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NO. 8.

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. 46.]

An Act to provide for the payment of the value of certain lands and improvements of private citizens, appropriated by the United States for Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Washington.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighteen thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-two cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying for the lands and improvements of private citizens, taken and appropriated, by order of the Department of the Interior, for Indian reservations and uses in the Territory of Washington; and the claims herein provided to be paid shall be allowed and paid in such manner and upon such proofs of the value of the property as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.
Approved, Feb. 23, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

An Act to facilitate the collection of certain debts due the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where debts are due from postmasters, mail-contractors, or other officers, agents, or employees of the Post Office Department, who are in default or delinquency, a warrant of attachment may issue against all property, real and personal, possessions, and rights legal, equitable, and contingent, belonging to such officer and his sureties, or either of them, in the following cases:
First: When any such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, has, within the meaning of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter one hundred and ninety-five, and the proclamation of the President in pursuance thereof, dated the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, participated in, aided, abetted, or countenanced any rebellion against the United States.
Second: When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, is a non-resident of the district where such officer was appointed, or has departed from such district for the purpose of residing permanently out of such district, or of defrauding the United States, or of avoiding the service of civil process.
Third: When such officer or his sureties, or either of them, has conveyed away or is about to convey away his property, or any part thereof, or has removed, or is about to remove away his property, or any part thereof, from the district wherein the same is situated, with intent to defraud the United States. And where such removal has taken place, certified copies of the warrant may be sent to the marshal of any other district into which such property may have been removed, under which certified copies it shall be lawful for such marshal to seize such property and convey it to some convenient point within the jurisdiction of the court from which the warrant originally issued. Alias warrants may issue upon due application and the validity of the first warrant issued shall continue until the return day thereof.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That application for such warrant may be made by any district attorney or assistant district attorney, or any other person authorized by the Postmaster-General, before any judge, or, in his absence, before any clerk of any court of the United States having original jurisdiction of the cause of action. Such application shall be made upon an affidavit of the applicant, or some other credible person, stating the existence of either of the grounds of attachment enumerated in the first section of this act, and upon production of legal evidence of the debt. Upon such application, and upon due order of any judge of the court, or in the absence of any judge, without such order, the clerk shall issue a warrant for the attachment of all property of any kind belonging to the party or parties specified in the affidavit, which warrant shall be ex-

ecuted with all possible despatch by the marshal, who shall take the property attached, if personal, into his custody, and hold the same subject to all interlocutory or final orders of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the party or parties whose property is attached may, at any time within twenty days before the return day of the warrant, on giving to the district attorney notice of his intention, filed a plea in abatement, traversing the allegations of the affidavit, or denying the ownership of the property attached in the defendants, or either of them, in which case the court may, upon application of either party, order an immediate trial by jury of the issues raised by the affidavit and plea. But the parties may, by consent, waive a trial by jury, in which case the court shall decide the issues raised by the affidavit and plea. Any party claiming ownership of the property attached and a specific return of the same shall be confined to the remedy afforded by this act, but his right to an action of trespass or other action for damages shall not be impaired hereby.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when the property attached shall be sold on an interlocutory order of the court, or when it shall be producing any revenue, the money arising from such sale or revenue shall be invested in securities of the United States, under the order of the court, and all accretions shall be held subject to the order of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the execution of the warrant of attachment the marshal shall cause due publication of such attachment to be made, in the case of absconding debtor or adherents of the rebellion for two months, and in case of non-residents, for four months. Such publication shall be made in some newspaper or newspapers within the district where the property attached is situated, and the details of such publication shall be regulated in each case by the order under which the warrant is issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That after the first publication of such notice of attachment in all the newspapers required by this or any subsequent act, every person indebted to the defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge of such indebtedness, whose property is attached, and every person having possession of any property belonging to such defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge as aforesaid, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt and for the value of such property, and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property to the injury of the United States shall be illegal and void. When the person or persons so indebted to or having possession of the property of such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or the marshal, it shall be the duty of such officer to see that personal notice of such attachment is served upon such persons, as in cases of garnishees; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court or any judge thereof may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant; Provided, That such applicant shall enter into and execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond in double the amount of the value of the property attached, conditioned for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises, which bond shall be approved by the court or any judge thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the fees, costs, and expenses of issuing and serving the warrants of attachment authorized by this act shall be regulated as far as possible by the existing laws of the United States and the rules of courts made in pursuance thereof. In the case of preliminary trials as to the validity of the attachment of the right of property, clerks and marshals, fees shall be the same as in ordinary cases, and the dock-fee of the district attorney shall be ten dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed so as to limit or abridge in any manner, such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of the United States courts or the adoption of state laws by said courts.
Approved, Feb. 23, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 13.]

Joint Resolution to terminate the treaty of eighteen hundred and seventeen, regulating the naval force on the lakes.
WHEREAS the United States, on the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the other part, by a treaty bearing date April, eighteen hundred and seventeen, have regulated the naval force upon the lakes, and it was further provided that "if either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, it should give notice to that effect to the other party, which shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice; and whereas the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile ex-

positions against the commerce of the lakes, and by other acts of lawless persons which the naval force of the two countries allowed by the existing treaty, may be insufficient to prevent; and whereas, further, the President of the United States has proceeded to give the notice required for the termination of the treaty by a communication which took effect on the twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the notice given by the President of the United States to the government of Great Britain and Ireland to terminate the treaty of eighteen hundred and seventeen, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is hereby adopted and ratified as if the same had been authorized by congress.
Approved, Feb. 9, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 14.]

Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and Men under his Command.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are hereby tendered to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan and to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by them in the valley of the Shenandoah, and especially for their services at Cedar Run, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which retrieved the fortunes of the day, and thus averted a great disaster.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to communicate this resolution to Major-General Sheridan, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command.
Approved, Feb. 9, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 15.]

A Resolution providing for the Compilation of a Congressional Directory at each Session.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congressional Directory be compiled under the direction of the joint committee on public printing, and published by the superintendent of public printing—the first edition for each session, to be ready for distribution within one week after the commencement thereof.
Approved, Feb. 14, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 16.]

A Resolution appointing General Richard Delafield to be a Member of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Delafield, resident of Washington city, be, and he hereby is, appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Joseph G. Totten, deceased.
Approved, Feb. 14, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 17.]

A Resolution to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Petre Marquette, to Flint, and for the completion of said road.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time specified in the fourth section of the act of congress approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said state, and for other purposes," for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by said act to aid in the construction of a railroad from Petre Marquette to Flint, and for the completion of said road, be, and the same is hereby, extended for the term of five years.
Approved, Feb. 17, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 18.]

Joint Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the title to certain property in Carson City, and State of Nevada, for the purpose of a Branch Mint located in said place.

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in order to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to establish a branch mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, has purchased of Moses Job and Margaret, his wife, and James L. Riddle, the pre-emptors and occupants thereof, certain city or town lots in said Carson City, together with all the valuable improvements thereon; and whereas it is highly important for the interest of the government to obtain, at an early day, the use and possession of said property, to establish and open said branch mint: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive and accept from Moses Job and Margaret, his wife, and James L. Riddle, such relinquishments and conveyances of their right and claim to said lots and property as he, the said Secretary, shall deem sufficient for the extinguishment of any claim, right, or title which the said Moses Job and Margaret, his wife, and James L. Riddle may or can have thereto; and said lots and property shall thereafter be reserved from public sale, pre-emption, or homestead settlement, and shall remain the property of the United States.
Approved, Feb. 23, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 19.]

Joint Resolution to facilitate the adjustments of certain accounts of the American Colonization Society for the Support of recaptured Africans in Liberia. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, under contracts made for that purpose under the authority of the act of congress approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on the principles of equity.
Approved, Feb. 23, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 20.]

Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American Registers to British Schooners "Minnie Williams" and "E. M. Baxter".
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue American registers to the British-built schooners "Minnie Williams" and "E. M. Baxter," said vessels being now owned by a citizen of Buffalo, New York.
Approved, Feb. 25, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

An Act amendatory of certain Acts imposing Duties upon foreign Importations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended, so that paragraphs second, third and fourth of section six of said act, shall read as follows:

Second. On all manufactures of cotton (except jeans, denim, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaid, cottons, pantaloons, and goods of like description) not bleached, colored, stained, printed, or dyed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, or dyed, five cents and a half per square yard; and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem. On finer and lighter goods of like description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, or dyed, six and a half cents per square yard; and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all cotton jeans, denim, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cottons, pantaloons, and goods of like description, or of similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, or dyed, seven and a half cents per square yard; and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On spool thread of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding one hundred yards, for every additional hundred yards of thread on each spool or fractional part thereof, in excess of one hundred yards, six cents per dozen, and thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On cotton thread or yarn when advanced beyond single yarn, by twisting two or more strands together, if not wound upon spools, four (4) cents per skein or hank of eight hundred and forty (840) yards, and thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day when this act takes effect, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On brandy, rum, gin, and whiskey, and on cordials, liquors, liqueurs, arrack, absynthe, and all other spirits and spirituous beverages, fifty cents per gallon of first proof and less strength, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. On spun silk for filling in skins or cops, ten per centum ad valorem. On iron bars for railroads or inclined planes, ten cents per one hundred pounds. On wrought-iron tubes, one cent per pound.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after this act takes effect, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On cotton, five cents per pound. On illuminating oil and naphtha, benzine, and benzol, refined or produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock-oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes, forty cents per gallon. On crude petroleum, or rock-oil, twenty cents per gallon; on crude coal-oil, fifteen cents per gallon. On tobacco cut into five-cent pieces, on ready-made clothing of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value, sixty per centum ad valorem. On quicksilver, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That section fifteen of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to impose a tax or tonnage duty of thirty cents per ton, in lieu of "ten cents," as therein mentioned; Provided, That the receipts of vessels paying tonnage duty shall not be subject to the tax provided in section one hundred and three of "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, nor by any act amendatory thereof; Provided, further, That no ship, vessel, or steamer, having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, nor any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands, or in all these trades, shall be required to pay the tonnage duty contemplated by this act, more than once a year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the term "statuary," as used in the laws now in force imposing duties on foreign importations, shall be understood to include professional productions of a statutory or of a sculptural only.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be heavier collected and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, (except raw cotton and raw silk, as certified from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, throw, or organize) when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and in all cases

square yard, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem: Provided, That upon all plain woven cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedule, unbleached, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, bleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, colored, valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard, cotton jeans, denim and drilling, unbleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem; And provided further, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and in all cases

