



### Puget Sound Dispatch.

**LARRABEE & CO.**  
Publishers and Proprietors.

**TERMS:**  
Single Copy One Year.....\$3 00  
" Six Months..... 2 00  
" Three..... 1 50  
Single Number..... 12

Payable Invariably in Advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion.....\$2 00  
Each Subsequent Insertion..... 1 00  
Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Of every description done at the most reasonable rates.

**AGENTS:**  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell.  
Stellacoom.....Irving Ballard.  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick.  
Fort Townsend.....George Barthrop.  
Port Discovery.....M. McMahon.  
Snohomish City.....E. C. Ferguson.  
Slaughter.....Joseph Gibson.  
New York.....Hudson & Menet.  
Portland.....L. Samuels.

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.**  
**KING COUNTY.**  
Orange Jacobs.....Judge of District Court.  
David T. Denny.....County Judge.  
Lewis V. Wyckoff.....Sheriff.  
Gardner Kellogg.....Auditor.  
Oliver C. Shroyer.....Treasurer.  
George F. Whitworth.....Surveyor.  
William H. Shoudy.....Assessor.  
Josiah Settle.....Coroner.  
Peter Saar, Henry L. Yealer, and Francis Mc Natt, County Commissioners.

**CITY OF SEATTLE.**  
John T. Jordan.....Mayor.  
George McConaha.....Clerk.  
Charles H. Burnett.....Treasurer.  
C. C. Perkins.....Recorder.  
L. V. Wyckoff.....Marshal.  
Beriah Brown.....City Printer.  
Frank Mathias, Corliss P. Stone, Amos Brown, Samuel F. Coombs, S. P. Andrews, L. B. Anderson, Charles W. Moore, Councilmen.

**TERMS OF COURTS.**  
**SUPREME COURT.**  
2d Monday in January.  
**DISTRICT COURTS.**  
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.  
PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.  
STELLACOOM—3d Monday in January and July.  
OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.  
VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.  
WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.  
OTSEVILLE—2d Monday in July.  
YAKIMA CITY—4th Monday in October.  
FORT COLVILLE—3d Monday in June.

**MAILS.**  
The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:  
Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Stellacoom: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.  
Victoria, via Forts Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15 A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.  
Whatecom, via Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Lacconer, Fidalgo and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 8 30 A. M.  
Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrives, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Closes 6 30 A. M.  
Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrives, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Closes 6 30 A. M.  
Port Orchard, via Port Blakely: Arrives, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Departs, Mondays, 11 A. M. Closes 10 45.

**JAMES MC NAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.**  
**McNAUGHT & LEARY,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Seattle, W. T.  
Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

**JOHN J. MCGILVRA,**  
Attorney at Law,  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

**GEORGE H. MC CONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.**  
**McCONAHA & YORK,**  
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty.  
Offices—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings, SEATTLE, W. T.  
W. M. YORK, Notary Public. 20

**CHAS. H. LARRABEE. WM. H. WHITE.**  
**LARRABEE & WHITE,**  
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
(Dispatch Buildings.)  
**SEATTLE.**  
Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.

**DR. G. A. WEED,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.  
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.  
Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north. [n27f]

**DENTISTRY!**  
**DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.**  
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Solicite Public Patronage. Will warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction [127f]

### IRVING BALLARD.

Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Stellacoom, W. T.  
Will practice in the Courts of Law, Chancery, and Admiralty of Washington Territory. Office on Commercial street.

### McNAUGHT & LEARY,

SEATTLE, W. T.  
Real Estate and Tax Agents,  
REAL ESTATE bought and sold.  
LOANS negotiated.  
CLAIMS collected.

### FOR SALE.

LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, improved and unimproved.  
Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Snohomish and Island Counties.

Tracts at HOLMES' HARBOR, PORT MANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY, NISQUALMY, etc. etc.

Also, several Bottom Land FARMS, under cultivation, on the White, Black, Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.

AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood, New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose, California, etc. etc.  
**McNAUGHT & LEARY.**  
GEORGE F. WHITWORTH,  
JOHN LEARY,  
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15f.

Seattle  
**BREWERY**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
STUART CRICHTON,  
(Successor to Crichton & Bettis)  
PROPRIETOR.

**Ale, Beer, Porter and Lager Beer,**  
Superior Quality, in Wood and Bottles.

Draft Ale and Porter per gallon.....50 cents  
Bottled Ale and Porter, bottles to be returned, per dozen.....\$2 50  
do. do. do. for shipment.....\$2 25

Lager Beer at usual rates.  
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.  
Call and sample the above.  
Bk. call for Crichton's Ale, Porter or Lager Beer when you want a good drink, and be sure you get it.  
Seattle, Nov. 13, 1871.

**Stoves and Tin Ware.**  
**S. P. ANDREWS**  
Offers to the public the largest and best assortment of  
**COOKING,**  
**PARLOR**  
**AND BOX**  
**STOVES!!**  
AND  
**PORTABLE RANGES**  
Ever brought to Puget Sound.

**BUCK'S CELEBRATED**  
**COOK STOVE,**  
With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.  
Also, a General Assortment of  
**Kitchen Furniture**  
French and English Wares,  
Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.  
Tin and Metallic Roofing,  
**Lead and Iron Pipe.**  
Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIPE FITTINGS.**  
**JOB WORK.**  
All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.  
**GIVE ME A TRIAL.**  
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.  
**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [n27f]

STORE ON  
**COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.**  
**S. P. ANDREWS.**  
August 28, 1871. 15f.

### Puget Sound Dispatch.

#### Port Townsend District Court.

The trial of William Jarman, charged with the murder of James Farmer, at Bellingham Bay about months ago, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, which seems to give general satisfaction to our citizens.

#### FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

Charles Watts, who was tried and found guilty for the second time, for the murder of Hibbard, on San Juan Island, about two years ago, was brought into Court on Monday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for sentence. The Court House was crowded long before the Judge arrived. The prisoner looked pale but not downcast, and seemed no more affected than any spectator in the room, and was apparently indifferent to the terrible sentence about to be pronounced.

His Honor Judge Jacobs, before he pronounced the sentence, was evidently affected, and although he tried to smother his feelings, his every look and act showed that he was much more moved than the man upon whom he was about to pronounce the sentence of the law. All present seemed to hold their breath at the awful act they were about to witness.

After some delay the Judge ordered the prisoner to arise and said:  
Mr. Watts, you have been indicted by the grand jury, found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury of your peers who were of your own selection. The law has compassion in all such cases, and although I believe you guilty, the law gives you the privilege, and I should be only glad to hear you give some good reason why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you. What have you to say?

Watts said: I have little to say. I am not guilty, and know I was justified in doing what I did, and that the law will justify me in it, that's all.  
His Honor Judge Jacobs said: The jury has found you guilty, and I should have been very glad if you could have shown something to mitigate your crime; but you have failed to do so, hence it is my painful duty to pronounce sentence on you, and it is, that you be taken from here to the place from whence you came, and there kept, and on the third day of May, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., of that day, be taken from thence to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

When these solemn words were being pronounced Watts never moved a muscle, nor showed any signs of remorse whatever, and left the court room apparently as unconcerned as any man in the house.  
That the man was justly found guilty is undoubtedly true, and the verdict of the jury meets the hearty approval of this community. A motion was made for a new trial in this case, on the ground of want of proper jurisdiction of the Court; but if he gets off on that ground, good bye to law and order and all fair play, for the blood of Hibbard, who was killed by Watts, calls for vengeance.  
John P. Peterson was admitted to citizenship, and Thomas G. Murphy was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor at Law in Washington Territory.

