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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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OFFICIAL

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[Public—No. 53.]

An Act for the Relief of Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which any collector or surveyor of the customs has paid or accounted for, or is charged with duties accruing under the "Joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the collection of the said duties was omitted by such collector or surveyor, for the reason that he was not informed of the passage of said resolution when said duties accrued, the said Secretary be, and he is hereby authorized, under such rules as he may prescribe, to remit or refund, as the case may require, such duties to such collector or surveyor.

Approved, February 14, 1865.

[Public—No. 90.]

An Act to establish a Bureau for Relief of Freedmen and Refugees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the provision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel states, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one chief clerk, two of the fourth class, two of the third class, and five of the first class. And the commissioner and all persons appointed under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the commissioner and the chief clerk shall before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved as sufficient by the Attorney General, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of the states declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall, under the direction of the commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act, and he shall give a bond to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the form and manner prescribed in the first section of this act. Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in full compensation for all his services. And any military officer may be detailed and assigned to

duty under this act without increase of pay or allowances. The commissioner shall, before the commencement of each regular session of congress, make full report of his proceedings with exhibits of the state of his accounts to the President, who shall communicate the same to congress, and shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the President or either house of congress; and the assistant commissioner shall make quarterly reports of their proceedings to the commissioner, and also such other special reports as from time to time may be required.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of the loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary states as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the state authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimate value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefore the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Public—No. 102.]

An Act granting land to the State of Michigan, to aid in building a Harbor and Ship-Canal at Portage Lake, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is, hereby, granted to the State of Michigan the right of locating and constructing a breakwater and harbor and ship-canal through any public lands at, or upon the neck of land on Lake Superior known as "The Portage." Provided, That not more than one thousand feet in width on the bank of Lake Superior shall be occupied by said breakwater and harbor and that a strip of land not more than four hundred feet in width on said neck of land shall be occupied by said canal. And provided, further, That said ship-canal shall be at least one hundred feet in width, with a depth of water not less than thirteen feet.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the said State of Michigan, for the purposes of aiding said state in constructing and completing a harbor and ship-canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the water of Portage Lake, two hundred thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions agreeably to the United States survey, by an agent or agents appointed by the governor of said state, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands in the upper peninsula of said state, subject to private entry: Provided, That said selections shall be made from alternate and odd-numbered sections of land nearest the location of said canal in said upper peninsula, not otherwise appropriated, and not from lands designated by the United States as "mineral" before the passage of this act, nor from lands to which the rights of preemption or homestead have attached.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof said state, or, if the legislature thereof shall not be in session, or shall adjourn within ten days after the passage and approval of this act, then said lands shall be subject to the disposal of the governor and board of control of said state, for the purpose aforesaid and for no other; and the said canal shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or charge upon the vessels of said government, or upon vessels employed by said government in the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before it shall be competent for said state to dispose of any of said lands, to be selected as aforesaid, the plan of said breakwater and harbor, and the route of said canal shall be established as aforesaid and a plat or plans thereof shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of the general land-office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if the said breakwater, harbor, and ship-

canal shall not be completed within two years from the passage of this act, the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislature of said state shall cause to be kept an accurate account of the sales and net proceeds of the land hereby granted, and of all expenditures in the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, and of the earnings thereof, and shall return a statement of the same annually to the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever said state shall be fully reimbursed for all advances made for the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, with legal interest on all advances, until the reimbursement of the same, or upon payment by the United States of any balance of such advances over such receipts from said lands and canal, with such interest, the said state shall be allowed to tax for the use of said canal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for the care, charge, and repair of the same.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Public—No. 103.]