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

"To the victors belong the spoils," was the doctrine for a long time adhered to by the old Democracy; it is not suited to the more advanced sentiment and tolerant policy of the present day; but while the dominant party of this great nation may be magnanimous in all that pertains to the civil rights of political adversaries, it cannot justly nor safely lavish power and privileges upon such as have lent aid and comfort to the enemies of their country. If there ever was a time when a victorious party should receive the definitive meed of its labors in behalf of the nation and humanity, that time is now; if ever the country owed special thanks, and was called upon to justly discriminate in the bestowal of its favors, it is now called upon to do so, first to the heroes of Southern battle-fields, who risked their lives for its preservation, and next, to the great Union armies of the North who have stood by the flag of their country through evil as well as good report. It is more than simple duty that our government should know that its power and patronage are not unworthily bestowed; and yet, that it has not known to what base uses its bestowments have often been put in this Territory for years past, is a humiliating fact. It is not going beyond the bounds of truth to say that, during the period of the rebellion, one-half the Federal patronage in this Territory has been enjoyed by down-right Copperheads, who, so far as they were able, have used the same, with the influence of their sub-official positions, against the Union cause. No better evidence of this fact could be given than that throughout the whole iniquitous rebellion—the existence of two parties in the country would seem to have been impossible—the Union party have met with nothing but defeat at the ballot-box, and not until the last hope of treason expired could truth prevail and the real voice of our people be heard. What other explanation of events can be given than that the patronage of the government, by the treacherous hands of its agents, has been turned against itself? We have positive knowledge of several instances where this has been the case, in times past, and we now know subordinates in almost every Federal Department in the Territory who have openly and secretly opposed the Government that has fed and pampered them ever since the war commenced. The great responsibilities pressed upon the Government by the rebellion, may well excuse the past; but now that the war is over, it behooves the authorities at Washington to clean out the Augean stables throughout the length and breadth of the land, and to see that no more snakes are suffered to creep into the Union camp and be fed from the public crib. A ready and most important office-seeker are the secession sympathizers and Copperheads of the past four years. They are always ready to grab anything from a Governorship down to a wood-sawyer's deputy on an Indian ranch, if they can thereby exclude a true Union man from the place. What a Copperhead has not the "cheek" to beg and take from the Government which he hates and would destroy, would bring a blush to the visage of the devil's meanest imp. Two of our most notorious Copperheads very recently applied for a "sit" in a certain Department which shall be nameless now. They may get it or they may not; but let Federal officials be cautious what they do; for if things are not done more "on the square" than they have been in some instances hitherto—"sink or swim," by the "Power that made Moses," we will blow and howl until our humble voice shall be heard at the national Capital.

Parties who have been prospecting for "oil" in this neighborhood for some weeks past, report favorably, and one distinguished individual of the party declares "that there is more coal, as well as coal-oil, in the vicinity of Seattle than any place on the coast from Monterey to the Russian possessions." The steamer Anderson arrived from Victoria on Thursday evening bringing quite a number of passengers, among whom we noticed Mr. Haines, Assistant Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Company, and Mr. Brew, Chief of Police of British Columbia. Mr. Brew is on his way to San Francisco to take charge of Antoine the murderer of J. D. Ogilby, Deputy Collector of Customs of British Columbia, who is in custody there. A CONTEMPORARY asks if negroes were allowed to vote, Copperheads would not become indignant and stay away from the polls. We should hope they would. CAUGHT.—The scoundrels who broke open Yeater Denny & Co's ware-house on the wharf and stole a quantity of goods therefrom, were arrested yesterday by Officer Peasley. HON. COLFAX, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, is expected to arrive here by the steamer Anderson on Monday next. THOSE two estimable ladies, Mrs. Libby and Mrs. Shorey, have opened a Milliner's store in the basement of the Masonic Hall, where a nice variety of ladies' goods and no-nocks may always be found, for sale. See their advertisement. OUR friend William Perkins, is progressing finely with his tram-road from his coal claim to Lake Washington. He expects to supply the Seattle market with coal next winter.

JUDGE LANDER'S SPEECH.—The sum and substance of the communication in relation to Judge Lander's speech, which we cannot publish entire, is as follows: That Judge E. Lander is the clever old fogey who helped "to stomp" Copperhead Cole into Congress two years ago; that until he visited Washington city he was himself a bitter Copperhead, opposed to the war for the Union, to every measure of Abraham Lincoln's Administration, and to the whole policy of the Government which was intended to quell, and has quelled the rebellion; that he came back to this Territory chock full of new-fangled patriotism, and was hugely moved by the spirit to make a speech; that he made that speech ostensibly to enlighten his old friends on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad; that out of the fulness of his heart the mouth spake, and switched him off the track into the quagmire of Abolitionism; that he emerged from that awkward "posish" and appeased the old democracy by apologizing for traitors and rebels, and finally subsided amid a storm of spread-eagle eloquence of his own peculiar manufacture.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Quite a lot of notables have visited Seattle during the last week; among whom were Col. Nesmith, U. S. Senator from Oregon, Judge Wilson of Oregon, Judges Hewett and Ford and Hon. McLane of Thurston county, Indian Superintendent Waterman, and "I John McDougal," ex-Governor of California. Col. Nesmith is one of the Congressional Committee appointed to inspect Indian affairs on this coast, and Messrs. Hewett, Ford and McLane constitute a commission appointed by Superintendent Waterman to reappraise land claims upon the Indian Reservations of the Sound country. The party of Indian investigators, accompanied by the Hon. A. A. Denny, left here on the steamer Libby last Monday. "NEVER SAY TURKEY TO US OREGON."—"You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard," was the Yankee's proposition to the Frenchman to divide the spoils of their partnership hunting excursion. The old yarn is being newly illustrated by our neighbors of the Mad Rats and the Wilderness in regard to the Cascades Road. We cordially invite you, say they, to cooperate with us in building the road through the Nachess Pass, or we will freely join you in building the road through the Nachess Pass. They never say Snoqualmie to us once! As the Snoqualmie Pass is the turkey in the case, and the most digestible game, we "guess" our neighbors may cook their own buzzard.

