

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, August 13, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

- L. P. Fisher, San Francisco. M. W. Walt, Victoria. R. G. Heald, Portland. A. S. Pinkham, Seattle. J. H. Munson, Olympia. E. A. Light, Stellacoom City. James Scayer, Port Townsend. W. H. Llewellyn, Teekaleet. S. F. Coombs, Port Madison. W. B. Sinclair, Snohomish City. Simeon Hackley, Port Discovery. N. Hale, Port Orchard. W. E. Barnard, Port Angeles. Parker Hinkley, Port Ludlow. David Livingstone, Port Blakely. Marshall Bliss, Sebuck. John Y. Sewell, Coupeville. C. C. Finkbonner, Whatoom.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE LATEST.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY.]

EUROPEAN.

New York, August 9.—Advices from Frankfurt of the 26th, state that the State and other Municipal authorities of the city had assembled in order to draw up a petition which M. D. Rothschild was instructed to present to the King of Prussia. The Prussian Commissioner, however, refused the necessary permission. Bergomaster-Fellnor has hanged himself out of despair in consequence of the manner in which the Prussians have had a list drawn up of the Members of the Senate and other Municipal authorities, together with a statement of their movable property.

All the bankers have held a meeting at which it was declared that if violence of that kind was resorted to, they would suspend payment immediately.

The amount of the two contributions levied by the Prussians is 25,000,000 florins.

Valuables and plate have been removed to a heavy extent and there has been a run on the banks which bank officers encouraged.

The principal news papers have been suppressed and the troops are quartered on the residents.

Mr. Murphy and the American Consul are issuing proclamation papers exempting Americans from disturbance. The sudden growth of the American population is astonishing.

MONETARY.

New York, August 9.—The Commercial reports the money market unchanged and says:

There is a decided scarcity of old 5-20's. The purchase of a quarter of a million for shipment abroad, was sufficient to raise the price from 1 to 1 1/2. Gold continues apparently under the operation of a clique who are trying to produce extreme scarcity for delivery.

URBAN FRANCISCO DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—A case was decided by Judge Pratt this morning of unusual interest, in which a boy fraudulently obtained power from his mother...

der, which he disposed of her property, the San Pedro Ranch, valued at \$75,000, for a mere fraction of its value.

To-day, Post Master Perkins is to be superseded. His successor has received his commission. A rumor is afloat of the intended removal of other Federal officers.

M. E. Denny has commenced a suit against Mrs. DeWolf for \$2,000 damages. She alleges that she was married to and living happily with Gideon J Denny and that defendant by conversation and acts, alienated her husband which led to their divorce.

SHIPPING.

Arrived—Barque Leonore, 13 days from Port Blakely.

Sailed—Barque Florence for Puget Sound; brig Lucas for Puget Sound; schooner Woolly for Puget Sound; barque Banks for Puget Sound.

FROM OLYMPIA.—The mail steamer Josie McNear, Capt. Crosby, sailed from Olympia for Victoria at 7 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Clippings.

Body Found.—The skeleton of a white man was found near Hopwood's mills, in Jackson county, a few days since. The body had evidently been buried about three feet deep, in a cramped or doubled position. It was brought to light by the washing away of a ditch bank. The jaw bone was broken in two places, indicating a violent death. About three years since a man in that neighborhood disappeared somewhat mysteriously, and it is supposed now that he was murdered and buried to avoid detection, and that the remains found may be his.—Oregon Statesman.

A human skull was lately found in Calaveras county, California, at the depth of 150 feet in what is known by geologists as the pleiocene formation. This discovery is one of the most important ever made for geology, and will create a great sensation in the learned world. It seems to establish the fact that man existed on this planet countless ages before the time designated by any of our traditions respecting his first appearance here. Casts of the skull will be sent to the principal ethnologists of Europe for their opinion concerning it.—Oregonian.

DR. HALE, of Rock county, Wisconsin, was lately implicated in \$786 96 damages for kissing the wife of a Mr. Havens, of the same county. Very expensive kissing, that!

A train of 800 Mormons passed through Quincy, Ill., on the 15th June, en route for Salt Lake City. The people filled seven coaches, while six were required to carry their baggage.

The Tehama Observer observes that there is a project to dam the Sacramento river near Red Bluff, and divert the waters of the river from their natural bed, by a navigable canal, through Tehama, Colusa, Yolo and Solano counties, to Suisun Bay. The work can be done—at a cost of fifty million dollars. Cheap enough!

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Bagley, Mr. Frank McMillan to Miss Mary E. Grisold. All of King county, Washington Territory.

United States Official Directory.

- President..... Andrew JOHNSON Vice-President..... Sec'y of State... Wm. H. Seward Sec'y of Treasury Hugh McCulloch Sec'y of War... Edwin M. Stanton Sec'y of the Navy... Gideon Welles Sec'y of the Interior... Jas. Harlan Postmaster General Wm. Dennison Att'y General..... Jas. Speed

Territorial Official Directory.