An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of certain Railroads to which Land Grants have been made in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Michigan, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Marquette, on Lake Superior, to the Wisconsin state line, at or near the mouth of the Menomonee River, for the benefit and use of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and from Marquette to Ontonagon, for the use and benefit of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Michigan, and for twenty miles westerly from Marquette of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad, for the benefit and use of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, four additional alternate sections of land, per mile, to that already granted by acts of congress approved June third, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and joint resolution supplementary thereto, to be selected upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the act of congress entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of Michigan, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads in said state," approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: Provided, That the lands to be so located by either of said roads shall be selected from the alternate sections, designated by odd numbers, within twenty miles of said road.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lands granted by said act of congress and by this act shall only be disposed of in the following manner, that is to say: When the governor of the State of Michigan shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten consecutive miles, upon the route of either of said roads, is completed in a good and substantial manner, as a first-class railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a certificate or certificates to issue to said state for one hundred sections of land, for the benefit and use of such company, and so from time to time for each completed section of ten miles of either of said roads, one hundred sections of land, until the whole shall be completed: Provided, That none of the additional lands granted by this act for that portion of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad now completed shall be certified to the State of Michigan, by the terms hereof, until the said railroad shall be completed from a point twenty miles of Marquette to Ontonagon; and that none of the additional lands granted by this act for that portion of the railroad from Marquette to the Wisconsin state line at or near the mouth of the Menomonee River, now completed, shall be so certified until the said railroad shall be completed from Bay de Noquet to the said Wisconsin state line at or near the mouth of the Menomonee River aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the time limited for the completion of the road from Marquette to the Wisconsin state line, at or near the mouth of the Menomonee River, be, and the same is hereby, extended for the term of five years, from and after the third day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands to be set apart for the road from Marquette to Bay de Noquet, and from Marquette to Ontonagon, shall be selected and certified east of that portion of the range line dividing ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, that is, south of the township line between township forty-seven and forty-eight, nor south of that portion of the township line dividing townships forty-seven and forty-eight, that lies east of the dividing range line above named; and that no lands to be set apart for the road from Marquette, on Lake Superior, to the Wisconsin state line, at or near the

mouth of the Menomonee River, shall be selected and certified west of that portion of the range line dividing ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, that is, north of the township line dividing townships forty-two and forty-three, nor north of the township line dividing townships forty-seven and forty-eight; and that, for the purpose of making up any deficiency of lands to which the line road from Marquette to Bay de Noquet may be entitled to make its grant equal to ten sections to the mile, the same shall be certified on the route from Marquette to Ontonagon, within twenty miles of the line of said road, and east of the range line dividing ranges thirty-one and thirty-two, and in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore contained. And that whenever the governor of the State of Michigan shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that twenty consecutive miles of the line of road from Marquette to Bay de Noquet has been completed in a good and substantial manner, as a first-class railroad, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be issued to said State of Michigan, for the use and benefit of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, assignee of the State of Michigan, a certificate or certificates for two hundred sections of land, to be selected and located from the sections designated by odd numbers, on the line from Marquette to Ontonago, and within twenty miles of said line.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the time for completion of the railroad from Pond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, to the Wisconsin state line, at or near the mouth of the Menomonee River, shall be, and hereby is, extended for the period of five years from and after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and that any and all grants of Land to said road shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each of said companies shall grade, in a good and substantial manner, ready for the ties, twenty miles of its road within two years, and twenty miles additional thereof in each year thereafter: Provided, That if said companies, or either of them, shall neglect or fail to do so, or to complete its road within the time herein specified, the land granted to such company shall revert to the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Public—No. 77.]

An Act further to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Collection of direct Taxes in the Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seven, 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 in any case in which a sale of lands or tenements has been or shall be made by a board of tax commissioners, appointed pursuant to the act of which this is an amendment, and a certificate of sale issued by the board to the purchaser or purchasers of said lands or tenements, it shall be lawful for the tax commissioners to issue, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, a writ, directed to the marshal of the district in which said lands or tenements are situated, commanding him to put the said purchaser or purchasers forthwith into possession of the said lands or tenements, and to make return of his proceedings under the said writ within thirty days to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of their proceedings in the matter, and who may, in case of any failure on the part of the said marshal to execute the first writ, issue alias and pluries writs, as the circum[stances] may to [them] seem to require. In case the marshal of the district shall be unable, either by himself or by deputy, to execute such writ, or in case there shall be no marshal of the United States within the said district at the time of issuing said writ, the same may be executed and returned by any fit person, to be specially appointed by the said board of tax commissioners for the purpose, which appointment shall be in writing and indorsed in the said writ: Provided, That where the lands or tenements so sold shall, at the time of such sale, be occupied by the United States authorities for hospital or other purposes, the issuing of such writ shall be suspended during such occupancy, and the purchaser or purchasers of such lands or tenements shall be entitled to receive such rent or compensation for the use of such lands or tenements as the Secretary of the Treasury, under regulations prescribed by him, shall order or direct.

Approved, Jan. 24, 1865.

[Public—No. 86.]