About two years since the Secretary of this Territory became quite "fishy" on the Union question, evincing very little faith in the Government and less fealty for the Administration upon which he subsisted. In this fit of political aberration, he found some feeble pretext to take away the power of appointing a Territorial Printer from the Legislature, and to give the billet to a pledged enemy of the Administration. As the Secretary is now supposed to have returned to the path of duty and loyalty, and the Legislature is safely Union, should he not return to the people the usurped prerogative, or otherwise do works meet for repentance in respect to the aforesaid appointing power? The Copperhead organ at Olympia perceptibly wagged its tail last week, showing that a little life still remains in the animal. Among its items is a complimentary notice of the Provost Marshal of this Territory. We have before remarked a peculiar fondness among our Copperheads for "brass buttons" and Provost Marshals, but we don't know whether it proceeds from fear or a "fellow feeling."

THE "BIG SWINDLER."—We have received several long communications in relation to the claims of the Hudson Bay or Puget Sound Agricultural Company against the United States; but have not yet found time to examine their contents minutely. We look for some revelations on this subject of vast importance to our country. THE LONDON TIMES A CHAMELEON.—The London Times, November 26, 1860, delivered itself as follows: It is evident on the smallest reflection that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. September 14, 1864, it remarked in this wise: The public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion. Finally, on the 19th of April it proclaimed thus: The catastrophe seems complete, and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end. We understand the Telegraph Company are about to open an office at Stella room.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—The man that is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; to make known his character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates for office; to blow everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone: "Here he lies at last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink; his tender his scissars; his driving wheels public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by the non-payment of subscriptions.

A DISCOVERY.—An employee in the Surgeon General's office has discovered a new use for petroleum, which it is said will materially affect the market value of that commodity and coal. His invention consists of a simple process of adhering the debris or dust of coal mines and yards with petroleum into lumps or blocked masses, which ignite readily without use of soft coals or kindlings, lasts longer, and gives out more intense heat than ordinary anthracite, and costs about one-half as much. Competent judges assert that this invention will cause a national revolution in the prices of coal.

In St. Louis, the other day, the relatives and friends of a young lady who had died at a distant water cure establishment, and whose remains had been forwarded by express, assembled to take a parting view of the countenance of the dear deceased, when, upon opening the coffin, the face of a man met their astonished gaze. The expressman had blundered and the body of the young lady had gone to Chicago.

Mrs. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Isaac was reading to his grandmother the head lines of one of the telegraph columns of Tuesday last, and when he came to "Jeff Davis to be confined at Fort Lafayette," the good old lady threw up her hands, exclaiming: "Law me! I knew that he wore petticoats, but I didn't think that would happen to him! Well, well; the confederacy is comin' to pieces!" The old lady resumed her knitting, and Isaac his reading.

Parties who have been through Georgia as far South as the Etowah river, represent that the destitution prevailing in that country is truly appalling. Whilst few inhabitants remain there are almost starved to death, and for want of animals it is impossible for any of them to attempt to raise any crops.

A sharp German in Cincinnati poured a quart of coal oil into his cistern and deceived his landlord into cleaning out the cistern in hopes of finding an oil well.

An old negress at Fortress Monroe, when she heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, found consolation in ejaculating between her sob, "Bress de Lord, they can't kill God; they can't assassinate him!"

Parson Brownlow attributes the assassination of President Lincoln to the desperate dying struggle of slavery; and says of the copperheads who rejoice in the crime, "to be candid, they should be shot down everywhere, just as dogs are dispatched!"

A famous will case—the Lawrence and Norton will case—which has been before the New York courts for twenty-five years, has just been decided. It involves \$300,000 worth of property, of which the lawyers will get the lion's share.

Alexander Stephens' door plate now ornaments the window of a Washington street oyster house, at Boston. One of Sherman's soldiers gobbled it in Saratoga.

Our "boys" are picking up and sending the rebel Governors North quite rapidly. So far we have got Watts, Brown, Harris, Vance, and the notorious Letcher, of Virginia.

Among the rebels who have come into our lines at Chattanooga and given themselves up, is Clarence Prentiss, the erring son of the editor of the Louisville Journal.

PETROLEUM.—Wobbles says that coal oil speculations are well enough for those who like to go into anything of the kind—the operation is a bore.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Lincoln had not a blood relation save his two boys. Mrs. Lincoln has relatives, but her husband has none living.

Speaking of Ingins "puts us in mind of a story." In the winter of '49-'50 a party of the early miners of the Trinity region, California, were startled one day by the appearance of some eight or ten Indians, each swinging by the tail the ghastly head of a Chinaman. Cursing down his hideous burden at the feet of the miners, the chief gravely inquired: "What you call him?" The horrified miners answered: "Chinaman's head." The puzzled red man shook his head and replied: Ingins no savvy! Him (pointing to the heads) go "quack! quack!" all the same as duck; him hab long tail like a rat; Ingins no savvy—Ingins kill 'em." There is a moral to this "tail" of the early days of Trinity.

