instant entertain the idea that the vast, immense trade which is ere long destined to flow into this country can be forced over the Columbia bar, at best a dangerous entrance, and then be forced and dragged a hundred and twenty-five miles through sand-shoals and mud-flats for re-shipment at Portland, at the Puget, at Upper Cascades and at the Dalles, four different re-shipments, when a run of only two hundred miles of ocean service will run them into the safest, deepest, most easily navigated channel on the American Continent, all this, too, to do homage to a few energetic people who have settled on the Willamette, to the exclusion of at least one third of the agricultural, or one fourth of the stock raising, and seven-eighths of the lumbering country of the Northern Pacific Coast?

The natural facilities for a railroad from Puget Sound through the mountains to Walla Walla are ten to one compared with any portion of the Umpqua or Willamette country. The distance from Olympia to Walla Walla being only about thirty miles farther than that from the Dalles to Walla Walla, leaving out entirely the four re-shipments, the one hundred and twenty-five miles through sand and mud, and then the one hundred and fifty miles up the rapid rough disagreeable Columbia. The natural artery for the trade of Idaho and the entire northern mineral region is from Walla Walla direct to the Sound. And be it remembered that there has never been but two rail-road charters granted for the Pacific Coast one of them to California and the other to Puget Sound. Now sir: after taking a philosophical, unbiased view of the whole matter, the great Commercial emporium must and will be built on Puget Sound, and the Northern and Southern Pacific rail-roads be connected by the California and Columbia river rail-roads, making San Francisco and Puget Sound the two shipping terminations; such at least are the conclusions arrived at by

MOUNT HOOD.

ELEVENTH HOUR MEN.

Since the Union party of the nation have succeeded in conquering the rebels and saving the Government from destruction, there are many who have either voted with the Copperheads or not voted at all, who are ready to claim a share in the honor of the great achievement. While we are not in favor of closing the door against such men, we would most certainly recommend that they be thoroughly tested and their sincerity proved beyond a peradventure, before they are admitted into the political sanctuary with men who have kept their colors flying, through sunshine and storm, since the beginning of this gigantic rebellion that has swept through our land like a besom of destruction for four long, weary years. He who has not been for us has been against us, may be truly said of those men who have stood passively by, looking on while the nation has been struggling in a conflict of life or death with an enemy more powerful than any that ever before invaded the sacred precincts of liberty.

The day has past when men by mere professions of loyalty can win their way to positions of honor and trust. Show us your "faith by your works." If you are really tired of the company of traitors, come out boldly from among them, and let it be known to the world that you are not a "summer soldier," or a "sunshine patriot," but that you are earnestly and honestly a friend to your country and an enemy to traitors. No half-way ground is tenable for Union men. Come clear out, and warn others to "flee from the wrath to come." Men who have the moral courage to renounce their association with traitors, even at this late hour, if they prove their sincerity by their acts, will be received into full fellowship with the people chosen of God to redeem this Nation. Remember "there is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth," etc. But don't halt "between two opinions." Come entirely out from among the serpents; and don't

"Wine in and wine out. Leaving the people still in doubt Whether the snake that makes the track Is coming out or going back."

[From the Washington Standard.] A Reception Extraordinary.

On Thursday last the telegraph announced that Gov. Seymour, of British Columbia, had passed Seattle in his steam yacht "Leviathan" en route for this place. No sooner was the news "published" than a few of our prominent officials (the Governor being absent,) consulted together and agreed upon extending the Governor a grand reception—salute, dinner, etc., etc., where champagne should flow ad libitum. But alas! "The best laid schemes of mice and men, Oft gang agley," and this proved no exception to that rule. But we digress. Haste and let us the

Chapter I.

The old gun was swabbed anew, and put on its holiday attire, while ample stores of "villainous saltpetre" were provided, by the aid of which it was to belch forth its notes of welcome; champagne and "Hudson Bay" immediately rose to figures which a commercial reporter would quote as "lively;" the fatted calf was immolated without show of mercy; the "chief cook and bottle washer," for the occasion, was up betimes, and entered heart and hand into the preparations for the proposed banquet; the committee donned their good looks and fine clothes, and all so far went

as happy as a marriage bell. But here fickle fortune seemed to baffle the brave committee. About three o'clock the anxiously-expected steamer quietly plowed her way to the wharf. The auspicious moment had come! Silence reigned! "England expects every man to do his duty." But hark! what sound is that which greets our ear? The Governor not come! Alas! too true—'twas even so! He had gone ashore at Nisqually. Maledictions upon the aristocratic appendage of a petticoat government! It was for this our nation feted the prince and hung on to the hem of royalty—for this our Governor toasts the British Queen and sings bacchanalian songs in revelry! The gunner stood with lighted match, the champagne sparkled to his free;

"The goose hung high," the cod-fish balls and real sent forth their savory odor, and everything was in readiness, still the banquet could not go on any more than Hamlet could be played without the ghost. Alas!—alas!