- Governor..... Wm. Pickering Ch. Cl'k Ex. Dep't... A. W. Moore Chief Justice..... U. C. Hewitt Associate Justice... V. E. Wyche Associate Justice... Chas. P. Darwin U. S. Dist. Atty... Leander Holmes Marshall..... Wm. Huntington Secretary..... Elwood Evans Auditor..... John M. Murphy Treasurer..... Benj. Harned Librarian..... S. N. Woodruff Adjutant..... Tripp Quartermaster Gen'l... J. M. Murphy Commissary Gen'l... Jas. McAuliff Surveyor Gen'l... S. Garfield Ch. Cl'k to Sur. Gen... Col. Int. Revenue... P. D. Moore Ass't Int. Revenue... S. D. Howe Col. Custs Puget S'd... F. A. Wilson Register L. O., Olympia... E. Marsh Receiver L. O., Olympia... J. Cushman Register L. O., Vancouver..... Jos. M. Fletcher Receiver L. O., Vancouver..... S. W. Brown Paymaster W. T. & O., Maj. S. Francis Sup't Fed'n Attns... W. H. Waterman Ch. Cl'k to Sup't... O. P. Huntington Indian Agent, Simcoe... J. H. Wiber Ind'n Ag't, Medicine O'k... A. R. Elder Indian Agent, Tulalip... Ind'n Ag't, Neah Bay... H. A. Webster Sub-Agent, Skokomish....

County Official Directory.

- Probate Judge..... Thomas Mercer Sheriff..... L. V. Wyckoff Auditor..... Gardner Kellogg Treasurer..... O. O. Shorey Assessor..... L. V. Wyckoff School Sup't..... E. Carr Coroner..... J. Settle Surveyor..... E. Richardson County Commissioners... H. Burnett, E. L. McMillan, R. M. Stewart

Meeting of the Courts.

- Supreme Court, O. C. Hewitt, C. J., J. E. Wyche and C. P. Darwin, Associate Justices—1st Monday in December. R. H. Hewitt, Clerk. District Court, (3rd Judicial Dist.) Charles P. Darwin, Judge.—2d Monday in April and October at Seattle for counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish. J. K. Kenbeday, District Atty, L. T. B. Andrews, Clerk. Probate Court, Thomas Mercer, Judge.—4th Monday in January, April, July and October. Board of Co. Commissioners.—2d Monday in May and November.

Special Notice

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is FRIESE'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only. It can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRIESE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay street, San Francisco. no18;ly

GARFIELD & KENNEDY, ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

OLYMPIA AND PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Will attend to Civil and Admiralty business in the Courts of Washington Territory.

Mr. Garfield will attend to criminal practice also, and having settled permanently in Olympia, he will attend to causes in the Supreme Court. Attorneys residing at a distance and desiring his services in the Supreme Court, will send briefs of their cases. April 5th, 1886. no14

Adjourned.

The Preliminary Meeting of the Agricultural Society of King County met agreeable to notice, and adjourned until the 25th of August.

By D. S. MAYNARD, Secretary. Seattle, June 16th, 1886. 13 td

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

By recent arrivals from San Francisco, and arrangements for Future Supplies.

CHARLES PLUMMER,

Corner of Main and Commercial streets, Seattle, Washington Territory,

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OUTLERY,

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

Flows,

Stoves,

Iron and

Tin Ware,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER,

&c., &c., &c.,

which they are determined to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Produce

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

GOODS,

And the highest Market Prices paid.

Particular attention paid to orders from abroad, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Seattle, April 5th, 1886. no14

Wm. De Shaw

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AT THE

POINT AGATE STORE,

KEEPS ON HAND

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

CIGARS,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

etc., etc.

Mr. T. O. Williams has charge of the above establishment, and will be glad to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

Wm. De Shaw, Point Agate, Feb. 16, 1886. no1

SIRE'S HOTEL.

[FORMERLY "WHAT CHEEK HOUSE,"]

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

DAVID SIRE, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN and popular House, having been thoroughly renovated, enlarged and new-furnished, is now prepared to accommodate guests with greater comfort, and in a more accommodating manner than any House in this city.

The House will be conducted on the RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE

BREAKFAST, from 6 to 11 o'clock. DINNER, " 12. 3 " SUPPER, " 6. 8 "

Persons arriving on boats, accommodated at all hours, day or night.

Connected with the Hotel is

A SPLENDID BAR

always stocked with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, in the market.

—ALSO—

one of Phelan's New Style Four Pocket

BILLIARD TABLES.

We would call the attention of passengers to the sign of the "Big Lantern," which is kept burning as long as the house is open.

Seattle, April 5th, 1886. no14

H. L. YESLER & CO,

SEATTLE

LUMBER & FLOUR

MILLS.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rate.