As an instance of the gratitude and modesty of the chivalry, we give the following: A gentleman in Washington city, having obtained a promise of the release from prison of his rebel nephew, as soon as the young man should take the oath of allegiance, apprised the F. P. V. mother of the youth of his success; in reply to which he received from the grateful lady a note, in which she said: "I think it the least you might do for your brother's child to get him paroled and obtain for him a Government clerkship in Washington."

where the duty imposed by law shall be regulated by or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, wares or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector, within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value, or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, and such ascertained value shall be considered the value upon which duty shall be assessed. That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of any good, wares, or merchandise, which shall have been actually purchased, or procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time, and not afterwards, when he shall produce his original invoice, or invoices, to the collector and make and verify his written entry of his good, wares, or merchandise, as provided by section thirty-six of the act of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such goods, wares, or merchandise, at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported; and it shall be the duty of the collector, within whose district the same may be imported or entered, to cause such actual market value or wholesale price to be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, and if such ascertained value shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared in the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such ascertained value. Provided, That the duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any act of congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And provided further, That the sections twenty-third, and twenty-fourth of the act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed upon commissions, brokerage, cost of transportation, shipment, transshipment, and other like costs and charges incurred in placing any goods, wares, or merchandise on shipboard, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Even the copperheads are caring in on negro suffrage. The New York World admits that it can't be helped, and therefore goes for it, saying if the blacks are not allowed to vote, they will "perturb the State." It does not believe that "the colored population, when possessing freedom and the means of education, can be permanently excluded from the elective franchise."

The New York Herald wheels snuck and square into line after the soul of John Brown and, like General Sherman, thinks the hand that carried the musket is entitled to the ballot.

"Against this demand, that as slavery is abolished, and that as the African race have powerfully assisted us in putting down the rebellion, and in saving the life of the nation, they should have a share in the political right of the ballot-box, what valid objection can be made? We cannot long resist this demand in view of the extinction of slavery and the services of the Southern blacks during this war. With every opportunity, and in every way they have been our faithful allies. We have had two hundred and fifty thousand of them in the service of the army and navy. Their battle of emancipation, involving four millions of their race, has turned the scale in our favor, and we must yield to the sagacity of President Lincoln's emancipation edicts. It is folly to argue against established facts. We adhere to the lights of experience and common sense. Hence we would say again to President Johnson, that he has nothing to fear in favoring to give the Southern blacks the right of suffrage in the reconstruction of the rebellious States."

Good to the Herald. But the Express (New York) doesn't propose to go the Herald's length at all at all, and frankly owns that its "objection to negro suffrage is not ignorance or poverty, but race." So Jeff Davis thinks. So thought Preston S. Brooks and John Wilkes Booth, who believed slavery a "sacred institution," to use the language of the latter, and who flew to its defense with the bludgeon of the bully and the pistol of the assassin. "Race" indeed! As far as the heavens are above the earth, so far are the black-skinned loyalists above the black-hearted copperheads. "Race" indeed! There is no negro so low in the scale of being, as not to be disgraced by having to share his right of suffrage with Jefferson Davis, or his abettors and apologists.

In this connection it is worth while to remember what the present Chief Magistrate said in a public speech during his brief term as Vice President. While he was speaking, says the reporter, "A loud voice sang out in the crowd, 'Let the negro stay where he is, Governor, and give him the ballot, and the Union will be safe forever!' And I am ready to do, that too!" [loud applause] shouted the Governor, with intense energy, whereat he got three times three for the sentiment.

And President Lincoln said, in his last public speech, "that the right of suffrage should be given to the more intelligent negroes and to those who have been soldiers in our armies."—[Chicago paper.]

ACKNOWLEDGING THEMSELVES TRAITORS.

A meeting of leading "Democrats" was held at New York on the 20th of April last, in commemoration of the birth-day of Thomas Jefferson. Theodore Tilton, the person who presided, said:

"A majority of the Democrats of the North proved false to their principles, and false to their brethren; whom they had advised and encouraged into extreme action. Never before in the history of political parties such treachery known." Here, by their own confession, the Democratic party is responsible for the rebellion. That portion of the party which stood by their country and refused to aid the rebels, is abused roundly by these pretended followers of Jefferson for their alleged falsehood and treachery. There is a clear acknowledgment by these disciples of modern Democracy that they have, from the beginning, been the friends of the rebels and anxious for their success. They who have committed overt acts of treason, are not the only persons who deserve punishment. These pseudonymous Democrats of the North are equally as guilty as they whose rebellion they justify. They deem perfidiously and treason the highest attainment of virtue. Never a word did they utter against perfidy. No reproaches have they for traitors. So far are they from being actuated by a truly loyal purpose that they upbraid themselves for having been false to their brethren whom they encouraged into rebellion, instead of having afforded them that assistance which they confess they promised them.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?—A New York paper states that a draught has just found its way into Wall street, drawn by a Richmond house, for £300 sterling. The draught cost the purchaser \$80,000 in Confederate currency.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section second of said act for two years from and after July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on and be in force after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That so much of sections thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as requires the branding or marking and certifying of casks, boxes, vessels, and cases containing distilled spirits, or teas, be and the same is hereby revived, to be executed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That so much of sections thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as requires the branding or marking and certifying of casks, boxes, vessels, and cases containing distilled spirits, or teas, be and the same is hereby revived, to be executed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That tax and hemp machinery and steam agricultural machinery, as designated in section twenty-one of the act "to increase duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, may be imported free from duty for one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in all proceedings brought by the United States in any court for due recovery as well of duties upon imports alone as of penalties for the non-payment thereof, the judgment shall recite that the same is rendered for duties, and such judgment, interest, and cost shall be payable in the coin by law receivable for duties, and the execution issued on such judgment, shall set forth that the recovery is for duties, and shall require the marshal to satisfy the same in the coin by law receivable for duties; and in case of levy upon and sale of the property of a judgment debtor, the marshal shall refuse payment for any purchase at such sale in any other money than that specified in the execution.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of the actual injury or destruction of goods, wares, or merchandise by accidental fire or other casualty, while in warehouse under bond, &c., to abate or refund the duties paid by securing thereon, be extended so as to include goods, wares, or merchandise injured or destroyed in like manner while in the custody of the officers of the customs, and not in bond, and also to goods, wares, and merchandise so injured

EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to July 7th.