As no other case of importance has been tried at this term, I will conclude.  
B. O'R.

#### San Francisco Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24, 1872.  
I promised an occasional whisper in the ear of the DISPATCH concerning what was going on in the Metropolis, and so far must have appeared very unmindful of it. Just for this reason—it seemed that all one could say, simmered down, would have been Rain, Japanese Embassy and Snow Blockade, and in the dearth of all save meagre telegraphic information from the East, you must have had more than enough of these topics. It still rains, the Japs are nearing Chicago after too many delays and vexations to wish to take us in their return voyage, and the blockade is broken to our and the breakers' exceeding great joy. Standing at the door of the Post Office, when the first train arrived, one easily realized the excitement of Steamer day in the old time.  
You know, dear Mr. Editor, how excessively and absurdly American we have been all our two score and—years. In our youth under the gospel influences of Williams College, we dreamed of becoming a foreign missionary to the lands of Buddha and Jungernam. Falling in love at an unripe period, with other causes, checked the arlor of those pious aspirations, and we never got near any other heathen than those at our own doors. But we never 'departed' from the cardinal points of our early training, viz. that we (especially if a New England born American) are the last, grandest display of creative energy, and that what we don't know through original cuteness, and inherited, covenanted grace, is not worth knowing. Grace Greenwood in her lovely discourse on the "Heroic

people came forth 'for to see' and not hear him. But Mr. Miller's lecture in San Francisco was voted a success and, from the reports, solely because he had the courage to be simply and wholly natural, unaffected and free with his audience. Whether Mr. Miller's poems are the creations of a lofty genius, or the cobwebs of a distorted imagination, they keep possession of the chambers of one's mind, and charm by their melodious monotones and their vivid picturesqueness. We like him in Frisco, heartily and uncritically.  
C. C. I.

We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at learning from the foregoing that Calvin McDonald has come to be regarded by anybody as a decent man. It is the most remarkable and radical reformation we ever heard of.—Edron.

#### Political.

##### Looking Ahead.

The Stockton Republican, one of the oldest and ablest Democratic papers in California, speaks of the political situation as follows:

The National Labor party has nominated Judge David Davis, of Illinois, as their candidate for President and he has accepted the nomination. The liberal, or as the Grant faction is wont to call them, the "sorehead" Republicans will meet in National Convention at Cincinnati, in May, and it is expected they will endorse the nomination of Judge Davis. The Democratic National Convention will follow, and there are many who believe it also will endorse the nominee of the Labor party. Let us look at the man. Politically he was a Republican or President Lincoln would never have been permitted to place him on the Supreme Bench, which he did on the 8th of December, 1862. But it is claimed by Judge Davis' friends and admitted by Republicans that the appointment was not made as a reward for his Radicalism but as a tribute to his personal popularity and in consideration of his great legal attainments. Republicans have long spoken of Judge Davis as a Trumbull Republican, and as Morton formally read Trumbull out of the party the other day, we presume all such men as Judge Davis and Senator Shurz go out with him. Politically then, there is no serious objection to the Labor party's nominee. His ability is acknowledged, and the next question to be considered is his integrity. The people are now searching for a man who as their President will keep himself clear of private speculation, and decline all offers of stock in railroad or other companies—in short, an honest man with sense enough to know what is right and strength enough to resist temptation. So far as Judge Davis is known, his record is unblemished. But if he would be President he must prove himself above the reach of wealthy corporations, and convince the people that it is their interests and not those of a few monopolies he will labor to protect. In considering his strength much of the probable and not a little of the possible presents itself.—He is the nominee of the National Labor party, he will be the nominee of the Liberal Republican party and he may be the nominee of the Democratic party.—Suppose him the nominee of the three parties named, has he strength equal for the task of defeating Grant? The question is easier asked than answered. If he can unite on himself the Democratic strength of the nation with the support of the other two organizations, Grant will not carry seven States in the Union. If every man votes for Judge Davis who is honestly opposed to the re-election of Grant he will have a two-thirds majority in the Electoral College. To the proposed Democratic passive policy we are opposed. If Judge Davis is elected President four of five votes he receives will be Democratic. If we are to vote for him let us nominate him.—The term Republican is now understood to mean only those who favor Grant's re-election. Senator Morton so defines the word. Davis is therefore not a Republican, and the Democratic National Convention may nominate him if not as a Democrat at least as one who is so far from being a Republican that the leaders of that party deem it necessary to inform the world that he never was much of a Republican, and does not now understand the first trick of that organization.

One other instance of malversation and fraud that are constantly coming to light were the proofs we alleged of an uncommon and widespread political rottenness.  
No more striking evidence of this laxity could be given than the multitude and frequency of the demands made upon our various legislative bodies for committees of inquiry and investigation.—Ordinarily a legislature has only its legislative duties to fulfil; but now those duties have become to a large extent judicial. General committees and special committees are burdened with charges of malversation and robbery against the prominent officials of nearly every department. Six of these inquiries are going on, in this city at this very time, to say nothing of those which occupy the attention of our representatives in Washington. In fact, the newspapers for months have groaned under the reports of the various conclaves that are hunting up abuses and illegalities.  
The great war against rebellion, as we lately averred, has had much to do with the production of this abnormal and pernicious phenomenon. War is always a social convulsion; it strains and often dislocates the organs of the body politic and it lets loose passions, desires, energies that are too strong and ferocious to be held in check by the ordinary restraints of morality. It shakes up the lees of society, and by its agitation raises the dirty and turbid elements, that in a time of peace remain quietly at the bottom, to the surface. The frequent and tempting opportunities to speculation that it offers, bring a huge train of avarice, egotism, and unprincipled adventurers in its wake, who, by cheap professions of patriotism and an active cunning wind themselves into places of trust and emolument. In all countries, and in nearly all ages, army contractors and other camp-followers have been proverbial for the suddenness and enormity of the wealth they have achieved and the loose habits they introduce, their avarice and profligacy leave traces upon the operations of governments long after the wars which engendered them have ceased.  
But we are inclined to think that there are deeper causes for a great deal of our political corruption than the transient and irregular influences of a state of war—causes which began to work long before the war, and which will still be disastrously effective when the war is almost forgotten. One of the most potent of these is the low and unworthy conception of political right and wrong that prevails in nearly all our parties. In the proper acceptance of the term, politics is a science; as such it is a system of definite principles; it has its rules, its boundaries, its ends; and though it is not exact in every particular, like a mathematical process, it is yet sufficiently so to furnish the basis of sound and conclusive reasonings. Politics determines the nature and purpose of that organization which is called the nation, prescribes the true scope and function of government, and affixes the limits within which legislation is alone necessary and legitimate. Asserting as its fundamental ground that the state is not an economical or commercial, but a moral or juridical society, its inclusive sphere is the sphere of rights and duties and its principal, if not sole, aim, is not to help men to make money or acquire honors, but to secure them in the possession and free development of their God-given faculties. Next to human nature itself, to that imperceptible and inviolable manhood which "is the badge of all our tribe," the state is the most sacred of institutions because through it alone is that manhood avouched and preserved.  
Now, in the opinion, or rather the practice of parties—for they can hardly be said to have opinions—the state has come to be considered of far less worth and dignity. It is no longer deemed the agent for the whole of society for great and noble collective purposes, but the agent of such as can by any means possess themselves of its powers for individual and private purposes. Its work is not the application of law in the enforcement of universal justice but the perversion of law to the satisfaction of universal greed. Legislation is not the exercise of the collective wisdom and force in defence of general rights, but the exercise of cunning and force in the perpetration of general wrongs. Politics is not statesmanship, but a low attorney-practice, the struggle of rival cupidities, the strife of factions for individual or at most parzian objects. That high, august, almost sacred function which we call government is debased into a mere administration of favoritism or the skillful distribution of the loaves and fishes of patronage.  
A distinguished writer, satirizing this perverted view, says the state has been turned into a sort of Lady Bountiful, "who has bread for all mouths, labor for all hands, capital for all enterprises, credit for all projects, oil for all wounds, balm for all sorrows, counsels for all perplexities, solutions for all doubts, truth for all intelligence and distractions for all fatigues—milk for infancy and wine for old age—which may provide for every want, satisfy every curiosity, and anti ipate every desire, correct every er-

ror and fault and dispense us for ever more from the use of our own foresight, sagacity, experience, self-control and activity." But as these needs, in their multiplicity and antagonism, cannot all be gratified, the contest of parties becomes a contest as to which of them shall gain the supremacy and rule the rest. Every interest and every conceivable shadow of an interest, enters into the struggle; each combats and jostles the other; and in the desperation of the fight the worst men conspire and collude, and form those "rings" of vulgar, venal, rapacious tricksters and thieves which are as disgraceful as they are mischievous to our civilization.