An Act regulating Proceeding in criminal cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every grand jury impaneled before any district of circuit court of the United States to inquire into and presentment make of public offenses against the United States, committed or triable within the

district for which the court is holden, shall consist of not less than sixteen and not exceeding twenty-three persons. If of the persons summoned less than sixteen attend, they shall be placed on the grand jury, and the court shall order the next day to be summoned, either immediately or for a day fixed, from the body of the district, and not from the bystanders, a sufficient number of persons to complete the grand jury. And whenever a challenge to an individual grand juror is allowed, and there are not other jurors in attendance sufficient to complete the grand jury, the court shall make a like order to the marshal to summon a sufficient number of persons for that purpose. No indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentment be made, without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors. From the persons summoned and accepted as grand jurors, the court shall appoint a foreman, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the grand jury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the offense charged be treason or a capital offense, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On a trial for any other offense in which the right of peremptory challenges now exist, the defendants shall be entitled to ten and the United States to two peremptory challenges. All challenges, whether to the array or panel or to individual jurors for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in every case where any person convicted of any offense against the United States shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period longer than one year, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed to order the same to be executed in any state prison or penitentiary within the district or state where such court is held, the use of which prison or penitentiary is allowed by the legislature of such state for such purposes; and the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That issues of fact in civil cases in any circuit court of the United States may be tried and determined by the court without the intervention of a jury, whenever the parties, or their attorneys of record, file a stipulation in writing with the clerk of the court, waiving a jury. The finding of the court upon the facts, which finding may be either general or special, shall have the same effect as the verdict of a jury. The rulings of the court in the case in the progress of the trial, when excepted to at the time, may be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States upon a writ of error, or upon appeal, provided the rulings be duly presented as a bill of exceptions. When the finding is special, the review may also extend to the determination of the sufficiency of the facts found to support the judgment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Public—No. 77.]

An Act to provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, any sums not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor bonds or treasury notes of the United States in such form as he may prescribe; and so much thereof as may be issued in bonds shall bear nominations not less than \$100 dollars, and may be made payable at any period not more than forty years from date of issue, or may be made redeemable, at the pleasure of the government, at or after any period not less than five years, nor more than forty years from date, or may be made redeemable and payable as aforesaid as may be expressed upon their face; and so much thereof as may be issued in treasury notes may be made convertible into such denominations—not less than fifty dollars—and bear such dates and be made redeemable or payable at such periods as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be deemed expedient. And the interest on such bonds shall be payable semi-annually, or annually, or at maturity thereof; and the principal or interest, or both, may be made payable in coin or in other lawful money: Provided, That the rate of interest on any such bonds or treasury notes, when payable in coin, shall not exceed six per centum per annum; and when not payable

(Continued on fourth page.)

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, SEPT. 16, 1865.

PAY UP.—Those of our subscribers who are in arrears for subscription to the GAZETTE, will please call at the office and pay up. A large number are owing for six months or a year's subscription, and if they want a paper in this part, they will, at least, support it to the extent of paying their subscriptions.

LETTER FROM HON. A. S. MERCER.

We have received the following letter from Hon. A. S. Mercer, stating that he starts from New York for Puget Sound on the 19th of August, with upwards of three hundred young ladies, who have been made orphans through the loss of parents in the late war, to find homes with us. Mr. Mercer is a young man of great enterprise, and is deserving of much credit for his exertions to advance the interests of this Territory; as, also, for his patriotism and philanthropy in his endeavors to provide homes for those who have been deprived of theirs by the ruthless hand of war; but the expediency of bringing so large a number at this time into our thinly settled country, may be questionable. However, these young ladies, when here and permanently located, will be an important acquisition to our community, and will have a beneficial influence, as many of the young men in this Territory who are now unskilled, will find companions among their number, and will settle down and make themselves homes, to their own, the young ladies and the country's benefit. Be this as it may, they will soon be here, and be depending upon our citizens for homes. They have strong claims upon our sympathies, and all who have the least patriotism should extend the hand of friendship to welcome, and will to all they can to provide for them. They come to us the unprotected orphans of the heroes whose lives were freely given for our country's salvation. The graves of their natural protectors now roughen the battle-fields of Freedom. We on this distant shore enjoy the fruits of their valor and sacrifices, but we did not share their sufferings, trials and dangers. We were called upon by every emotion of gratitude and sense of duty, to protect and provide for their children. Let every family who can, extend to them homes and give them employment. The number to be provided for is large, and it will require a general response from the citizens of the Sound. They should at once be cared for on their arrival, as sea-sick and wearied with the voyage, they will much need sympathy and assistance.

LOWELL, MASS., July 28, 1865.