H. L. YESLER, & CO. April 5th, 1886. no14

CIGAR MANUFACTORY

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Traders and the public generally that he has, and keeps constantly on hand for sale

CIGARS,

of all brands,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

At prices to compete with the San Francisco market.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

no17 CHEN CHEONG

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

The following letter from a reliable source supplies authentic information as to the preparations already in progress for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico:

City of Mexico, May 30.—General Bazaine has received orders from the French Minister of War, Marshal Randon, to immediately concentrate the French forces in Mexico at the cities of Mexico, Puebla and Orizaba, forming the principal camp at the latter place; to embark three-fourths of the force in November, and the remainder in March next; to not meditate any further movement against the Liberals, nor to attempt to reoccupy any place that has once been abandoned, even if the Liberals retake possession in the very act; and to give no more money to Maximilian—in a word, to bring the whole French expedition to an end by March of the coming year.

With reference to money, the situation is very bad indeed, as the following incident will show: On the application, recently, of Maximilian to General Bazaine for further pecuniary supplies, the latter excused himself on the ground of orders from home. Maximilian then declared that he should abdicate and leave the country at once if more money was not furnished. Thereupon General Bazaine issued orders to the Paymaster General to deliver to the Imperial Government half a million of dollars. The Paymaster General, however, refused to obey, as he had received orders direct from the French Minister of Finance, M. Fould, not to give Maximilian a single dollar more. General Bazaine then sent an armed force, who broke open the safes and took the money.

This scandal has caused a great excitement here, as it is almost a repetition of the act of Miramon and Marquez, in 1860, in breaking into the English Legation and taking therefrom the money of the English bondholders.

Where is all this to end, and where will matters stand when once the French army is withdrawn?

An officer of the French Expeditionary Corps, on being asked, after the occurrence of the foregoing events, what they came here for, replied: "To spend a hundred and eighty millions of dollars; to uselessly sacrifice the lives of our valiant soldiers, and to forfeit our national honor." Could more truth have been expressed in so few words?

In military affairs the Liberals are doing well, and the situation is every day improving.

PACIFIC COAST COAL OIL.—Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, at the store of Hayward, Coleman & Co., showed us some beautiful coal oil from the Hayward Petroleum Co., located at San Buenaventura, on the coast between Monterey and Los Angeles. The crude oil flows out of the mountain side and is conducted by means of iron pipes to a reservoir, is then put in casks and sent to the refinery in San Francisco where it undergoes purification for the market. The specimen we saw yesterday is almost as clear as pure water, and the flame fully equal to that of gas. The retail price is fixed at \$1 per gallon while Eastern oil is worth \$1.25. As this is the first petroleum seen in this city, or produced on the coast, we shall look with interest for further developments in regard

to the discovery of new veins, etc.—Oregonian.

VICTORIA ITEMS.

We clip the following from the Evening Telegraph:

Joe Eden is about to go down to Sooke to go into training. Rumor hath it that another mill is on the carpet.

The bark Evelyn Wood, in tow of the U. S. steamer Saginaw, did not go out till this morning at four o'clock. The steamer after taking the bark down as far as Cape Flattery, will return to this port or Port Angeles, and shortly after go to Nanaimo to coal, after which she will proceed north to Behring's straits.

The California carried down yesterday \$324,211 46, of which the Bank of British Columbia shipped \$177,000; the Bark of British North America, \$104,211 46, and Wells, Fargo & Co., \$48,000.

The steamer California carried away about 90 passengers yesterday, a good many of whom are only on a visit to San Francisco, and a number from Puget Sound Ports. Among the departures were Hon. Donald Fraser, Messrs. John Wright, Dr. Robert Brown, Rev. Mr. Robson and wife, of New Westminster, Mrs. Captain Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Searby, etc.

It is stated as a fact that a gentleman representing a capital of \$350,000 arrived by the steamer yesterday with the intention of investing in this colony.

The body of James Mullen, the unfortunate man who fell overboard from the California yesterday, was placed in a tin coffin in alcohol and sent down on the steamer to his friends, chiefly through the efforts of Father Maloney, whose true Christian charity and liberality in the matter is worthy of all praise.

The following items are from the Colonist and Chronicle:

At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, while in a state of intoxication, James Mullins, a fireman belonging to the steamship California, fell or jumped overboard from the bows of the vessel as she lay at Brodick's wharf and was drowned. The watchman on the steamship heard a splash in the water and roused the ship's company; but the night was very dark and the unfortunate man sank to rise no more before assistance could reach him. Parties were grappling for the body yesterday and special officer McGee succeeded in recovering it. Deceased was aged about 28 years, and leaves a wife and one child at San Francisco.

Mr. E. T. Coleman will proceed across the Straits to-day for the purpose of again attempting to ascend Mount Baker. Mr. Coleman will be accompanied by Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, Judge Darwin, of the U. S. Circuit Court, and Mr. Eldridge, Speaker of the Washington Territory House of Assembly. The last-named gentleman has resided for many years at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, and is well acquainted with the Indians; from whom he anticipates there will be little trouble experienced in procuring permission to attempt the ascent.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SAGINAW."—The U. S. war steamer Saginaw, Capt. Franklin, from San Francisco August 1st, anchored in Esquimalt harbor last evening. The Saginaw brings G. H. Mumford and C. Street, Esqs., gentlemen who are connected with the management of the Western Union-Telegraph Company. The steamer will go North to assist in laying the Behring's Strait's telegraph cable which is expected to arrive here from London in the ship Egmont. Capt. Franklin reports pleasant weather on the trip.