FOUR OF THE CONSPIRATORS HUNG!

From the Pacific Tribune Extra.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The condemned conspirators sentenced by the Military Commission to be hanged were executed to-day. On petition of Mrs. Mary Suratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clement, Judge Wilder, of the U. S. Supreme Court of this District, issued a writ of habeas corpus to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in court this morning at 10 o'clock precisely the body of Mary Suratt, with cause of her detention. The writ was served on Gen. Hancock at eight o'clock this morning by the U. S. Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney-General and Secretary of War. At 10:20 the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the court, but the Judge said he has no power to enforce the writ. To-day soldiers were placed all around the arsenal to prevent the admittance of persons to the scene of the execution, none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by General Hancock.

The relations of Mrs. Suratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon. They were also attended by their spiritual advisors, as were also Atzerott and Payne. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the outer prison door opened and Mrs. Suratt entered, supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next to her followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by their respective ministers of the gospel. Four seats were reserved for them on the platform in the following manner: Mrs. Suratt first, then Payne, Harrold and Atzerott.

The officers entrusted with the execution organized in intermediate positions. Gen. Hartroft who had been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department approving the sentence and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was placed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while soldiers were formed on two sides of the square. Several hundred civilians were present, anxious to be spectators of the solemn scene. The priest attending Mrs. Suratt repeated a short prayer to which Payne, who was seated next to her attentively listened. The minister who had been attending on Payne expressed in the name of the prisoners his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartroft and officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look of jealousy, and seemed to have compassion for his misery.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne's forgiveness of all sins and on his passage out of this world into the jury of heaven. The minister who attended Harrold, also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott, also returned thanks for his kind attention, and then invoked the mercy of God on the prisoner. The condemned were then requested to rise from their seats when the ruffs were removed. They were all now on the drops. Their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged above and below the knees, while the caps were being placed over their heads. Atzerott, while being prepared for execution exclaimed, "gentlemen farewell, be warned by the fate of the man now before you." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "may we all meet in the other world." As soon as the noose was put around each head, Mrs. Suratt being the last one adjusted, a section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the culprits hung several feet from the ground. Mrs. Suratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct and were afterwards taken down for burial rough coffins being on hand for that purpose. Arrangements for the execution were complete. Gen. Hancock was present throughout the proceedings. It is said that Payne's statement last night was in behalf Mrs. Suratt, exonerating her from all complicity, and said that all the other prisoners subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of important witnesses against her.

New York, June 21.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent says: The delegation from South Carolina, which arrived at Washington yesterday, having instructions to represent to President Johnson the expediency of adopting an official plan whereby the relations between the freedmen of that State and their employers in regard to labor and wages can be satisfactorily arranged and profess a willingness to allow the freedmen they may employ one half their crops as a recompense for their labor, but say that unless they have a guarantee that the labor shall be continuous it will be of no use to commence the crops for another year; that if the late slaves are allowed to choose their employers and occupations they will invariably select corn planting as the easiest work to the great decrease of the cotton and rice crops. The members of this delegation accept the abolishment of slavery, declaring that it is really the slave owners who have secured freedom by getting rid of their slaves. They express a determination to be Union in future; own they have failed in their great undertaking; they think they were right in resisting, but admit they may have erred.

New York, June 22.—The Herald's Havana correspondent says: Breckinridge and party were near Jeff Davis when he was captured, but managed to elude the national troops and travelled across the States of Georgia and Florida to the coast, where he secured a small boat and put to sea. He arrived at Cardinas on the 11th, after three days and nights passed almost entirely without eating or sleeping. At Cardinas they were stranded, and received with marked attention from the Spanish Government and people. They expected to remain at Havana for some time.

The Haytian war continued, President Jefferson's troops were victorious in all the engagements. The forces of the rebels were decreasing. The United States steamer Pantano nightly landed a force at Cape Haytien to protect the residence of the U. S. Consul.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day issued a proclamation raising the blockade west of the Mississippi, declaring all ports open to foreign commerce on the 1st of July, on terms set forth in the proclamation of the 22d of May last.

[From Dispatches to the Victoria Chronicle.] Cincinnati, June 30.—General Logan has issued an order mustering out 15,000 men belonging to the Army of the Tennessee.

New York, July 1.—The Herald's correspondent from the Department of Sheridan and Canby says that up to the 21st of June 10,000 men of Kirby Smith's rebel army have been paroled; 90 pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of arms have been surrendered. Of general officers of Smith's army 16 or 18 have been paroled, including Buckner and old Sterling Price. Generals Shelby and Magruder have taken refuge in Mexico.

The Imperialists of Matamoros have been recently much excited by a report that there will shortly be 70,000 U. S. troops along the Rio Grande. The Texas fleet of transports carrying the Fourth Army Corps, destined for the Rio Grande, passed New Orleans on the 29d.

Captured correspondence between the rebel General Slaughter and the Imperialist General Mejia shows clearly that the trade in cotton by the rebel government was recognized by Maximilian and his authorities, and about two million dollars worth of cotton was carried across the Rio Grande to Mexico through the connivance of the Mexican authorities, subsequent to the surrender of Kirby Smith. If official inquiry proves the correctness of this report, the Federal Government will no doubt demand its restoration.