Once admit the principle that government is authorized to step outside of its general function as the defence of universal common right, to grant special privileges or to foster special interests; that it may use its tremendous and awful power to tax its citizens in order to build up private fortunes or to encourage specific industries, and you have adopted a policy which logically covers all sorts of flagrant abuses, and even justifies the worst schemes of plunder. If, under the specious name of protection, subvention, bounties, and what not, the state may confiscate the properties of individuals, and trample upon their personal rights of freedom to labor where, and to exchange the results of that labor with whom they choose, there is no practical limit to the perversions of power of which the state is not susceptible. If the Congress may lay its tribute upon the whole country to aid the enterprise of the iron-master, the Common Council may assess ad libitum to fill the pockets of the street contractors. If the honorable gentleman from Bunkum may legislate money into the pockets of his friends, the other gentleman who is not so honorable may legislate it, in another way, into the pockets of his friends. The making of laws becomes a disguise for the simple making of fortunes; and the rabid selfishness which, under other circumstances, takes your purse at the end of a blunderbus, now takes it with a "Be it enacted."—The result is the same, though the methods differ. In the one case you are robbed with a decorous and hypocritical formality; in the other without the forms.

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#### Political.

##### Looking Ahead.

The Stockton Republican, one of the oldest and ablest Democratic papers in California, speaks of the political situation as follows:

The National Labor party has nominated Judge David Davis, of Illinois, as their candidate for President and he has accepted the nomination. The liberal, or as the Grant faction is wont to call them, the "sorehead" Republicans will meet in National Convention at Cincinnati, in May, and it is expected they will endorse the nomination of Judge Davis. The Democratic National Convention will follow, and there are many who believe it also will endorse the nominee of the Labor party. Let us look at the man. Politically he was a Republican or President Lincoln would never have been permitted to place him on the Supreme Bench, which he did on the 8th of December, 1862. But it is claimed by Judge Davis' friends and admitted by Republicans that the appointment was not made as a reward for his Radicalism but as a tribute to his personal popularity and in consideration of his great legal attainments. Republicans have long spoken of Judge Davis as a Trumbull Republican, and as Morton formally read Trumbull out of the party the other day, we presume all such men as Judge Davis and Senator Shurz go out with him. Politically then, there is no serious objection to the Labor party's nominee. His ability is acknowledged, and the next question to be considered is his integrity. The people are now searching for a man who as their President will keep himself clear of private speculation, and decline all offers of stock in railroad or other companies—in short, an honest man with sense enough to know what is right and strength enough to resist temptation. So far as Judge Davis is known, his record is unblemished. But if he would be President he must prove himself above the reach of wealthy corporations, and convince the people that it is their interests and not those of a few monopolies he will labor to protect. In considering his strength much of the probable and not a little of the possible presents itself.—He is the nominee of the National Labor party, he will be the nominee of the Liberal Republican party and he may be the nominee of the Democratic party.—Suppose him the nominee of the three parties named, has he strength equal for the task of defeating Grant? The question is easier asked than answered. If he can unite on himself the Democratic strength of the nation with the support of the other two organizations, Grant will not carry seven States in the Union. If every man votes for Judge Davis who is honestly opposed to the re-election of Grant he will have a two-thirds majority in the Electoral College. To the proposed Democratic passive policy we are opposed. If Judge Davis is elected President four of five votes he receives will be Democratic. If we are to vote for him let us nominate him.—The term Republican is now understood to mean only those who favor Grant's re-election. Senator Morton so defines the word. Davis is therefore not a Republican, and the Democratic National Convention may nominate him if not as a Democrat at least as one who is so far from being a Republican that the leaders of that party deem it necessary to inform the world that he never was much of a Republican, and does not now understand the first trick of that organization.

One other instance of malversation and fraud that are constantly coming to light were the proofs we alleged of an uncommon and widespread political rottenness.  
No more striking evidence of this laxity could be given than the multitude and frequency of the demands made upon our various legislative bodies for committees of inquiry and investigation.—Ordinarily a legislature has only its legislative duties to fulfil; but now those duties have become to a large extent judicial. General committees and special committees are burdened with charges of malversation and robbery against the prominent officials of nearly every department. Six of these inquiries are going on, in this city at this very time, to say nothing of those which occupy the attention of our representatives in Washington. In fact, the newspapers for months have groaned under the reports of the various conclaves that are hunting up abuses and illegalities.  
The great war against rebellion, as we lately averred, has had much to do with the production of this abnormal and pernicious phenomenon. War is always a social convulsion; it strains and often dislocates the organs of the body politic and it lets loose passions, desires, energies that are too strong and ferocious to be held in check by the ordinary restraints of morality. It shakes up the lees of society, and by its agitation raises the dirty and turbid elements, that in a time of peace remain quietly at the bottom, to the surface. The frequent and tempting opportunities to speculation that it offers, bring a huge train of avarice, egotism, and unprincipled adventurers in its wake, who, by cheap professions of patriotism and an active cunning wind themselves into places of trust and emolument. In all countries, and in nearly all ages, army contractors and other camp-followers have been proverbial for the suddenness and enormity of the wealth they have achieved and the loose habits they introduce, their avarice and profligacy leave traces upon the operations of governments long after the wars which engendered them have ceased.  
But we are inclined to think that there are deeper causes for a great deal of our political corruption than the transient and irregular influences of a state of war—causes which began to work long before the war, and which will still be disastrously effective when the war is almost forgotten. One of the most potent of these is the low and unworthy conception of political right and wrong that prevails in nearly all our parties. In the proper acceptance of the term, politics is a science; as such it is a system of definite principles; it has its rules, its boundaries, its ends; and though it is not exact in every particular, like a mathematical process, it is yet sufficiently so to furnish the basis of sound and conclusive reasonings. Politics determines the nature and purpose of that organization which is called the nation, prescribes the true scope and function of government, and affixes the limits within which legislation is alone necessary and legitimate. Asserting as its fundamental ground that the state is not an economical or commercial, but a moral or juridical society, its inclusive sphere is the sphere of rights and duties and its principal, if not sole, aim, is not to help men to make money or acquire honors, but to secure them in the possession and free development of their God-given faculties. Next to human nature itself, to that imperceptible and inviolable manhood which "is the badge of all our tribe," the state is the most sacred of institutions because through it alone is that manhood avouched and preserved.  
Now, in the opinion, or rather the practice of parties—for they can hardly be said to have opinions—the state has come to be considered of far less worth and dignity. It is no longer deemed the agent for the whole of society for great and noble collective purposes, but the agent of such as can by any means possess themselves of its powers for individual and private purposes. Its work is not the application of law in the enforcement of universal justice but the perversion of law to the satisfaction of universal greed. Legislation is not the exercise of the collective wisdom and force in defence of general rights, but the exercise of cunning and force in the perpetration of general wrongs. Politics is not statesmanship, but a low attorney-practice, the struggle of rival cupidities, the strife of factions for individual or at most parzian objects. That high, august, almost sacred function which we call government is debased into a mere administration of favoritism or the skillful distribution of the loaves and fishes of patronage.  
A distinguished writer, satirizing this perverted view, says the state has been turned into a sort of Lady Bountiful, "who has bread for all mouths, labor for all hands, capital for all enterprises, credit for all projects, oil for all wounds, balm for all sorrows, counsels for all perplexities, solutions for all doubts, truth for all intelligence and distractions for all fatigues—milk for infancy and wine for old age—which may provide for every want, satisfy every curiosity, and anti ipate every desire, correct every er-