RE. GAZETTE. Through the GAZETTE and the Territorial papers generally, I wish to speak to the citizens of Puget Sound. The 19th of August I sail from New York with upwards of three hundred young ladies, daughters of those brave, heroic men of liberty, whose lives were given as offerings to appease the angry god of battle on many a plain and field, in our recent war to perpetuate freedom and her institutions. I appeal to every true, warm hearted family to open wide the door and share your home-comforts with those whose lot is about to be cast in your midst. Let every neighborhood appoint a committee of a lady and gentleman to meet us at Seattle, upon the arrival of the ocean steamer carrying the party, with instructions to welcome to their homes as many of the company as they can furnish homes and employment for. Judging from the known intelligence, patriotism and benevolence of the citizens of Washington Territory, I feel confident that a home will be found ready for each one of the three hundred young ladies I have indicated to migrate to our new but interesting country. I can cheerfully reach for the intelligence and moral character of all those persons accompanying me, and take pleasure in saying that they will be a very desirable addition and help to the country.

Will this press generally aid us in getting these facts before the people.

Very truly,
A. S. MERCER.

CASCADE WAGON ROAD.—From Messrs. Watson and Sammis, who have just returned from the mountains, we learn that the party of road workers are progressing finely with the work. Although the recent bad weather has been unfavorable, the party had, when these gentlemen left, completed about five miles of road, and were going on at the rate of one mile per day. We trust the citizens of this portion of the Sound will lend assistance to complete this important enterprise.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW.—Mr. Sammis has shown us some views taken during his trip out on the Snoqualmie and Cascade road, among which are some on the Snoqualmie river, the Snoqualmie Pass through the Cascade Mountains, and Washington Territory's greatest wonder, the Falls of the Snoqualmie. Mr. Sammis is preparing these views for the market, and we believe intends going to San Francisco to obtain lithographs of the same. We are promised an account of the trip in detail and a description of the country for a future number of our paper.

The unusually rainy weather for the past two weeks has prevented the farmers in this section from getting through with their harvesting. Most of the wheat and oats is cut and lying in the swath, and has not lain for two weeks, so it has been too wet to bind or thresh. No doubt much of the grain is already damaged, if not entirely spoiled, as it has commenced growing, and unless we have fair weather soon the entire crop will be lost.

We see it stated in our exchanges that Hon. A. S. Mercer sailed from New York on the 20th of August, with three hundred ladies. Arrangements have been made for a steamer to bring the party to Esquimalt, Vancouver Island.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

Events have transpired favorable for the early rehabilitation of the State in the Union. The Free State Government, organized in March, last year, appears now to be acquiesced in on all sides. Not one outrage has been committed within the last two months, in other words, since the disbanding of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate forces. Nearly every county is now organized; as are also the judicial districts. Some of the Courts have already been in session, and all of them will be regularly holden. Taxes are being as quietly collected as before the war, and civil process can be executed everywhere throughout the State.

The rebel Governor Flanagan, has given in his adhesion to the regular Government, and restored the State archives. There is, moreover, complete harmony between the civil and military authorities. And Governor Murphy makes special and public acknowledgment of the invaluable aid rendered him by General Reynolds, who commands the department.

The authority of General Grant is given for the recommendation that persons who desire to emigrate to Arkansas will do well to select the month of October, and especially to see to the proper place of location before definitely moving. For intended emigrants it should be noted that Arkansas is well adapted to growth of wheat, oats, rye, corn, or cotton; and, also, that the grape abounds on all hands in its native state, and could be successfully cultivated. Fruit and vegetables abound, while coal, slate, iron, lead, copper, and other metals, are found in different parts of the State. The State is traversed by numerous streams, flourishing cities, for factories and machinery, and has about 2,500 miles of navigable water sources. Lands are cheap and of unsurpassed fertility. The people are said to be anxious for capitalists and working people from the North to settle among them, and such persons may rest assured that they will be kindly and hospitably treated.

The principal drawback to the settlement in Arkansas appears to be that transportation over the State is difficult. There are but forty miles of railroad, and the stage lines are all broken up. Scarcity of forage renders it difficult to travel through the State. In some sections large crops are planted; in others very little. The yield of corn on Red river promises larger than ever known. There is little cotton planted now in this much on hand. The rebel cotton agents, who plundered it from the people are making it in all kinds of shape to appropriate it to themselves, and it is said they will do it in spite of the vigilance of all Government agents.