"Slowly and sadly they turned away," to conceal the disappointment, which "Like the worm in the bud, Freyed on their damask cheek."

Chapter II.

It was upon an afternoon of a pleasant summer day in the month of July, when nature seemed to revel in the regal glories of her most gorgeous attire, that a single horseman might have been seen—(Pshaw! we'll never finish our tale at that rate; so here goes anew.) About three o'clock thirty minutes past meridian, yesterday, the Governor and escort did arrive, by land, and took up their quarters at the Pacific House, ordered supper and sent for their "Plantation Bitters," in blissful ignorance of the honors in store for them. The committee were on the qui vive. Which is the Governor? Who knows the Governor? How shall we introduce ourselves?—are supposed to have been the questions considered by the reception committee, when it was contemplated to make the "grand assault."

Meanwhile the Governor ate in peace the provender of his own providing.

"The illimitable wheel of time rolled on." The majestic orb of day was sinking behind the darkened west (gently Pegasus!) when the Governor finished his repast, and "Wrapping his dignity like a cloak about him," strode aboard his saucy-looking craft, east of the line, dipped thrice the American flag at the main, whistled

and—LEFT.

The people stood amazed. He had "gone from their gaze," at the moment when all difficulties appeared to

"Vanish like the baseless fabric of a dream." As they gazed upon the small speck upon the dim horizon, doubtless visions of savory viands appeared in plain perspective. Slowly they returned to their respective homes. Sorrowfully were extinguished the kitchen fires. Sadly the gunner packed up his cartridge-box and swab. Mournfully our reporter reflected of what

"might have been," and indulged in vain speculations as to when another such chance might offer.

Chapter III.

Morpheus drew the sable curtains of night around. The stars looked down in sympathy. The watch-dog howled his doleful accents of discontent, as the mighty "Leviathan" plowed the surging deep. [Copyright secured.]

CONTINENTAL MONEY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Charleston correspondent writes:

Amid the rubbish, our company found hundreds of whole sheets of the original Continental money that had been preserved here for a hundred years, to be culmed by a second revolution, at the very time when Confederate scrip was to be consigned to a similar obsequy. We were thus enabled to carry away, as relics, the obsolete currency of two epochs—hundred years apart.

Much sympathy is being excited by the impecuniosity of that poor young man, the Prince of Wales, whose gross income does not exceed \$500,000. The English people will be called upon to help the distressed young family man out of his troubles, by increasing his pay.

STEAMER FOR WHITE RIVER—Messrs. Hill and Babson are converting the flat-bottom schooner "Black Diamond" into a steamer to ply on White and Duwamish rivers.

PICTURES—We have received from E. M. Sammis, of the Seattle Photographic Gallery, two fine pictures—one of them being a view of the S. S. Pavilion erected for the Fourth of July celebration.

FOR THE MOUNTAINS—A party of half a dozen persons, with pack-animals and equipments started from this place across the mountains for the Columbia River mines, on Tuesday morning last.

FLORA has declined in the San Francisco market from \$15 to \$7 per barrel in a few weeks past. In view of the incoming grain crops it will go still lower.

THE Victoria papers seize and publish with amusing avidity every item of intelligence calculated to disparage the mines on the American side of the line in the upper Columbia river country.

CHERRIES—Our friend and fellow craftsman L. P. Beach of Olympia, has sent us a box of fine cherries from his orchard in the suburbs of that place.

THE "HENRY JONES"—This runaway steamer, says the Victoria Chronicle, has arrived at Mazatlan, and one of her passengers (a former owner of the sloop Deerfoot) returned to this city yesterday.

OUR MAIL COMMUNICATIONS.—The Victoria Chronicle says: The U. S. surveying steamer Active has been purchased by Capt. W. Kohl & Co. of this city and is now being refitted at San Francisco for the Portland and Victoria trade.

TRAGEDY AT SAN FRANCISCO.—From dispatches to the Pacific Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the St. Francis Hotel, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, about three o'clock this afternoon. Billy Mulligan, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee in 1856, has been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens since yesterday, and to-day threatened the lives of several persons; and when the police attempted to arrest him, he retreated to his room in the St. Francis Hotel, threatening to kill any man who should attempt to enter.