New York, July 3d.—A special dispatch to the Times from Washington on the 2d says that Gen. Pope has arrived on an order of the President and Gen. Grant to consult concerning the Indians in his department. It is believed that Government will prohibit traders coming in contact with them, and the whole management of trading will be taken in hand by the Government, as probably the only means of prohibiting continual hostilities with the various tribes in the north-west.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.—Mosely, the guerrilla, having been pardoned, has opened a law office and settled in Culpeper, Va. The Herald's South Carolina dispatch, June 26th, says the rebel Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has been committed to Fort Pulaski, Savannah river.

WASHINGTON, July 3d.—Robert Ould has been released. He is expected here soon from Richmond.

Condensed ale is now manufactured; the condensed article is reduced in bulk from drinkable ale seven-eighths, and has the consistency of sugar-house syrup. The article is put up in casks, and it is said, can be shipped to any portion of the world.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT! MRS. LIBBY & SHOREY, Under the Masonic Hall, SEATTLE, W. T.

Have opened a Milliner, Dress Making and Ladies' Furnishing Establishment, where will always be found a fine assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Comprising Bonnets, Hats, Hoop-skirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Flowers, etc., all of the latest styles. Milliner's Work, Plain and Fancy Sewing done to order. The ladies of Seattle and vicinity are invited to call and see them. no8-17

Read This! E. M. SAMMIS designs making a professional tour to the several towns on the Sound in about two weeks, and as he will be absent for several weeks, those who want Photographs or Pictures of any kind are invited to call at his gallery before he leaves. no8-24

GARFIELD & KENNEDY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Will attend to Civil and Admiralty business in the Courts of Washington Territory. Mr. Garfield will attend to criminal practice also. July 12d 1865. no8-3m

'DOG-FISH OIL,' FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. By F. W. JAMES, Front street, Port Townsend, W. T. no8-4m

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. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense, will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The printed directions for the use of the Ointment also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

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, Chehalis, 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: King Co., at Post Office in Seattle, Tuesday, July 4, 1865. Kitsap Co., G. A. Meigs, Port Madison, Wednesday, " 5, " Thurston Co., Assessor's office in Olympia, Thursday, " 6, " Snohomish Co., at Indian Agency, Friday, " 7, " Mason Co., Union City, Saturday, " 8, " Island Co., Grennon & Graney's store Utsalada, Monday, " 10, " Lewis Co., Post Office Claquato, Tuesday, " 11, " Whatcom Co., at store of Bellingham Bay Coal Company, Thursday, " 13, " Chehalis Co., Cedarville Post Office, Friday, " 14, " Clallam Co., New Dungeness, Monday, " 17, " Jefferson Co., at P. O. Port Townsend, Wednesday, " 19, " Pierce Co., at P.O. Steilacoom, Friday, " 21, "

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 23d day of June 1865. no8-24

NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLINDEN. 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. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods cheaper for cash than any house on Puget Sound. CALL AND SEE. Sno mish, Nov. 10, 1863. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DEALER IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE 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 COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 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, 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.

ORDERS from the Interior promptly attended to. BOWEN BROTHERS, 425 and 427 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO. no8-23m

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter, M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN S. CHIDMAN, PROPRIETORS. AMOS BROWN.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS 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.

With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally. Seattle, March 20, 1865. no8-5f

CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT. SEATTLE, W. T. MONET & HEDGES, 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. no8-10-1f

NOTICE! I AM ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE ATLANTIC STATES for a short time, and have appointed H. A. AUSTIN my Attorney during my absence, hereby giving him full powers to transact any and all business in my name, as fully to all intents and purposes as I could do myself. Seattle Feb. 9th 1865. D. HORTON.

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 yourselves. BUTTERFIELD & CO. Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865. no8-17

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, STEREOSCOPIIC 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 Visites 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 23d, 1865. no8-24

NEW GOODS? 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 Prints, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Mails, Jackonets, 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, 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 Cash. 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. no8-17

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. no8-17

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the forest and blazey grass
He turned them into the river-lane,
One after another in their pass,
Then fastened the road-wagon again.

Practice of Jeff Davis.—The following to the exclusion of many others, are taken from a late number of the Louisville Journal:

THEY'LL CATCH HIM.—The following was related in the editor of the Chase Valley Union as having occurred in that town a few days since:

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

This new and first class Monthly Magazine is published Every Month, at 34 Liberty Street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer leaving New York on the 15th of the month in advance of date of publication.

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, FLOUR,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

THE ONE THING WANTED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE BLOOD.—These famous Pills are so composed that they operate wholly on the Stomach, Liver, the Bowels and other organs; by correcting any derangement in their functions, whereby a steady supply of pure materials for the renewal of the Blood is furnished, and a constant abstraction of effete products is effected. This perfect circulation thus becomes the very fountain of health and life and overcomes all form of disease wherever its situation.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.—All who ever indulge at table, either in eating or drinking, should take about ten of these famous Pills at bed time, from which will result a clear head and good stomach the following morning. Thousands of ladies are always complaining of sick headaches, want of appetite, want of energy, and want of strength; to correct all these evils, three or four of these Pills should be taken twice a week, when they would give the invalid the health and appetite of a ploughman.

Persons of sedentary habits, or those troubled in mind, working in factories, or Coal Pits, who can not obtain that amount of fresh air and exercise which nature requires, and which is necessary to the vitality, firmness of spirits and want of appetite. All such should take a dose or two of these Pills every three or four days, as they act gently and effectually on the system, and impart vigor and energy to the body which is always followed by a good appetite, sound and refreshing sleep, and a high flow of spirits.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids causing this direful complaint, are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution. It is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts during the whole course of treatment.