The State is so peaceable—the Government so complete, acquiesced in and support of all the authorities so universal, that it is to be hoped when the members from the State present themselves for admission to Congress there will be no hesitation about their reception.—*New York Times.*

A GENTLEMAN, writing from Idaho City, August 27th, says that city has been thrown into a state of excitement such as has seldom occurred since the early days of California. Today the streets of the city present a singular appearance—two or three thousand persons armed with shot-guns, pistols, and every kind of weapon that can be made useful. A vigilance committee has been organized, and a collision is expected at any moment. The town has been threatened by fire, and the citizens have formed themselves into a body to protect their property against incendiaries. Several arrests have been made, and the vigilantes are trying to take the prisoners from the jail to execute them. The store-keepers have to empty their stores at night. The town has been on fire once this week.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The greatest iron clad in the world, was launched on the 23d of July at New York. She is an iron clad frigate ram of 7,000 tons displacement, and was constructed especially for sea-going purposes. She has two engines of 8,000 horse power, and has a speed in ordinary running of fifteen miles an hour. She is three hundred and eight feet four inches long, and seventy-two feet ten inches beam. Her armament will consist of four 15-inch Rodman and twelve or fourteen 10-inch Dahlgren guns. Her armament weighs 1,000 tons. Her ram is part of the ship itself, and for fifty feet is a solid mass of timber, covered with a heavy wrought-iron armor. Her sides are protected by three-inch bar iron.

By New York papers of July 29, it is stated that twenty-five thousand additional troops have been sent to Sheridan, making a force of sixty or seventy thousand now on the line of the Rio Grande. This looks significant. It hardly seems like that many men are needed to restore order in Texas and to protect the frontier from Indian incursions; possibly this large army may yet have something to do with the Monroe doctrine. Sheridan may yet visit Maximilian at the Falls of the Montezuma.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The citizens of Seattle are requested to meet at Yeater's Hall this evening, at seven o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception and disposition of the immigration expected to arrive here under the escort of A. S. Mercer.

The bark *Georgy Washington* arrived from San Francisco on the 9th inst., with merchandise for this place. After discharging her cargo she was towed to Yreport to receive a cargo of lumber.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the summer of 1863, General Ashboth was in command at Columbus, Ky. Some of his friends made him a present of a horse. That elated Hungarian thus replied to the presentation speech: "Pell' Solschier and Shentlemans: I tanks you for diss hoss! De hoss, shentlemans, is the noblest animal of mankind! Again, I says, I tanks you for this fine hoss!

A citizen of Quebec recently locked up his daughter because she wanted to marry a young lawyer. The young man, however, though poor in purse, was fertile in resource, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his beloved. As she was of age to decide for herself, the couple were married and went on their way rejoicing.

On the 4th inst., Governor Gibbs pardoned the following named penitentiary convicts: Thos. Graham, sentenced from Grant county; Marcus Newell, sentenced from Marion county; M. D. Quigley, sentenced from Baker county; and a Frenchman whose name we have not learned.

For each representative in Congress New England furnished a little over 9,000 soldiers to the late war, while Pennsylvania furnished over 18,000 for each one. Pennsylvania, with one-third less population than the New England States, furnished a larger number than all the latter combined.

Major General Halleck assumed command of the Military division of the Pacific on the 30th ult., with headquarters at San Francisco. The Division comprises the Department of California and Columbia.

The U. S. Marshall recently sold, in Portland, a quantity of opium, which had been seized for an infraction of the revenue laws, for the sum of \$4,745 gold coin.

Hon. DeWitt Smith, Secretary and acting Governor of Idaho Territory, died at Rocky Bar, I. T., on the 19th ult., of rheumatism of the heart.

Senator Han, late Governor of Louisiana, is in favor of giving negroes the right of suffrage in that State, and offers to take the stump in their behalf. So they go.

John Boyd was burned to death, Aug. 14th, in his cabin near Placerville, California. He was 45 years of age. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, and went to California in 1848.

It is confidently predicted by persons who have recently visited the mines on the Middle Fork of John Day's River, that three thousand miners will find profitable employment there next season.

The Bureau of Emigration reports a falling off in the number of arrivals of over twenty thousand as compared with the corresponding season of last year.

Foreigners who have served one year in the Union armies and received an honorable discharge, can, by law of Congress, become naturalized without any previous declaration of intentions.

Forty-four gunboats, seven tugs, and a number of other vessels, lately composing a portion of the Mississippi squadron, were sold at Mound City, on the 17th of August to the highest bidder.

The Daily News, of Petersburg, Virginia, the paper which continued to glorify the names of the "chivalry" of that State, because they had been rebels, has been suppressed by authority.

The population of Richmond, Virginia, is now claimed to be 60,000, or larger than when the rebellion commenced.