ror and fault and dispense us for ever more from the use of our own foresight, sagacity, experience, self-control and activity." But as these needs, in their multiplicity and antagonism, cannot all be gratified, the contest of parties becomes a contest as to which of them shall gain the supremacy and rule the rest. Every interest and every conceivable shadow of an interest, enters into the struggle; each combats and jostles the other; and in the desperation of the fight the worst men conspire and collude, and form those "rings" of vulgar, venal, rapacious tricksters and thieves which are as disgraceful as they are mischievous to our civilization.

Once admit the principle that government is authorized to step outside of its general function as the defence of universal common right, to grant special privileges or to foster special interests; that it may use its tremendous and awful power to tax its citizens in order to build up private fortunes or to encourage specific industries, and you have adopted a policy which logically covers all sorts of flagrant abuses, and even justifies the worst schemes of plunder. If, under the specious name of protection, subvention, bounties, and what not, the state may confiscate the properties of individuals, and trample upon their personal rights of freedom to labor where, and to exchange the results of that labor with whom they choose, there is no practical limit to the perversions of power of which the state is not susceptible. If the Congress may lay its tribute upon the whole country to aid the enterprise of the iron-master, the Common Council may assess ad libitum to fill the pockets of the street contractors. If the honorable gentleman from Bunkum may legislate money into the pockets of his friends, the other gentleman who is not so honorable may legislate it, in another way, into the pockets of his friends. The making of laws becomes a disguise for the simple making of fortunes; and the rabid selfishness which, under other circumstances, takes your purse at the end of a blunderbus, now takes it with a "Be it enacted."—The result is the same, though the methods differ. In the one case you are robbed with a decorous and hypocritical formality; in the other without the forms.

#### Political.

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Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 47° 36' N. North. Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19' 40' S. Longitude west from Washington 142° 19' 38' S. Difference from Greenwich time, 8 h. 02 m. 18 s. Difference from Washington time, 3 h. 01 m. 17 s.

Authorized Agents for this Paper: DEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco. E. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

MASONIC.—On Thursday evening last there was a grand turnout of our citizens at the Pavilion to witness the interesting and impressive ceremonies attendant upon the constituting of Washington Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry and the installation of the officers. The exercises were conducted by Edwin A. Sherman, of San Francisco, Grand Registrar of the Grand Consistory of S. P. R. S. 32° of the Order in California, and Special Deputy of the S. C. for all the Territories. The following officers were installed: Wm. R. Gilliam 32° T. P. G. M. Isaac Parker 32° M. E. Senior G. W. John T. Jordan 32° M. E. Junior G. W. Thomas S. Russell 32° M. E. Orator. John Webster 32° E. Almoner. S. P. Andrews 32° E. Secretary. C. W. Moore 32° E. Treasurer. G. W. Harris 32° E. M. of Ceremonies. Gardner Kellogg 32° Res. Senior G. E. O. C. Stearns 32° Res. Junior G. E. I. A. Palmer 32° Val. G. C. G. H. H. Hill 32° Val. G. Tyler.

During the past week Mr. Sherman also organized Washington Council No. 1 of Princes of Jerusalem, and Washington Chapter No. 1 Rosa Croix, and on Friday he proceeded on up to Olympia, where he will be engaged for several days, when he expects to return here and organize a Council of Knights Kadosh, and also a consistory.—Intelligencer.

THE SUPPOSED FIRE.—The account which we published last week of the finding of the scow schooner Reindeer abandoned and on fire, is explained by a correspondent of the Intelligencer as follows: "After the party of men on the Reindeer had picked up a number of logs, a gale of wind broke up their boom and sent their schooner high and dry on the beach, thinking she could not be saved, they took out everything of value at her on fire and returned safely to Port Ludlow."

NEW SKATES.—On the last trip of the Prince Alfred she brought one hundred pairs of roller skates for Mr. Sweeney.—They will probably be here in time to use Saturday evening. As there will then be skates for everybody we expect the rink will be crowded.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—S. Dinsmore, Esq., Superintendent of the Seattle and Coos Bay Railroad, will give a free excursion to the citizens of Seattle on Friday next over the first railroad on Puget Sound and the first narrow gauge railway in Washington Territory. The locomotive will be in readiness at 11 o'clock A. M., and constantly on the route between the wharf in this city and Lake Union, until every body takes a ride. Should the weather on Friday prove unfavorable the excursion will be deferred till the next day. Every one is invited to a free ride on the cars.

The Pioneer Association have procured a blank book in which the excursions are requested to register their names, to be deposited in the archives of the Society.

ARRIVED.—J. R. Robbins and wife, of this city, arrived at home on Tuesday evening, after an absence of several months spent in the eastern States and Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1st, 1872. COL. LARRABEE, Seattle.

Sir—I take pleasure in advising you that I have this day forwarded to your address, by mail, one quart of Cooley corn, a prolific early field variety.

It is believed that this corn will supply a great want, both in the northern and southern States, by furnishing a variety which will ripen in the former before the season of early frosts, and in the latter before the summer droughts set in. It is a new variety, originated by C. C. Cooley, of Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, and introduced to the public in the fall of 1870. It is said to be remarkable for its early maturity.

Mr. Cooley stated that he planted it the past season on the 3d of May, and it was ripe and ground into meal the 9th of August, the time of its growth having been fourteen weeks. A farmer in Wisconsin is reported to have raised a crop and had it ground into meal in thirteen weeks from the day of planting. Another, in Minnesota, raised fifty bushels from one pint and a half of seed. Mr. Cooley claims that this corn is equal in productiveness to any variety in cultivation.

The Department has been able to procure only a limited supply of this corn, and it is earnestly desired that you will make, or cause to be made, a careful experiment with the amount forwarded you and return a report of the result as soon as the crop is harvested. Plant the corn in good soil, and let it be

carefully and thoroughly cultivated. Blankets are herewith enclosed for a report of the result of experiments. FRED K. WATTS, Commissioner.

This corn may do well even here, which is confessedly not a corn country. Farmers are requested to call at Col. Larrabee's office and get some of the seed.

The Steamer Politkoffsky arrived on Tuesday, from Port Madison, with the cargo of the bark Oakland. Schwabacher Bros. & Co. and Stone & Burnett were the principal consignees.

ICE.—A large ice-house is nearly completed on Yesler's wharf. A cargo of Sitka ice is now on the way to fill it.—We are informed that the enterprise is inaugurated by Marshall Blinn and others of Olympia. Thus the metropolitan signs gather thick and fast, and the next move will be for those gentlemen to come here and live and enjoy the cooling influences of ice and the genial rays of the sun of Progress.