THE U. S. STEAMER "SAGINAW."—The officers of this war steamer are as follows:—Lieut. Commander J. R. Franklin; Acting Vol. Lieut. and Executive Officer, S. Nickerson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. F. Hubbard; Assistant Surgeon, E. B. Bingham; Acting Assistant Engin-

eer, John Lloyd; Second Assistant Engineer, E. M. Broeze; Acting Ensigns, Thomas W. Kimball, P. W. Fagan, R. W. Lane; Assistant Engineers, Thos. McElnell, George H. Moore; Captain's Clerk, Wm. B. Overend; Mate, Frank H. Wing, Wm. C. Queen, Philip Randall. The Saginaw is a fourth-rate side-wheel steamer, 450 tons burthen, carrying 6 guns.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Major-General Ingalls and Sackett, U.S.A., with their staff officers, arrived yesterday on the Fideliter. The distinguished gentlemen are en route to San Juan Island and Steilacoom, to inspect the garrisons there. Judge Brockway, of California, accompanies the party.

FUGA STRAFFS' COAL.—From the Phoenix mine we learn that the steam pump is in operation and answers admirably in relieving the shaft of water.

The exports of Vancouver coal for the month of July, foot up 2,059 tons—1,260 tons of which were taken by the ship Riviere, which sailed on the 31st of the month for San Francisco, and 92.10 tons by the U. S. war steamer Sarano for her own use.

When the Saginaw left San Francisco, on the 1st inst., the following U. S. war vessels were in the harbor:—Monadnock, Vanderbilt, Commanche, Oyanic, Jamestown, Swanee, Sarano, John Hancock, Monterey, and Independence.

The steamer Sir James Douglas towed the Mohawk into the Royal Roads yesterday morning. The Mohawk will load with lumber at one of the Sound mills for Ullao, Peru.

It is said that a California company have obtained a controlling interest in the seam of coal, recently discovered at or near Comox, by Mr. Teidman, and that they design opening it at once.

The custom receipts at New Westminster last week reached \$1890 43. Passengers entered, 27.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship John Jay, bound for Burrard Inlet for lumber, arrived outside on Sunday evening.

The steamer Fideliter, from Portland, on Saturday last, arrived yesterday with considerable freight and a number of passengers, after a very pleasant run.

The steamer Fideliter, under a special charter to convey a San Francisco capitalist to Bellingham Bay, sailed yesterday morning.

The steamer Diana has been chartered to carry the mails regularly between San Juan Island and Victoria.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine Hamburg clipper ship Garland, Capt. Sobst, is now loading at Port Gamble, W. T., for Shanghai, and has splendid accommodation for passengers. She will be ready for sea on or about the 20th inst.—Colonist and Chronicle.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP.—A letter has been received in San Francisco from Madam Anna Bishop, dated Mariana Islands, May 7th, announcing the safe arrival there of herself and party after their shipwreck on Wake Island, on March 5th. The party, 21 in number, sailed 1,400 miles in an open boat, and suffered very much. They intend going to Manila.—Telegraph.

GONE UP.—Mrs. Eliza A. Hurd DeWolf, the female pantaloologist, was yesterday ordered to be committed to the county jail, according to the desire of Dr. DeWolf, in default of the payment of a fine fixed at \$21, instead of \$5, at their own request, and the cost of appeal. There are a number of bloomers, of Celestial origin, already there for company.—S. F. Alta, Aug. 1.

Five vessels, having on board iron for the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, recently left Liverpool.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.] AN ACT supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and section three of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof: That, from and after the passage of this act, all persons by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so totally and permanently disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension which has been or may hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the pension agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law, to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person that shall present or cause to be presented at any pension agency any power of attorney, or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequently to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had, and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto; but shall revert wholly to the benefit of such pensioner.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim agent or other person shall hereafter charge or receive more than twenty-five cents for preparing the papers necessary to enable a pensioner to receive a semi-annual payment of his pension, nor shall any pension agent charge or receive more than fifteen cents for administering an oath to a pensioner, or his attorney in fact, under a penalty of five dollars in each case.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That section one of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension has died since March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, and after the proof has been completed, leaving no widow and no minor child under sixteen years of age, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his death.