Patterson is now in jail, at Boise City, committed to appear for trial at the next session of the District Court.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, the illustrious novelist, poet and statesman, has become utterly deaf and has been forced to abandon the society of even his most intimate friends.

Governor Edgerton, of Montana, has issued a call for five hundred men for sixty days to protect the emigrants and abate the Indians.

Washington dispatches assert positively that Jeff. Davis' attorneys are not to be permitted to see the arch-traitor until he is removed to that city for trial.

The friends of the late Mrs. Lidia H. Sigourney are agitating the subject of erecting a monument to her memory.

The Annual Conference of the United Brethren will meet at Fourth Plain, six miles east of Vancouver, W. T., on the 15th of September.

This little one for a man pinched with poverty for three-score years, to get rich then—to obtain luxurious food when he has lost the teeth to eat it with.

The St. Louis directory this year chronicles 52,582 names, and the city claims a population of 210,000.

The Military Cemetery at Port Royal is said to contain the graves of eighteen thousand Union soldiers.

Robinson, the Maine soldier who saved Secretary Seward's life, has been presented with a farm.

The health of Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, is falling very fast.

The Post Office money order system is soon to be established in California.

The California State Fair of the present year, will commence on the 18th of September.

The new Constitution of the State of Missouri went into operation on the 4th of July.

The small pox is prevailing in Jackson county, Oregon.

LATEST NEWS.

Dates to Sept. 9th.

Eastern News.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Herald's special dispatch says the character of the evidence now being adduced in the Wirtz trial in support of the prosecution, is said to be weighing heavily on the mind of the accused, and has filled him with the most fearful apprehensions as to the decision of the Commission hearing the cause. Some people who are watching the demeanor of the prisoner recently, give the opinion that throughout he seems to suspect his doom; and that he will not survive another month. Forty more witnesses have been subpoenaed and examined.

The Commercial's special correspondent says the President has permitted Henry S. Foote to return to his home in Tennessee, on the condition that he would not interfere in politics.

The Post's special says the President declines to release Mallory, Rebel Secretary of the Navy, but gives his family permission to visit him.

Intelligence from Mexico confirms the reports of the disaster to the Liberals. The strategical combinations of the Imperialists seem to have excluded the hope of a prolonged resistance by Juarez. The retreat of the Mexicans from Chihuahua is confirmed. It is not probable that the Liberals can sustain their position or persist in resistance without aid, which cannot be looked for.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department despatched from the Navy Yard to-day a gunboat to proceed via St. Lawrence to Detroit. This action of the Government is deemed important, as relating to the long existing treaty stipulations restricting naval operations in frontier waters. A letter addressed by J. M. Mason, Rebel Agent in England, to the London Times, dated August 20th, says "He sent orders long since to the pirate Shenandoah to stop hostilities, go into port, disarm and discharge her crew. These orders were sent through channels which would insure their prompt delivery. By this time, he presumes, her cruise was about ended."

General Lee has accepted the Presidency of the Washington College Academy, in a letter in which he expresses the following sentiments: "That it is the duty of each citizen, in the present condition of this Nation, to do all in his power to aid in restoring peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object, and that it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set an example of submission to authorities."

New York, Sept. 6.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent says the privilege of writing to his wife has been granted to Jeff. Davis.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says Bishop Lay, of North Carolina, who was arrested some time since on the supposition of having evidence of value to the Government, has been discharged. He passed through Richmond, recently, on his way home.

Extra Billy Smith is quietly passing his time on his confiscated estate at Warrenton.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—The Chattanooga Gazette says: A difficulty occurred yesterday between W. S. Hall, of North Carolina Circuit Court, at Knoxville, and a young man named Parker, late of the rebel army, which resulted in the death of Hall. Parker was admitted to bail, but the citizens got him from the Sheriff and hung him in the streets of Chattanooga.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Times' Brownville correspondent under date of August 25, says the Matamoros Monitor of the preceding week announces the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz. The Liberals on the border are quiet, but receiving reinforcements for future operations. A force of Imperialists, with a wagon train, en route from Monterey to Matamoros, was met by eighty Liberals. Scouts were attacked and driven back on Monterey. A colonel, late of the Confederate army, was killed. Reinforcements from Matamoros were met by Cortinas' guerrillas and driven back. The troops mustered out under a late order of Sheridan, have nearly all gone home, but a large force remains in Texas. At a ball on the 4th of August, in honor of Maximilian's Minister, at which a number of U. S. officers were present, Gen. Steele toasted the Empire.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 4.—Jeff. Davis has so far recovered as to be able to resume his accustomed walks.