NICK WORK.—The best executed cabinet work which we have seen in the Territory, are the counters and cases made by Mr. Arthur Doyle, for the "Puget Sound Banking Company," in the Dispatch Buildings.

A STRIKE.—The Tribune of yesterday says the Chinamen sent over by the California to work on the railroad, struck for higher wages, and don't propose leaving the city until the contractor comes to terms.

Telegraphic

New York, March 19.—The Times' Washington correspondent says: "On unquestionable authority, I am able to inform you that a change, and an important one, has come over the spirit of the Administration on the subject of the question with Spain growing out of the Cuban war for independence. The immediate cause of this change has not been learned, but in well informed circles it is supposed to be the receipt of some important dispatches from Madrid. Whatever the immediate causes of the fact are, I can assure you that the relations between this government and that of Spain are at this moment of a most critical nature; such, in fact, as to warrant a suspicion that an open rupture may supervene any day. Gen. Sickles will not return to Madrid, nor will any one replace him just now. The mistake into which H. Fish fell with regard to the personality of the newly appointed Spanish Minister to this government, has served to embitter the spirit between the two Cabinets."

In the House, Mr. Randall got the unanimous consent and has passed a resolution calling for information to J. E. Howard, a native of Philadelphia and a citizen of the United States, who was unjustly arrested, condemned and transported, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, to a penal settlement in Africa.

PORTLAND, March 23.—The Republican State convention meets to-day in this city. The business for the convention is to nominate a candidate for Congress, three electors for President Vice President of the United States, and to appoint a State Central Committee for the ensuing two years.

Capt. Crandall, for more than six years connected with the Oregonian, of this city, has purchased the Oregon Statesman, of Salem, and will take charge of it at once.

New York, March 19.—Mayor Hall's trial to-day was a mere wrangle between the counsel. Judge Daily postponed his decision as to jury, till Thursday.

John Sides, a cattle drover of Union county, Ohio, was arrested for forging the name of his father in 1869 for \$30,000, absconding to California, and until just now has evaded the police by traveling over the country to prevent arrest.

New York, March 14.—A Herald's Washington dispatch says an anti-Grant convention is to be held at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 18th of April. The movement is understood to be in the interest of Judge Chase. A declaration of principles has been agreed upon by the organizers. They designate the party name of the Democratic Republican party.

Mr. Greeley, in his paper to-day, says it was only when Grant turned his back on himself by removing those whom he at first appointed to office from this State, and whom the Tribune approved, and filling their places with factions, that any trouble was created or dissatisfaction expressed.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A Washington special says the Secretary of the Interior has referred the question of the proper construction of the law fixing the Eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the government directors. The directors have made a unanimous report which, after a full review of the case, concludes that the terminus must be at Council Bluffs instead of Omaha.

New York, March 14.—Particulars were received this afternoon of the ship Denmark, originally the Great Republic, the largest clipper ship in the world, built by Donald McKay at East Boston. She left Rio Janeiro on the 18th of January, for St. Johns, N. B., for lumber, and had good weather until March 2d, when a fierce northwester set in and continued until next day, when the ship began to leak alarmingly.

D. Monastes, T. Dicky and family, Park, and 200 Chinamen.

New York, March 16.—A terrible scene has taken place at a monastery in Palermo. A nun had been attached to her father confessor and gave birth to a child. The child was disposed of and the mother cruelly treated for several months; they determined on destroying her, and during the absence of her paramour, they put a cord around her neck, and dragged her along the floor until she was strangled. Her screams attracted the attention of some sailors, who effected an entrance into the monastery when three of the holy fathers paid the penalty of their crime; one received a death wound by a sword another was struck breaking his legs, and a third received several wounds in the head, from which he has since died.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Archbishop of Cologne, excommunicated Professors Algois, Knoodt, Lettigrin, and Bush, of the University of Bonn, for their rejection of the Papal infallibility.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Times and Chronicle to-day published a denial upon the authority of Senator Sumner to the effect he has neither consented to, nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention; that with his present opinions he will decline to do anything of the kind.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, March 16.—A letter received from Fort Randall says, a few days since a party of Indians arrived direct from the Black hills and had a nugget of gold. The officers tried to buy the gold, but the Indians refused to part with it.

PARIS, March 16.—A compromise has been effected between Thiers and the budget committee of the war estimates which are reduced 19 million francs.

LONDON, March 17.—The Observer states that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the American reply to Lord Granville's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further arbitration on the basis of arrangement provided by the Treaty of Washington.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was observed throughout the country. No disturbances are reported. At Drogheda there was a great open air celebration at which speeches were made approving of home rule, and denouncing the Government for refusing to pardon the Fenians.

PORTLAND, March 14.—The steamer Ajax sailed last evening with sixty passengers.

Arrangements have been completed with Hawley, Dodd & Co., by which a line of vessels has been established between Liverpool and Portland, leaving every six days. The first vessel is already loaded at Liverpool.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated to-day in fine style by the military companies, Hibernian Societies, etc. The day was clear and warm.

This being the first fine day since the 1st of January every body was out enjoying it.

BANGOR, March 17.—A snowstorm attended with a very severe gale on the European and North American E. R. Snow drifted 12 feet deep, and some trains were delayed 64 hours. A dispatch from St. Johns says, serious storm impending, nothing like it has been experienced for two years.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Internationalists held a meeting in the Globe theatre to-day. About 405 persons, mostly French, Germans and Scandinavians, were present.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No special information has yet been communicated as to the spirit with which Secretary Fish's letter to Earl Granville has been received. Gentlemen in high office positions however, think that the conflicting views of the two Governments will be reconciled.

New York, March 13.—House Committee on the sale of French arms has practically concluded its investigations and will examine no more witnesses.

New York, March 16.—American circles in Paris are excited by the following scandal: A well-known citizen of New York, famous for a fortune he amassed by sale of patent medicines, was in Paris. He is addicted to gambling, and on going to his rooms one morning about two o'clock, his wife was not in their lodgings. He knew where she was to be found, so he went to the house of a Mrs. B.; found that lady, his wife, and two men, playing cards. The New Yorker flew into a towering rage and upbraided his wife. The next morning his wife obtained a certificate from two or three French physicians, who had never seen her husband, certifying that he was insane and should be placed in a lunatic asylum. Armed with this she went to Mr. Washburne and through his intervention made the police arrest her husband and lodged him in his house. Meanwhile Mr. Washburne had great anxiety at the thought of the responsibility he had assumed, and the next day sent an American doctor to see him. The doctor discovered he was sane, and he was liberated.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Four hundred mines of Australian Powder Co., situated about five miles south of here, were blown up yesterday. Two men named Leonard Sherman, were blown in pieces. Thirty houses in the vicinity were more or less injured. The mines were blown to atoms, and the ground for acres strewn with fragments. Nearly every house in the city was severely shaken.

the water gaining steadily on four double action steam pumps. On the 4th of March the Carpenter reported twelve feet of water in the hold. The Captain ordered the boats to be provisioned and launched immediately. The Captain and eighteen men embarked in an iron lifeboat forty feet long, the first mate and ten seamen in the launch, and the second mate and seven men in the cutter. The little fleet arrived safely at Bermuda March 6th.

The death of a juror in the Hall case will necessitate the selection of new men to hear all the testimony over again from the beginning. The testimony already taken can probably be read in less than a week.

PORTLAND, March 17.—The propeller California left this city yesterday, p. m., for Victoria and the Sound ports with the following passengers:

Mrs. C. Howe, H. M. Goodell, D. H. Hawley, W. Watts, and wife, J. R. Robbins and wife, Miss Johnson, D. Smith, A. Vigelius, C. Jacobs, Mrs. Lange and 2 children, Miss Belle Evans.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. SIR, NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr, arrives from Olympia and Steilacoom on Mondays and Thursdays 6 A. M., touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Port Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M.