JOHN HART, foreman of the Eureka Engine, was coming up the street, and perceived a ball in his hand, killing him instantly. Several parties essayed to enter Mulligan's room, but were intimidated by his threats.

MULLIGAN was arrested yesterday at the request of some of his friends, and confined in the station house all night. His friends say he was delirious when discharged from custody this morning, and they accuse the police for setting him at liberty while in such a dangerous state.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box of Holloway's medicaments.

DIED.—In Snohomish city, Snohomish county, W. T., on May 28th, of congestion of the lungs, Alvin E., only child of Woodbury H. and Mary E. Sinclair, aged thirteen months and twenty days.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, SEATTLE, W. T.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound that having permanently located and fitted up a

FIRST CLASS GALLERY IN THE TOWN OF SEATTLE.

He is now prepared to do with neatness and dispatch ALL KINDS OF WORK

Pertaining to the Art, From the SMALLEST LOCKET, to the

Life Size Picture

AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, STEREOSCOPIC AND PATENT LEATHER PICTURES AND LANDSCAPE VIEWS

Put up in Every Style, and Enlarged to Any size required.

Also, old Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Patent Leather Pictures and Cartes de Visite copied and enlarged.

Deceased Persons taken at the residence.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS Promptly attended to.

The Patronage of the Public of Puget Sound is respectfully solicited.

Rooms over Kellogg's Drug Store, Mill street opposite Occidental Hotel.

E. M. SAMMIS, Seattle June 22d, 1865.

CONNOISSEUR'S RETREAT.

SEATTLE, W. T.

MONET & HEDGECOCK, Proprietors.

THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT has been removed three doors South to the building formerly occupied by the Union Store, and has been enlarged and thoroughly refitted, and is now opened with superior accommodations, as a

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

Thankful for past patronage the Proprietors will spare no efforts to merit a continuance of the same.

The Table will always be supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and they trust their long experience and strict attention to business will give general satisfaction.

Seattle June 22d, 1865.

NOTICE!

I AM ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE ATLANTIC STATES for a short time, and have appointed H. A. AYKINS my Attorney, during my absence, hereby giving him full powers to transact any and all business in my name, as fully as I should do myself.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DEALER IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING COUNTRY PRODUCE

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

"DOG-FISH OIL," FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

By F. W. JAMFF, Front street, Port Townsend, W. T. June 7th, 1865.

NOTICE.

U. S. Assessor's Advertisement. Section 19.

United States Excise Tax The Collection District of the Territory of Washington.

Division No. 1 comprising the counties of Lewis, Thurston, Chelan, Mason, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Whatcom, Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap and Island.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the lists of valuations, assessments and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30th, 1864, and the Act amendatory thereof, approved March 8, 1865, made and taken within the above named counties, for the year ending December 31st, 1864, and the articles enumerated in Schedule "A" for the year 1865, will be open for examination by all persons interested, at the places and times following, to wit:

Table with columns for location, date, and assessor name. Includes entries for King Co., Port Madison, Thurston Co., Snohomish Co., Mason Co., Island Co., Lewis Co., Whatcom Co., Chelan Co., Clallam Co., Jefferson Co., and Pierce Co.

At which places and times I will be present to receive all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, made and taken by the Assistant Assessor.

All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of error complained of.

JOHN G. SPARKS, Assessor, W. T. Dated at Olympia, W. T., this 22d day of June 1865.

NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINGLAI & CLINDIN.

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment respectfully inform the citizens of Snohomish and the public generally that they have just received and will continue to receive fresh supplies of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SUCH AS

DRY GOODS, Coarse and Fine

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery,

MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS and almost every article of consumption

NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

In connection with their store Messrs. Sinclair & Clendenin will keep the fast sailing schooner

"NOR. WESTER" constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage.

Cheaper for Cash than any house on Puget Sound.

CALL AND SEE. Sno mish, Nov. 10, 1863.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE. Seattle, Washington Territory.

DAVID SIRE - - - Proprietor.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN and popular House has recently been leased, refitted and thoroughly renovated, and now offers superior accommodations for the traveling public and local patronage.

THE TABLE Will always be supplied with the best the Market affords, prepared and served up by AN EXPERIENCED COOK,

An Elegant Bar Is connected with the House, constantly stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Seattle, April 3d, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartner-ship heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, in this city, dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Firm will be settled by G. KELLOGG.

Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE NEW GOODS?

BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS WINES, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO,

Take this method of informing their friends in the interior, that owing to the large increase in their business they have taken the

COMMODOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING Nos. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Where they will keep constantly on hand as FULL AND COMPLETE

An Assortment of Goods in their line as can be found in any Establishment on the Pacific Coast,

All of which they will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES!

Merchants from the Interior Are respectfully invited to Call and Examine

Our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere. All those who complain of high prices for poor articles, will find it to their advantage to examine our Goods and Prices.

MINERS' SUPPLIES carefully prepared for shipment. Particular attention paid to CABIN AND PASSENGER STORES.

Our FOREIGN BRANDIES AND WINES are Pure, and selected expressly for Medical purposes. FINE TEAS are our specialties.

Large Sales and Small Profits for Cash. All ORDERS from the Interior promptly attended to.

BOWEN BROTHERS, 425 and 427 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Occidental HOTEL, Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter.

M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN S. CONDON, AMOS BROWN, Proprietors.

THIS NEW AND COMMODOUS HOTEL is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up with all the conveniences of a

First Class House, The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best of style.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT, Is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

A ZEPHYRUS BILLIARD TABLE, With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is supplied with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally.

Seattle, March 20, 1865.

SEWING MACHINES, adapted for every variety of sewing in

FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES. ELIAS HOWE, JR., Original Inventor and Patentee.

Established, 1843 - Improved by A. B. Howe, 1862

The Howe machine is well known, and its intrinsic worth creates a demand wherever it is introduced. Large numbers have been sold throughout the States of California, Oregon, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and are confidently asserted that there is not a machine made that has given the universal satisfaction that this has.

It is capable of performing the entire range of sewing, from the lightest to the heaviest fabric, in the most perfect manner; and if a person having one, becomes obliged to use it to gain a livelihood, it is in every way the best adapted to use on all kinds of sewing of any machine made, while many of the machines sold are found to be unfit for many kinds of work, which one is called upon to perform who uses a machine to earn their living with.

Letter A—With Pictures Complete. Price \$60 00. We recommend this Machine principally for Family Sewing, but it is extensively used by Shirts and Dress Makers, and for Tailoring, Shoe Binding or Tailor Fitting. Any garment can be made with this Machine.

A Pearl—With Pictures Complete. Price \$75 00. This Machine is the same size as the A, but it is silver plated and elegantly ornamented in Pearl. It has a double top, with cover, locking securely, which is very desirable in families where there are children, or where the Machine is not used every day.

Letter B—With Pictures Complete. Price \$85 00. This Machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Work, or Carriage Trimming; Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines.

Cylinder—With Pictures Complete. Price \$140. This Machine is used exclusively on leather—for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it has no superior. In appearance and durability the work is superior to that done by hand. It is a smaller needle than can possibly be used in any other Machine.

DENING & CO. NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

No. 3 4m

NOTICE. ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF KELLOGG & BRO., will please call and settle their accounts; and those holding claims against said firm will please present them for payment.

KELLOGG & BRO. Seattle, W. T. April 27th, 1865.

NEW GOODS?

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general that he is now opening

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market. Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part as follows:

English, French, and American Trists, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets,

Twilled, plain and Opera Plaines, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Mulls, Jackcoettes, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Morning Caps, Wool Scarfs and Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

Also, Fine and Heavy CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

Trunks and Valises, Feed-cutters, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

AND PROVISIONS, And many other things too numerous to mention. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices. CASH on delivery of Goods. Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it.

D. HORTON, Seattle Oct 25th 1864.

GOOD NEWS! NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY

JUST ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE. This magnificent Brewery having been completed is now manufacturing

PORTER, ALE AND LAGER BEER.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Legal tenders taken at market value.

Give us a Call—try for yourself. BUTTERFIELD & CO. Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTI-DOTE! The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE! A CERTAIN & SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS!

THIS MEDICINE IS OF A PURELY VEGETABLE preparation and has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure in the following cases: Ague, Anxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Convulsions, Cholera, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysteria, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menstruation, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, St. Vitis Dance, Stricture, Tic Douloureux, and Whooping Cough, &c.

Calendars, certificates of cures might be published sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, but this medicine is all that its discoverer claims for it. Previous to any of the above diseases, will do well to give it a trial before re-doing themselves with mineral poisons; that, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, always leave behind them the seeds of some other disease, often times far more than that which they are given to cure.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTI-DOTE Is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury. In fact there are many persons who give it to crying babies as a soothing syrup, with unexampled effect. The antidote is for sale at wholesale, by

CRANE & BIRCHAM, Corner of Front and Clay streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists.

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco.

Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