Foreign News.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, 26th has arrived. The Telegraph Construction Company are so confident of the success of the Atlantic cable that they have offered to contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover and complete the present cable and lay down a second during the next year.

The Herald's Beaufort correspondence, of September 2d, says the Haytian dispatch steamer "Geffard" put into this port for coal and water yesterday. The captain has dispatched asking of the President aid to quell the rebellion in Hayti. Smallpox and yellow fever are showing themselves there, on board some merchant vessels. Two of them are infected with bilious and malarious diseases.

California News.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Mr. Jas. Gamble to-day resigned the Superintendency of the California State Telegraph Company. Mr. Henderson, Toll Collector at Meigs wharf, committed suicide this morning by

blowing out his brains. The cause assigned for the rash act was poverty, misfortune and incurable sickness. He leaves a wife and three children in utter destitution.

The Portland steamer which sailed to-day was completely filled up yesterday, and owing to the fact that there are no sailing packets on the books for that place, shippers are in rather an unusual dilemma for the present. Two vessels belonging to the Old Line are fully due, but meanwhile the agents have been unable to charter a suitable vessel to follow the Samuel Merritt, which cleared yesterday.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has asked this city to donate or sell at a low figure, "Union Square" for the purpose of building the new Mint thereon.

A SOLOMAN ON THE BEACH.—A curious incident lately occurred in a French criminal court. A young woman carrying a child less than a year old in her arms, was arraigned for having stolen three golden ten franc pieces from the house of a lady where she had called on business. The prisoner stated in her defense that her baby snatched the coins from a table without her knowledge, and carried them home in its hand; that she had just discovered them there, and was preparing to go back with money when she was arrested. The defense was thought most improbable owing to the child's age; but the President in order to test the possibility, ordered one of the ushers to lay three gold pieces on the ledge of the dock, within the baby's reach. The moment the little thing saw the money, it clutched the pieces firmly and attempted to put them in its mouth. This experiment satisfied the tribunal that the woman had told the truth, and she was acquitted of the charge.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A young lady of San Francisco, on a visit to her friends on the Sacramento river, went out with a party who were running about the bluffs. The exercise caused her to perspire freely, when the party got into a boat for a row, and while doing so took off their shoes and stockings to bathe their feet in the cool water. The young lady from San Francisco held her feet so long in this water that circulation, suddenly checked, became permanently suspended, and on reaching the shore the limb commenced swelling so rapidly that she soon was unable to walk. She was taken to that city, but all efforts to subdue the inflammation were unavailing. Mortification ensued, and on Thursday it was found necessary to amputate the limb halfway above the knee in order to save her life. The unfortunate girl is now considered out of danger.—*Marysville Appeal.*

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.—The Red Bluff Independent has the subjoined account of a mountain of marble, near the McCloud river, California: "About one mile from Silverthorn's bridge, which crosses McCloud river, towers to the clouds a gigantic mountain, white as if clad in the livery of a ghost, at the foot of which is located Lee & DeLong's marble quarry, from which they take both the white and clouded marble, of as fine quality as that imported from the Green Mountain State. The whole mountain appears to be one vast pile of marble, of quantity sufficient to supply the world. It receives a finish as fine and smooth as glass, or like a polished mirror. The great and remarkable cave, one room of which is one hundred feet in length by forty feet in breadth and seventy feet high, is near the marble quarry. The quarry and cave are only some five miles from Copper City."

BURNING OF THE Wm. NELSON.—A dispatched Halifax, July 17th, gives some interesting particulars in regard to this disaster. Saved passengers say that on Sunday, June 26th, the captain of the hapless ship determined to fumigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red-hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited, soiled over, and set his ship on fire. When it was found impossible to save the ship, the captain and other officers, with the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over 400 passenger passengers. The scenes on board of the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heartrending character.

One of the most commendable acts of the Spanish Government was the late surrender of the rebel ram Stone-wall to the United States authorities. It has been said that England under Lord Russell's guidance might profit by the example of Her Catholic Majesty. Charles Lamb's excuse for leaving his desk at an early hour in the morning was that he came to it too late in the morning. Probably Lord Russell's excuse is as valid for being the last to desert the Confederate navy, to wit: that he was the first to recognize it.

The Missouri Democrat tells a story of a returned female rebel, who, on her way from Canada to the States, attempted to smuggle a fancy clock between her hoop skirts. The watch dealer in stocks, who knew she intended to "run the blockade" with her purchases, set the alarm so that it would strike as she was passing through the custom house. The officer had got through examining her, when the wife of the alarm betrayed the whereabouts of the contraband goods, and led to its capture.