Str. J. B. LINDY, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M., for Bellingham Bay, via Mukelto, Tulalip, Coupeville, Cowlesland, Utsalady, La Conner and Friday Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

Str. ROBY, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return.

Str. BLACK DIAMOND, Capt. Hill, at irregular periods to Duwamish, Black and White Rivers.

Str. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain — for charter to any part of the Sound.

Str. SUCCESS, Capt. Bell, daily ferry between Seattle and Port Blakely, carrying mails, freight and passengers.

Str. ZEPHYR, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 A. M., for Snohomish River and intermediate ports, returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Str. COMET, Capt. Randolph; regular trips to Duwamish and White Rivers.

S. S. CALIFORNIA left Portland March 15, at 4 P. M. Crossed the bar next day at 9 A. M. Had fine weather up the coast and arrived at Port Townsend on the 18; discharged passengers and left for Olympia where she arrived at 2 30 A. M. on the 19; discharged passengers and 200 tons of freight, and 76 Chinamen for the Railroad company. Left Olympia at the 20th at 1 A. M.; stopped at Steilacoom on the way down; discharged 8 tons of freight; arrived at Seattle at 9 A. M.; has on board 28 tons of freight for Port Townsend and 112 tons for Victoria. She will leave Victoria direct for Portland on or about Saturday next; so that we may look for her back about the first of April with a large freight for this place.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.—H. W. Goodell, C. Jacobs, D. H. Hawley, Mrs. Lange and two children, W. Wells and wife, John Quinn and several others for Portland.

FREIGHT.—J. W. Hunt, 11 pkgs. feloes, spokes &c.; C. & H. 81 sks. flour; F. E. B., Coupeville, 22 pkgs. indse.; S. B. & Co., 186 pkgs. flour and indse.; Tacoma Mills, 40 1/2 sks. flour; W. M. 126 1/2 sks. flour; Mr. Wells, 16 pkgs. H. H. goods.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The ship War Hawk, Capt. White, arrived from Port Discovery this afternoon in five days. The War Hawk made the round trip from this port in twenty five days, being one of the quickest voyages on record.

Sailed, steamer Idaho for Portland. Arrived, ship Marmion, from Freeport.

Ship War Hawk, from Port Discovery. Bark Victor, Port Gamble. Bark Melancthon, from Columbia river. Bark Sampson, from Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The steamer Prince Alfred will sail for Victoria at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

The steamer Idaho, will sail for Portland at 11 A. M. Friday, carrying freight only, including coal oil, gunpowder, &c.

The next regular steamer for Portland will be the Oriflamma. She will sail next Tuesday.

Arrived overland this evening, P. C. Dunlevy, B. C.; C. S. Fecheimer, Port Townsend.

Arrived, ship Isaac Jeans; Seabeck; bark Tidal Wave, bark W. H. Gangle and ship Coquimbo, Port Madison; ship John Jay, Port Blakely.

San Francisco, March 13.—Arrived, schooner Clara Light, from Steilacoom; ship Old Dominion, from Tacoma; bark Buena Vista, Port Gamble; bark Osmyn, Port Madison; brig Orient, Newcastle Island; ship Lookout, Port Townsend; bark Almatia, Columbia river; ship Commodore, Nanaimo; brig Deacon, Tacoma; bark Shooting Star, Nanaimo; bark Dublin, Seabeck; schooner D. S. Williams, Freeport.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Passengers per Steamship Prince Alfred, for Victoria—E. Burch, C. P. O'Hara, J. S. Maxwell, John Wiley, J. T. Blinn, S. Williams, Miss Nora Denny, Miss Rita Denny, Miss Miller, Miss Smith, S. P. Moody, David T. Smith, F. A. Sprochwell, Mr. C. Land and wife, Miss F. Ball, John Wilkinson, wife and children, A. Insley and sister, F. Verget, A. P. Gray and wife, P. Dunlevy, Josiah Johnson, C. S. Feichheimer, Rolla Denny, A. J. Smith, Mr. Heath, Mrs. M. E. Cook, Mr. Ensign, Wm. Barnes, wife, four children and servant, and twenty-two in the steerage.

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store.

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

Crawford & Harrington.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries,

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

English Pickles,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of the best brands, Foreign and Domestic.

Our stock of merchandise in store and warehouse is now replete, and is equal to any of Puget Sound. We offer superior inducements to the trade, flatter ourselves that we can and will, furnish goods in our line, at as

LOW A FIGURE

as similar goods can be purchased and delivered from San Francisco.

Gentlemen about commencing business in this Territory will please call and examine our stock list and figures.

OUR STOCK

also comprises nearly every article required by

FAMILIES,

FARMERS,

MINERS,

LOGGERS,

JOINERS,

BLACKSMITHS,

SHIPWRIGHTS, &c.

REMEMBER THE

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

Goods delivered free of charge in the City.

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF LONDON.

Seattle, August 23, 1872 15y.

Schwabachers COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK

OF

General Merchandize,

And are in the receipt of more by nearly every vessel arriving from

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Wines and Liquors,

Hay and Grain,

Ground Feed,

Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and

CARPENTER

TOOLS,

Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a

Needle to an Anchor.

We can undersell any firm on Puget Sound laying claim to respectability, for we buy our stock in the best markets

FOR CASE,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Thankful to the public for past favors, we cordially extend an invitation to all with the assurance that

NO EFFORT

Shall be spared to please

AND SATISFY.

We have on the way from EASTERN and CALIFORNIA MARKETS, a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible.

We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at

Wholesale Prices,

And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

Schwabacher

BROTHERS & CO.

Seattle, W. T., Aug. 28, 1871.

Notice! Notice!

If you wish to see the LARGEST STOCK OF General Merchandize Ever brought to this Territory, just drop in to the Store of Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

For Snohomish!

Str. ZEPHYR.

WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadyville and return. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukelto and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays. December 1, 1871. 11y.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP



North Pacific,

CAPT. E. A. STARR.

LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend; arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

FARES:

Olympia to Steilacoom..... \$1.50 " " Tacoma..... 2.00 " " Seattle..... 2.50 " " Port Madison..... 3.00 " " Port Gamble..... 3.50 " " Port Ludlow..... 3.50 " " Port Townsend..... 3.50 " " Victoria..... 5.00 Return fares at the same rates.

The steamer is new, staunch, and all her appointments first class. Passengers can rely upon arriving at their destination on schedule time. December 1, 1871. 11y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

PANAMA.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin..... \$100. Second Cabin \$50

LEAVE WHARF, CORNER FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, every city at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 3d and 15th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from PANAMA for NEW YORK. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Bristol, Harz, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen, and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer leaves on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hingpo and Nagasaki.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan streets. ELDREDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE,

Colonial Hotel Branch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to tender his thanks to his numerous patrons and to announce that, for the accommodation of the travelling public, he has purchased the brick building formerly known as

I KNOW.

MY EYE SINGS SPALDING. I know whiter sky is blackest, That somebody's sky is bright; And that when my day is breaking, Somebody sits in the night.

I know when the buds are bursting, And golden beams gild the air; That while I am wrapped in slumbers, Winter is brooding somewhere.

And to give flowers to my Summer, That somebody's buds must die; And, to furnish my bowers with doves, That somebody's doves must fly.

I know while my loved are spared me, That somebody's loved lie low; And that the hand that has blessed me, Has dealt some other a blow.