Children and their Ailments.—In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in Great Britain. Colds, measles, scarlatina, fevers, and other diseases attack the little sufferers, and death, but too often, follows at a rapid pace; yet, at the first stage of these complaints, parents were to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, all danger would be avoided; for the stomach and bowels would be gently but effectually cleansed by this mild aperient; the depraved humor corrected and the secretions duly regulated. A perfect cure would soon be effected, and the little patient soon be restored to sound health.

Holloway's Pills are the best known Remedy in the World for the following Diseases:

Table with 3 columns: Ague, Bilious complaints, Bowel complaints, Colic, Constipation of the bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Female irregularities, Fits, Fever of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Erection Urine, Scrophulous, Stone or Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, Tic Doloroux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affec-tions, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause.

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.

TO THE SICK. CURES WITHOUT MEDICINES.

Thirteen Years in San Francisco. PIONEER WATER CURE! —AND— "DR. BOURNE'S BATHS!"

Perfect Cures guaranteed, according to agreement, in all cases. For the Cure of Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colds, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only scientific and certain cure) Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Sexual Weakness, the removal of Mercury, and all other Mineral Poisons, etc. The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most pleasant, safest, quickest, and reliable ever devised.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. 323 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO. NEW YORK HOUSE 387 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE EFFECT OF THE OINTMENT ON THE SYSTEM.—To the very core and centre of all diseases which affect the human body, this remarkable preparation penetrates. It disappears under the friction of the hand as salt disappears when rubbed upon meat.

PILELS, FISTULAS, STRUCTURES.—The above class of complaints is surely removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in this Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient to merely smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be rubbed in for some considerable time.

IMPERFECTIONS OF YOUTH:—SORES AND ULCERS.—Blisters, as also swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When he treated in any other way these complaints only dry up in one place or break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time, aided by the use of the Pills, to insure a lasting cure.

DIPTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROATS, COUGHS AND COLDS.—Any of the above class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day upon the skin covering the throat, chest and neck of the patient. The unguent will soon penetrate the pores and give immediate relief. To allay the fever and prevent inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, which is so essential for removing fevers, sore throats, and these affections of the chest which arise from Asthma, Bronchitis, and other causes.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:—Bad Legs, Corns, (Soft,) Rheumatism, Bad Bruises, Cancer, Scalds, Burns, Contracted and Sore Throats, Blisters, Ritt Joints, Sore Nipples, Bite of Mosquit, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Itch and Sand Fleas, Scoury, Piles, Gout, Sore Heads, Coccidialy, Glandular Swel. Tumours, Chigolo, Rings, Ulcers, Clapdisease, Lumbago, Wounds, Gnapped Bands, Piles, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, by the following prices:—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, and 13/6, each Box.

The California Fly Killing Liquid.—Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid Fly Killer kills tens of thousands.—This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet used. It is now improved to the highest killing power, and is of such a nature, and the most in its effects, that the flies will not touch the walls and windows which makes these of the other preparations so objectionable.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by G. KELLOGG & BRO., Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FLY KILLING LIQUID.—Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid Fly Killer kills tens of thousands.—This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet used.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by G. KELLOGG & BRO., Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by G. KELLOGG & BRO., Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES TO OUR NEW STORE,

ON MILL STREET, OPPOSITE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, and greatly enlarged our assortment, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever to our Patrons.

Our relations with Houses in California afford us with facilities for buying unpassed by any other House outside of San Francisco.

Our assortment of Medicines cannot be excelled in variety, consisting of:

Sarsaparillas: AYERS' TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYROT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and LE DOYNE'S. ALSO Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamberg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collogogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidlitz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters.

PILLS: Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's Mott's, McLane's, Moffatt's, Maynard's and Lee's. ALSO Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Lung Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hamwell's Cough Remedy, Baker's Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glop, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Rhine's Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeloc, Sulphur, Belle Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strypoline, Iodide Potassium, Schowille's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Battery, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash.

Cooking Extracts: Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Farina, Cooper's Isinglass.

Toilet Articles: Florida Water, Day Rum, Cologne, Scented Soap, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, Brown Windsor Soap, Nail Brushes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown's Essence Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff and Mac-coboy Snuff, Camphene, Turpentine and Alcohol, By the Gallon, Can, or Case;

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL, Wholesale and Retail.

A large stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, all sizes and patterns: SPIRIT LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, COAL OIL LANTERNS, &c., &c. Our list of Chemicals embraces everything required by a Physician in his practice and our prices to Dealers and others will defy competition.

The above enumeration comprises but a small portion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the Lowest Rates for Cash. G. KELLOGG, Seattle, May 18th, 1865.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. Coombs in the UNION CLOTHING STORE) would respectfully inform the public that having engaged in the mercantile business, they are prepared to furnish everything in their line on CASH PRINCIPLES, And at REASONABLE PRICES.

A good variety of MEN'S CLOTHING Consisting in part of Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, And a well selected stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY. All of which will be sold cheap for the prompt Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales" BAGLEY & SETTLE, Seattle Aug. 20th 1865.

LIVERY STABLE.

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c. HAY and OATS constantly on hand for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the best attention. All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF, Seattle, July 30th, 1864.

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE. HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGECOCK, Proprietor.

FOR CASH---NEW GOODS---FOR CASH YESLER, DENNY & CO. Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap.

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY! Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! D. W. MOXLIE has on hand and for sale a large assortment of Grass and Vegetable Seed, also Flower Seeds of all varieties, warranted pure in quantities from one ounce to a ton. Catalogue furnished free of charge. Apply to D. W. MOXLIE, Olympia, CHAS. EAGAN, Seattle, Feb. 1865.