CAPTAIN SWAN'S NEW BOAT, *Mary Woodruff*, was towed to this place by the Anderson yesterday to receive her machinery. She is a fine craft, and will when completed possess greater power for her size than any other boat on our waters. Captain S. expects to have her fitting in a few weeks.—*Standard.*

(Continued from last page.)

In case shall not exceed seven and three tenths per centum per annum; and the rate and character of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds or treasury notes...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any of the bonds or other obligations issued under this act...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the redemption of the government bonds..."

NEW WHOLESALE STORE BOWEN BROTHERS

Importers and Jobbers of Groceries and Provisions

Wholesale and Retail of Liqueurs and Tobacco

Establishment on the Pacific Coast

Call and Examine

Particular attention paid to Cabin and Pass

Our Foreign Brands and Wines are First and Selected

Large Sales and Small Profits for Cash

Our Orders from the Interior promptly attended

Call and Examine

Call and Examine

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 hold with neatness and dispatch

ALL KINDS OF WORK

Pertaining to the Art,

From the SMALLEST LOCKET, to the

Life Size Picture

AMBRÖTYPES, MELANOTYPES,

STEREOSCOPIC AND PATENT

LEATHER PICTURES AND

LANDSCAPE VIEWS

Put up in Every Style, and Enlarged to

Any size required.

Also, old Ambrötypes, Melanotypes Pat-

ent Leather Pictures and Cartes de Visite

copied and enlarged.

Decayed 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

Seattle June 22d, 1865.

TO THE SICK.

DR. BOURNE'S BATHS

Thirteen Years in San Francisco.

PIONEER

DR. BOURNE'S BATHS

Perfect Cures guaranteed, according to agree-

ment in all cases.

For the cure of

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Con-

sumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague,

all other Fevers, Dropsy, Strabismus, Colic, Coughs,

(Cak Polmonis, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the

only scientific and certain cure.) Dyspepsia, Dreams,

Neuralgia, Headache, the removal of Mercury, neural

other Mineral Poisons, etc. The methods adopted by

Dr. Bourne are the most pleasant, safest, and quick,

and reliable ever devised. SAVE YOUR TIME,

CONULTATION FREE, with Express,

or personally. Send or call for a Circular of recom-

mendations, references, certificates of cures, etc.,

which are not bogus, but given by well known and re-

sponsible individuals.

Corner of Montgomery and Post Streets,

San Francisco, Cal.

Entrance on Post street, adjoining the Grand

Hotel.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

222 MONTGOMERY ST

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK HOUSE

27 BROADWAY

CONNOISEURS

REPUTATION

SEATTLE, W. T.

MOET & HEDGES, Proprietors.

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.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SORES AND ULCERS. In many Hospitals in Europe this celebrated remedy is now used for the cure of old wounds, sores and ulcers; in Spain and Portugal, and in many parts of Italy, the first Physicians regularly prescribe its use.

PILES, FISTULAS, STRUCTURES. The above class of complaints is surely removed by slightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in this Ointment.

IMPRUDENCIES OF YOUTH; SORES AND ULCERS. Rheum, as also swellings, can with certainty be rationally cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions.

Any of the above class of diseases may be cured by rubbng the Ointment three times a day upon the skin.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES: Bad Legs, Sores, (Sore) Rheumatism, Cancer, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Contused and Sore Throats, Strains, Sprains, Sore Nipples, Bite of Mosquito, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Ulcers and Sore Throats, Sore Heads, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Tumours, Chigo-foot, Ulcers, Wounds, Chills, Lumbago, Venereal, Chapped Hands, 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.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

For Dispensaries for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

NEW STORE

Snohomish City, SUGAR & CLOTHING.

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

"NORWESTER"

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.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

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 un-

passed by any other House outside of San Francisco.

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

Sarsaparillas' PILLS,

AYERS' TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and LE DOYNE'S.

AYERS' Cherry Pectoral, Jayce's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochees, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Onsgood's Collagogue, Ayer's Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne,

Sedlets Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayce's Carminative Balsam, Hostetter's, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters, &c.

Cooking Extracts Toilet Articles.

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

Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soap, Fossils, Hair Oil, 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 Macaboy 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.

NEW GOODS? 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 of attention, and will be promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYKOFF, Seattle, July 20th, 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, W. HEDGES, Proprietor.

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, 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. 15th 1864.

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR WARE,

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

Order from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates. Y. YESLER, DENNY & CO.