I know when my being boweth In thanks for his mercies chaste, That somebody's soul is pining For the bounties which I taste.

Thy ways are past understanding, But Thou art a God of love; And all that is vague to us here, Will be made plain up above.

TOO LATE.

Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas, In the old likeness that I knew, I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Never a scornful word should grieve ye, I'd smile on ye sweet as the angels do— Sweet as your smile on me shone ever, Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

O, to call back the days that are not! My eyes were blinded, your words were few: Do you know the truth now, up in heaven, Douglas, Douglas, tender and true?

I never was worthy of you, Douglas; Not half worthy the like of you: Now all men beside seem to me like shadows— I love you, Douglas, tender and true.

Stretch out your hands to me, Douglas, Douglas, Drop forgiveness from heaven like dew: As I lay my heart on your dead heart, Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

WOMAN.

She's been noted for her patience ever since the world was begun, But she's tired of being woman, and she never can be man.

So what's the use of quarrelling and raising such a row, If she could be the husband who the deuce would be the frow.

Why should she wish to vote and help to make our laws, When she has a mission to fulfil in a far nobler cause?

She may have good intentions, but (who said it I don't know) They are used for making pavement in the region below.

And these strong-minded women with their Woman's Rights Conventions, Will make a hell on earth and pave the same with good intentions.

If she thinks to smooth those roughs by association, And purify the polls by her own degradation, I think she had far better just let the thing alone.

And content herself with being the power behind the throne. She's woman, too, and with her I would not have a row.

For whether she could or would or should, God bless her any how. —Mato World.

Home and Farm.

HENS EATING EGGS, &c.—A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker writes: Some month or two since I saw an inquiry in your valuable paper with regard to preventing hens from eating their eggs. I am sure that people teach their chickens to eat eggs by throwing the egg-shells among the scraps of food that is given them.

All know how to can peaches and other fruits, but few are familiar with canning eggs. Place the eggs in the jar with the large end down; place the jar in boiling water, where let it remain until the inner atmosphere of the jar is at about blood heat, then seal, and remove into cold water.

it thoroughly with grass seed. The moisture will close the cone partially, and in a day or two the tiny grass spires will appear in all the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. Keep secure from the frost, and give it plenty of water, and you will have a "thing of beauty" all winter.

VARNISH AND PETROLEUM FOR BURNS.—Paris is much interested in a remedy discovered by a workman, who to relieve the pain from a severe burn, thrust his hand into a pot of varnish which happened to be at his side. The relief was so sudden, and the healing of the wound so rapid, the news spread, with the result of bringing to him every one in the neighborhood who had a burn. Many wonderful cures are said to have been performed at the time of the great explosion at Metz, last Sept., and the discoverer has been summoned to Paris, to make some public experiments.

In a similar manner it has been discovered in this country that petroleum makes an excellent pain-relieving application for burns and scalds, and it is now extensively applied for this purpose. Experience has shown that crude oil is better than the distilled article, that among the crude oils the heaviest are to be preferred, and that the crude filtered oil, which has not been heated (such as has been used for lubricating purposes) is best.

How TO PRODUCE GOOD MILKERS.—It is certainly to be regretted that more care is not taken to improve the milkers should be kept to breed from; their milk not taken so long or in such quantities that they abort their calves, neither should their progeny be killed at such an early age that it is thrown on the dunghill, in order that all the milk of the dam may go to the market or the cheese factory. It is quite as necessary to raise the calves of good milkers in order to have another race of good milkers, as it is to raise the colts of fine trotters in order to have fast horses. Extra dairy stock would bring fancy prices in the market, if their milking qualities could be vouched for.

NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "Nervous or sick headache can generally be cured, if taken in time, by the use of bromide of potash. When he attack is felt to be coming on, take twenty grains of the bromide dissolved in water; go to bed and sleep two or three hours and you are cured. Sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the dose, which may be done in two or three hours. The bromide is perfectly harmless, unless taken in very large doses. There will be no danger in taking twenty grains every two hours, until you have taken three doses. But most cases, if taken in hand early, will need only one or at most two doses."

WASHINGTON FLANNEL.—A writer in the Rural New Yorker asks: Do all housekeepers know that flannel should never be rubbed on a board, but as loosely as possible in the hands? The harder it is rubbed the more the dirt works in instead of out. Flannel should be washed and rinsed in warm water and dried where the wind will not strike it much. Any one following the above direction need have no trouble about flannel shrinking.

Beautiful Allegory.

Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twigs said:—"What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off, and throw me down to the ground to die!"

The twig told it to the branch on which it grew, and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent back word to the leaf:—"Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go till you want to."

And so the leaf stopped sighing, and went no nestling and singing. And so it grew all summer long till October and the bright days of autumn came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some were scarlet, and some were striped with both colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:—"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away; and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grow very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in colors it saw that the branches of the trees had no color in them, and so the leaf said:—"Oh branch, why are you lead colored and we golden?"

"We must keep on our workclothes," said the tree, "for our life is not done yet, but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over and over, and then whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down under the edge of the fence among hundreds of leaves, and it fell into a dream, and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.

MULE ARTILLERY.—Out in a certain western fort, some time ago, the major conceived the idea that artillery might be used effectively in fighting with the Indians by dispensing with gun-carriages and fastening the cannon upon the backs of mules. So he explained his views to the commandant, and it was determined to try the experiment.

A howitzer was selected and strapped upon an ambulance mule, with the muzzle pointed towards the tail. When they had secured the gun, and loaded it with ball-cartridge, they led that calm and steadfast mule out on the bluff and set up a target in the middle of the river to practice at. The rear of the mule was turned toward the target, and he was backed gently up to the edge of the bluff. The officers stood around in a semicircle, while the major went up and inserted a time-fuse in the touch-hole of the howitzer. When the fuse was ready, the major lit it and retired. In a moment the hitherto unruffled mule heard the fizzing back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy. He reached his head round to ascertain what was going on, and, as he did so, his body turned and the howitzer began to sweep around the horizon. The mule at last became excited, and his curiosity grew more and more intense, and in a second or two he has standing with his four legs in a bunch, making six revolutions a minute, and the howitzer, understanding, threatening sudden death to every man within half a mile. The commandant was observed to climb suddenly up a tree; The lieutenants were seen sliding over the bluff into the river as if they didn't care at all about the high price of uniforms; the adjutant made good time towards the fort; the sergeant began to throw up breastworks with his bayonet, and the major rolled over the ground and groaned. In two or three minutes there was a puff of smoke, a dull thud, and the mule—oh! where was he? A solitary jackass might have been seen turning successive back-somersaults over the bluff, only to rest at anchor, finally, with his howitzer at the bottom of the river, while the ball went off towards the fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters, rattled the adobe bricks down into the parlor, and frightened the major's wife into convulsions. They do not allude to it now, and no report of the results of the experiment was ever sent to the War Department.—John Phoenix.

A SKEPTIC CONVERTED.—There was a man in Mauch Chunk, Pa., a few days ago with a patent air-brake for railroad cars for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain railroad man up there who treated the suggestion with scorn, and said he would wager large sums that the air-brake wouldn't stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switchback Railroad, and went up to the top of Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plane for a while until she began to move along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then he suddenly placed his foot on the brake and put it on with full power. One minute later the eye of any solitary traveller passing through those wilds might have observed a car standing perfectly still on the track and a railroad man going down hill among the blackberry bushes and underbrush head foremost at the rate—say of forty-six miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, and now that railroad man not only has perfect faith in the availability of the air-brake, but he is convinced that it would be a good thing if some man would invent a machine for taking the flatness and general demoralization, as it were, out of mutilated noses.—Exchange.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Women may yet aspire to positions in the navy; who knows? Lot's wife was an old salt.