to a pension for such death or disability by existing laws shall receive a pension corresponding to his rank, as determined by such commission, the same as if he had been mustered: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any officer who shall have willfully neglected or refused to be so mustered.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That officers absent on sick leave, and enlisted men absent on sick furlough, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That enlisted men employed as teamsters, wagoners, artificers, hospital stewards, farmers, saddlers, and all other enlisted men, however employed in the service of the army or navy, not specifically mentioned in the first section of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be regarded, in the administration of the pension laws, as non-commissioned officers or privates.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, soldier, or seaman shall have died of wounds received or of disease contracted in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seal, by any court, having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until said minor child or children shall have become sixteen years of age, any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the minor child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier, or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such minor or minors.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That section four of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby so amended that the provisions thereof shall apply to and include the orphan brother or brothers, as well as sister or sisters, under sixteen years of age, and the father, as well as mother of a deceased officer or other person named in section one of the above entitled act, who were dependent upon him for support in whole or in part, subject to the same limitations and restrictions.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this or any other act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the sixth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or to entitle a person to receive more than one pension at the same time, and in every case in which a claim for pension shall not have been filed within three years after the discharge or death of the party of whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall terminate from the date of filing the last paper in such case by the party prosecuting the same.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the fourteenth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the widows and children of colored soldiers and sailors who have been or may be hereafter killed, or who have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pension, bounty, and back pay provided by law, without other evidence of marriage than proof satisfactory to the Commissioner of Pensions, that the parties had mutually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such; and the children born of any marriage so proved shall be deemed and taken to be the children of the soldier or sailor party thereto.

Approved, June 6, 1866.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing [the] Postmaster General to pay additional salary to letter carriers in San Francisco.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized to pay each additional salary to letter carriers in San Francisco, as provided by law, as may be necessary to secure competent persons for such service.

Approved, June 6, 1866.

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the DAILY of Tuesday, 7. THE steamer Mary Woodruff, Capt. Cosgrove, having become disabled in some part of her machinery, was unable to proceed on her trip to Whatcom with the mail. The steamer Libby, Capt. Libby, was engaged for the trip, and sailed last night at 11 o'clock. The Mary Woodruff is now at Port Blakely undergoing repairs.

THE bark Ranier, Capt. Carrolton, arrived at Port Gamble yesterday from San Francisco.

STOVES.—H. McAleer, Hardware merchant, in this city, has just received a large lot of stoves, of all kinds, cooking and parlor stoves, kitchen ranges, etc. The finest assortment we have seen for a long time. We would recommend those wanting a good article in the stove line to give Mr. McAleer a call.

ARRIVED.—Steamer Cyrus Walker, Capt. Gove, arrived in port last evening with a large quantity of merchandize, which came up on the bark Ranier, for the merchants of this place. The Walker proceeded to Olympia with freight that came up by the same vessel.

ARRIVED.—Steamer Josie McNear arrived last night at 10 o'clock with the mail.

From the DAILY of Wednesday, 8. FROM MADISON.—The steamer Resolute, Capt. Guindon, arrived yesterday afternoon from Port Madison with merchandize brought up from San Francisco by the barks Christopher Mitchell and Charles Devans, to various houses in Seattle. The Resolute proceeded to Steilacoom and Olympia to deliver freight, also brought by the above-named vessels.

BEADLE'S Monthly, for July, is upon our table. It is a Monthly Magazine, devoted to choice literature, and is well worth the price of subscription.—Price \$2 per annum (greenbacks of course.) Address, Beadle & Co., 118 William street, New York.

From the DAILY of Thursday, 9. FROM VICTORIA.—The steamer Josie McNear, Capt. Crosby, left Victoria at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, on her regular trip from Victoria to Olympia.

COMPROMISED.—A compromise has been effected of the differences that had arisen between the Captain and crew of the bark Jenny Pitts. The Captain, we believe, has paid off the men, and they are discharged from the vessel.

INDICTMENT OF BRECKINRIDGE.—After the excitement produced in the court room at Richmond by the charge of the presiding Head Center had passed away, the Grand Jury, after a retirement of some hours, returned, and the foreman handed to the Judge five folded sheets of paper, which he stated were indictments. The Richmond Times declares that one of the documents was an indictment of Gen. Breckinridge. It says: "Of the five indictments handed to Judge Underwood, one was against Gen. Breckinridge. This is an admitted fact, and the indictment is returned in the name of the State against the said Gen. Breckinridge, which is a fact that for the words Jefferson Davis are substituted John O. Breckinridge. The overt act is alleged in both instruments to have been committed on the same day—the 15th of June, 1864. The object sought to be attained by the indictment of General

Breckinridge, who is now in Canada, is to prevent his being pardoned by the President and his return to his home in the United States. It is considered certain that the President will not pardon him while he is under indictment."

BRUTAL MURDER.—Louisville, June 15.—Last Tuesday three men called at the house of William Carmichael, about six miles from the city, on the Holly Ford road, and took Joseph Paine and William Carmichael from the house into the woods, where they mortally wounded the former, while the latter barely escaped with his life. A warrant for the murderers was issued immediately. After information of the murder of Paine was received, the officer succeeded in capturing one of them, named E. W. Banks, on Wednesday night. The next day (yesterday), as no officers could go conveniently out in search of the others, W. J. Saint reluctantly consented to be deputized to read the warrant. He rode out the Pigeon Roost road, taking Richard Graves, A. G. Singleton, and E. W. Banks, to assist him in the arrest of the murderers of Paine and to identify his associates, he having confessed to the foul crime. On their way, one Daniel Henderson, a relative of Paine, the murdered man, on learning their business, mounted his horse and rode with them. Some say that Singleton asked Henderson to go out. It is more than probable that he went with a purpose. They found the other murderers, Wingate or Wingay, and Bogett, living at the John Hanson place, on the Pigeon Roost road, about eight miles from town. They had been at work in the field, but one was just then on his way to the house. Saint, by himself, approached the latter, and told him he had a warrant, and would arrest or shoot him. The murderer at once gave up his arms and surrendered. The other, who was surprised in the field at work, did the same on summons. The party then started back toward the city. Henderson rode in front of Saint and commenced cursing, as is said, and declaring that the murderer's blood should be taken then and there. Saint told him he had disarmed them and received their surrender, and he would shoot any man who attempted to harm them while in his keeping. He was acting as an officer of the law, and the law should have its course. Henderson continued to curse for a time, but at length became silent, and the prisoners were coming along peaceably. About dusk, Henderson dropped behind the cavalcade. After dark, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, while Saint was still at the head of the party, Henderson rode up to the prisoners, and as they were riding together upon the same mule, E. W. Banks resting one hip by reclining on the other, Henderson at once shot him in the back, the ball taking effect in the spine. He rolled off dead on the side on which he was leaning, drawing Wingate with him. While this was transpiring, Henderson shot at Wingate, shattering his arm near the elbow, and immediately turned upon Bogett, who was starting to get out of the way, and shot him twice, wounding him so severely that he can scarcely recover. As soon as Saint heard the firing he turned and rode toward Henderson, telling him to desist or he would shoot him. His horse was restive under the pistol shots, and galloped up near Henderson. The latter at once fired upon him but missed. Saint then shot Henderson, and he fell from his horse and died in ten minutes. All this shooting occurred in fifteen seconds. Henderson shot as fast as he could cock his pistol and draw the trigger. He was so near the prisoners that every shot took effect. Before Henderson died he told a man living near the scene of the tragedy that he was satisfied he had had his revenge.

LAST BEFORE THE MAST.—The crew of the ship Cultivator, of the Black Star Line, Capt. Russell, which lately arrived at New York from Liverpool, reveal a tale of horror almost unparalleled. According to the statement of some of the seamen of this vessel, from the time she weighed anchor, on the 22nd of March last, until the 16th ult., when she reached New York, the crew

were subjected to the most brutal kind of treatment. The chief perpetrator of the outrages inflicted on the unfortunate seamen was the first mate, Munson, the Captain encouraging this cruelty, and seeming to enjoy it. On the very first day of the voyage, while in the Mersey, the mate knocked a man out of the rigging. He fell on the deck, breaking several of his ribs, and was then sent ashore, thus escaping further harm. On the same day another man was knocked off the yard-arm with a handspike by Munson, but he fortunately saved himself by catching a rope as he fell. Another poor wretch was knocked down and stamped upon so horribly that upon recovering his senses he bade his comrades farewell and deliberately threw himself overboard. Such was the commencement of a voyage that lasted more than fifty days. Every day a man was knocked down with a marlinspike or capstan bar. Whenever any work was to be done Munson would stand by and knock the first man down who gave signs of weariness, and urge the others to redoubled exertions by liberal blows upon the back and shoulders. When a bar was not in his hands he carried a small weapon made of iron wire, about the size of a cane, the marks of which are in livid and festering welts on the backs of many of the crew. One sailor was selected as the particular object of his fiendishness. He was laid upon the deck and twelve of the crew deputed to beat him with straps, ropes and sticks, under threats of similar punishment for themselves if they refused. Men were kicked while at the wheel. One had his teeth knocked out by a marlinspike; another was knocked down regularly every day with an iron crowbar or some other weapon, and numberless other outrages were committed during the voyage of fifty days. When the men arrived in port they were covered with bruises, cuts and scars from head to foot, and looked more like veterans from the war than the seamen of a merchantmen.

UP-SOUND ITEMS.

We clip the following from the Pacific Tribune of the 4th inst.:

A DEFINITE LOCALITY.—There is a letter posted up in the Post-office in this place directed to Mr. J. Carney, Oregon, Washington Territory. If the one to whom it is directed lives in the locality named, he will undoubtedly get it when it reaches him.

Mr. James Biles has been appointed Post-Master at Tum Water.

MEADE AND MURPHY.—Malone, June 9.—General Meade has revoked his order regarding correspondents. The Fenians are, however, prevented from using the wires for the purpose of their organization, otherwise there is no restriction.

Gen. Murphy and Gen. Heffernan stated to Gen. Meade that they did not anticipate such a state of affairs. They said they "were Irishmen, and like the Jews, had not a foot of ground on which they can stand and call it their own. Now, when we have a military organization and a fair hope of success, the United States Government interferes and crushes it. We have been lured on by the Cabinet and used for the purposes of Seward. They encouraged us to this thing. We bought our rifles from your arsenals, and we were given to understand, until now, that we would not be put down by the military power of the country."

General Meade, in reply, said that he came here to enforce the proclamation of the President, and that he would do it. "I have always understood that you did not intend to place yourselves in opposition to the law of the United States."

"But," said Murphy, "We did not. If we intended opposition we could have easily captured the arms of your regiment."