L. LANDSBERGER, ANFAD HARASZTHY. I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandy. 423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, 11f. December 1, 1871.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish. D. B. Finch, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, Defendants.

The United States of America send greeting to J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, partners under the firm name of J. G. Jackson & Co., Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said county of King; or, if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, on judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, upon a written contract for the payment of money. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you as confessed for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, gold coin of the United States, and for costs of suit. Witness, Hon. Orange Jacobs, Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1872. (L. S.) L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. North Western Land Agency, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED An Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands.

Will attend to the Payment of Taxes in all the Counties West of the Cascades. Will, through a LOCAL AGENT In each County, guard Timber Lands against depredations.

C. H. LARRABEE, & Co. OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

All lands placed with us for sale, will be advertised at our expense.

OLYMPIA. 100 ACRES Choice Land adjoining Olympia on Budd's Inlet—west side—Price \$30 per acre. AT GRAY'S HARBOR. FIVE 200 ACRE FARMS—two-thirds rich prairie, the balance timber—well watered and near navigable stream. Price \$5 per acre, part in time.

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes' Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre. On WHIDBY ISLAND—80 acres at \$12 50; 100 acres at \$8; 60 acres at \$6; 40 acres at \$4.

PORT DISCOVERY. 2,000 ACRES choice Timber Land lying immediately on west shore of Port Discovery. Price \$5 per acre.

PORT TOWNSEND. AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres eligible located, \$40 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, \$30 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre. 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$25.

SEATTLE. 2,322 ACRES on Lake Washington, choicest selections, Farming and timber lands. Water front. Price \$5 to \$50 per acre according to location.

CITY LOTS. North West Land Agency. VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY! FOR SALE—Sixty feet fronting on the Bay, in the business part of Seattle. Inquire of C. H. LARRABEE & CO.

N. W. Land Agency.

FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$5. ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4 50; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MUKLETEO—30 Acres at \$8. PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12 50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20. C. H. LARRABEE & CO. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING.

Having made large additions to our Job Department of the Latest Styles OF TYPE,

We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner, Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS, Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs,

And all other printing in our line, on the most reasonable terms.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. (Entrance on Washington St.) October 1, 1871.

LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also, Dealers in DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; WEIGHTS TO WINDOWS, BLIND AND DOOR HANGING. Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited.

N. B. We have just received, by recent arrivals, a large invoice of all kinds of goods suited to our trade, and are better prepared to meet the wants of the public, in our line, than any other house in this city. We are also prepared to

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE. WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL, 5-6m-e

Pioneer Drug Store. HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock, and offers superior inducements to the trade, both Wholesale & Retail!

His stock consists of a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-Chimneys, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, &c., &c. Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA, UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE, STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP, LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

MATTHEW A. KELLY. Seattle, June 26th, 1871. 6-2m-e

A. Mackintosh, Notary Public and Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AND TAX AGENT.

Has a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in King County. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands anywhere on Puget Sound. Special attention paid to the transfer of Real Estate and payment of Taxes. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Office with County Auditor, Seattle, King Co., W. T. oc23tf

SEATTLE Market.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST, Commercial Street.

Having recently enlarged and refitted this market, we call the especial attention of the public to its neatness and style—priding ourselves on having established a market that is a credit to the growing interests of Seattle. This market will be supplied with choice

Ment and Vegetables. Corned Beef and Pork, per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Special Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchasers from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. oc30tf

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Frames, House Trimmings, etc., We are now ready to display to those wishing to examine our stock, and which we will sell at such prices as will suit the times.

RUSSEL & SHOREY, Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. d3tf

LOCKE & MONTAGUE, IMPORTERS OF Stoves and Metals, 112 and 114 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Eureka Range, The Best Portable Range in the Market. LOCKE & MONTAGUE, San Francisco. 1f.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY, Steilacoom, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR of this famous Brewery, and is prepared to supply Saloon Keepers and Families with a superior article of

Lager Beer, Manufactured in the Chicago style, and of a quality equally good. Having secured the services of a good practical Brewer, than whom there is no better on this coast, he is prepared to vouch for all the Beer made in this Brewery. Parties supplied with Beer in any quantity and on short notice, by applying to or addressing

A. P. SPRIGHLIE, Steilacoom, January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ALSO PREPARED a new and improved Pulmonary Syrup, which is unsurpassed for COUGHS, COLDS and all derangements of the lungs.

Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines.

THOMAS MERCER. Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. 25-1f

Alhambra Beer Hall!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that the above establishment having undergone extensive renovation, is reopened. Having made arrangements for a constant supply of Smeg & Brown's

PREMIUM BEER, He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass. CALL AND SAMPLE IT! FRANK GUTTENBERG. Seattle, October 9, 1871. 21f.

BOWEN BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Tea and Wine Merchants, Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets. San Francisco. December 1, 1871. 1f.

JAS. R. ROBBINS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandy and Whiskies, &c., No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T. Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on hand. 15tf

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL (Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.) Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO

Importers and Jobbers of American, English and German HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL AND MINING TOOLS, ROPES, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Garish Submerged Double-Acting FORCE PUMPS,

Patented by J. A. Morrill, Oct. 29, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMP In the World.

Agents wanted for this Coast. al6tf County rights for sale.

The Great Medical Discovery of Washington Territory!

MERCER'S PANACEA! Prepared by Dr. Thomas Mercer at Seattle, Washington Territory.

This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto.

After years of experience he presents this compound Tonic and Cathartic to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming disease than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of General Derangement of the System.

It promotes digestion and stimulates the different organs into healthy action. AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL

It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the Effects of Syphilis. AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain.

DR. MERCER has also a preparation, which he calls THE LADIES BALM, Being expressly designed for female derangements. He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup

Which is unsurpassed for COUGHS, COLDS and all derangements of the lungs.

All the above medicines are purely vegetable. For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE.

Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines.

THOMAS MERCER. Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. 25-1f

Read Physician's Certificates Below!

THE BEST LIVER REGULATORY KNOWN! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given entire satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, all are caused by the derangement of the Stomach, Liver, and other functions of the system. The IXL Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in every case.

CERTIFICATES. Messrs. H. E. FRENCH & Co: (Genlemen: I take pleasure in stating that specially to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your IXL Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitter, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of the digestive organs.

G. HOLLAND, M. D. CITY AND COUNTY Hospital, San Francisco, June 29th, 1871. I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's IXL Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the IXL Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of that nature, and are of the greatest benefit in their use.

F. H. ENGLISH, M. D. STATE APPLICANT'S OFFICE, San Francisco, July 21st, 1871. I have examined your IXL Bitters, and have found them entirely free of deleterious mineral salts.

LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer, County of Contra Costa, California, without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle. Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere.

W. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., No. 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. L. GROSS & CO., 573 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. Vinegar Bitters are not a vain Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Ram, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Kidney Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative, as well as a Tonic, possess, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the time of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Resistant and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworms, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sores, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug out and carried off the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, working in the system of so many thousands, are effectually cleared out through the system; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., No. 32 and 34 Commerce Street, San Francisco.

BUY THE BEST, STRAHLE & CO'S BILLIARD TABLES

Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions. Patented November 23, 1869, in the United States, in France and Belgium in March, 1870.

We keep on hand the Largest Stock of Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell LOWER than any Eastern House. Orders solicited from the country for Table Cushions or Material. JACOB STRAHLE & CO. 563 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

California Veneers and Fancy Woods of all kinds. 4-3m-e

To Rent. THREE OFFICES in the DISPATCH BUILDINGS—2d floor. Apply to LARRABEE & WHITE.