"I did not know it," said Meade. "Ask your officers," said Murphy, and continued: "We fought on the battle-fields of the South for the preservation of this country—but never mind, there may be another rebellion."

General Meade—"We will not discuss that question." Heffernan broke in: "Dart, you are the scoundrel who has done all

this! Would to God I had you in Canada—by G-d I would hang you before you had time to look around. I have influence in this State, and if you attempt to come before the people to seek any office, I shall be at the polls and shall make your name damned in every community. We will oppose to the utmost of our power every man who has interfered in this."

General Meade proposed to Murphy to visit his men. Murphy replied that he considered such a proposition ungentlemanly and unsoldierly. When he was under arrest General Meade said that he intended to bring about conciliation.

Heffernan—"Twenty-four hours longer and we should not have been before you."

General Meade said: "I have no orders to parole you."

Said both at once—"This thing is not dead yet. We will succeed. We have our orders from General Sweeney and we can and will perform them. If we can get arms we shall cross into Canada. We shall fight the regulars if they oppose us."

General Meade replied—"I have got orders. I shall fight you to enforce the neutrality laws."

This ended the interview. Murphy was in the uniform of a Brigadier General.

PORT MADISON ITEMS.

We are indebted to Capt. Guindon, of the steamer Resolute, for the following:

The bark Christopher Mitchell, Capt. Stephens, 23 days from San Francisco, arrived at Port Madison on the 5th inst.

The bark Charles Devans, Capt. Reynolds, 33 days from San Francisco, arrived at Port Madison on the 6th inst.

The steamer Resolute, Capt. Guindon, on the morning of the 7th inst., towed out from Port Madison, the bark Gold Hunter, Capt. Farnam, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber to Meigs & Gawley.

The bark Almatia, Capt. Standard, will sail from Port Madison for San Francisco to-morrow (8th inst.), with a cargo of lumber to Meigs & Gawley.

The steamer Josie McNear, Capt. Crosby, arrived at Port Madison at 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last. She remained until six o'clock taking water, etc., when she proceeded on her way to Victoria.

There are now loading at Port Madison four vessels, viz.: The barkentine Wm. H. Gawley, Capt. Boyd; the barks Chas. Devans, Capt. Reynolds, Christopher Mitchell, Capt. Stephens, Almatia, Capt. Standard.

FROM WHITE BLUFFS.—The Oregonian has a letter dated White Bluffs, July 22nd, from which we take the following extract:

Mr. Z. F. Moody arrived today on his way to Pen d'Orcelle. He succeeded in engaging trains to haul the machinery, etc., for the steamboats now building on the upper lakes. Mr. Moody had the machinery shipped and landed at Wallula, but the many inducements held out here, caused him to reshhip to this place, showing plainly and "without comment" that this is the route.

The Bluffs is still improving, and the traders, packers, teamsters and travelers all speak highly of the route "to Pen d'Orcelle and Big Bend," viz. "Colville." We have now some thirteen to fifteen teams that will start next Monday—destination for the above places.

ASSAY OFFICES AND MINTS.—

A late Washington letter to the Bulletin contains the following: The passage by the House of the bill providing for an assay office at Boise City, Idaho, substituting for the proposed Mint at Dalles City, Oregon, an assay office at Portland, and discontinuing the Branch Mints at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, is looked upon as settling the future general policy of the Government in favor of one Mint at Philadel-

phia and another in San Francisco, with no branches elsewhere, but an assay office wherever it seems to be required. Probably, however, the Branch Mints at Carson City and New Orleans may be retained, but none will be established in Idaho or Montana Territories, and an assay office will probably be substituted for the Branch Mint at Denver City already authorized.

COMMUNICATED.

EDITOR PUGET SOUND DAILY:—I find the following item in the Weekly Bulletin of the 21st, relating to the relocation of the Port of Entry for Puget Sound District, at Port Townsend:

"The old fight is renewed over the question of the Port of Entry on Puget Sound. Some years ago, on recommendation of Victor Smith, a special agent of the Treasury Department, the Port of Entry in Puget Sound was changed from Port Townsend to Port Angeles, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the Port Townsend folk, who entered into a chronic controversy with said Smith, which continued up to the time of his death, on occasion of the Brother Jonathan wreck. Victor always carrying his point, however, when any decision was reached. The Port Townsend people are succeeding better now, their old adversary is no more, and the House has passed a bill restoring the Custom House to its original location, from and after the 1st of October next."

Every true friend of the commercial interests of the territory, will be rejoiced to learn that a bill has passed the House, removing the Custom House back to Port Townsend, on the 1st of October, 1866. It will, no doubt, pass the Senate and become a law. It is a simple act of justice to our shipowners, but it shows that when our real grievances are properly understood that our Legislators are ready to act for our relief.

If our delegate had accomplished nothing else during his term, this alone would entitle him to the gratitude of every person interested in the welfare of the Puget Sound country, and by his action in this matter he has shown that he is alive to our best interests, and has succeeded in removing an incubus upon our commerce, which has withstood the efforts of his predecessors. Four years ago, the Custom House was suddenly removed from its proper location at Port Townsend, to Port Angeles, without the recommendation or favor of a single ship-owner or ship-master on Puget Sound, and during these four years our constant complaints have gone forward of the delays and inconveniences to which our shipping was needlessly subjected, without a single advantage or any adequate benefit; but Congress had business of more importance to attend to, and it has been impossible to get any action for our relief. Mr. Denny understood the matter fully, and has, no doubt, represented it in its true light, as he knew, from personal observation, exactly how to do it. The merchants of San Francisco, interested in Puget Sound shipping, sent on a statement of their case last spring, which has, no doubt, assisted in bringing the matter up for investigation, and it was one of those cases which only need to be properly understood, to insure prompt and favorable action.

It is to be hoped that the matter is now finally settled, and that hereafter town-site speculators will not be able to hamper a legitimate trade for their own selfish ends. Without a single advantage over Port Townsend for the Port of Entry, Port Angeles has sat like a nightmare on our commerce for four long years, and every ship-master and ship-owner on the Pacific Coast will hail the change with satisfaction. The permanent location of the Custom House at Port Townsend is now a fixed fact.

"Sic Transit Gloria Port Angeles." COMMENCED.

Seattle, W. T., Aug. 4th, 1866.

A LADY, who had been just three days married, perceiving her husband enter, stole secretly behind him and gave him a kiss. The husband was angry, and said she offended against decency. "Parlor me," she exclaimed, "I did not know it was you."

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY.]

EUROPEAN.

Farther Point, Aug. 4.—The steamer Moravian has arrived with dates to the 27th of July. It was stated in London that the armistice between Prussia and Austria will probably be renewed, though there is no intimation of this having been done. Previous to the armistice, the Italians were successful in South Tyrol.

The British Government has announced an intention of removing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland. Notice has been given that the Government has agreed with the Council of the Reform League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision under the laws as to their right to hold public meetings in Hyde Park; and until the question is decided, no further meetings will be held, except one in the afternoon of the 30th. This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made nor permission given, but the Government promised to withdraw the police and military under the express stipulation that no attempt would be made to insist on the supposed right to hold meetings until the legal questions have been decided. The Star, Telegraph and Advertiser represent that steps were taken by the Home Secretary as a compromise and partial discomfiture.

In relation to the war, the Times says: The armistice did not come a moment too soon to save Austria from a final catastrophe. One day more and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of Southern Tyrol; and the Prussians, masters of a passage of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west. The combatants are now resting in their respective positions. There are well-grounded hopes that a truce may be prolonged into an armistice, and this into a definite peace. On the 26th, a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between Italians and Austrians.

Washington, Aug. 4.—A London letter says of the attitude of the European potentates: The actual question is, will Austria consent to resign all power and all right in Germany, and leave to Prussia supreme control of forty millions of Germans? Consenting to this, Austria may have peace with an empire of thirty-three millions of people. If she will not consent, Prussia will endeavor to excite revolt in Hungary, and will do her utmost to blot Austria from the map of Europe. The Emperor of France, a few weeks ago, insisted upon Austria's being maintained as a German power, but now he ap-

pears to have revoked that part of the programme, and urges Austria to accede the terms of peace offered by Prussia and Italy. Russia also, which a few weeks ago seemed to sympathize with Austria, has become friendly to Prussia. Last night, in the British House of Commons, there was a regular glorification over Count Bismarck and the success of the Prussian army. Three months ago there was scarcely one to take the side of Prussia. There is evidently great confusion at Vienna. They are so hotly pressed that they cannot get time to deliberate calmly.

FROM THE NORTH.

Victoria, Aug. 6.—The steamer California sailed for San Francisco at 5 P. M., with a number of passengers.

The U. S. steamer Saginaw arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock from San Francisco.

EUROPEAN.

London, Aug. 3.—There is no political news of importance. Consols closed firm as formerly.

Cotton—Irregular. The reports of sales for the week ending on Saturday, were 70,000 bales of middling uplands at 14d.

New York, Aug. 6.—Advices were received by the steamer Germania confirming the news briefly announced by cable. A great reform demonstration was held in Hyde park, July 23d. 1,800 police and 2 companies of Life Guards were called out, but nothing serious occurred.

Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries had assembled at the Prussian head-quarters to negotiate an armistice. Italy's definite reply was expected. She had already admitted in principle, the peace preliminaries proposed by Prussia and approved by France and Austria, to recognize a dissolution of the former German bond and permit the organization of a new confederation from which Austria is to be excluded. Austria agrees to this settlement: The north of Germany to form a union under Prussia's direction; the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, excepting Danish Schleswig; part payment by Austria of the war expenses; and the maintenance of Austria's integrity, excepting Venetia. Prussia intends annexing territory containing thirty millions of people. Mantenfel insists on the immediate payment of twenty-five million florins, and threatens to deliver Frankfurt up to pillage in the event of non-compliance. The Bourse and warehouses were closed. The Frankfurt Chamber refuses to pay. They prefer submitting to pillage.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Among the passengers who arrived by the Panama steamer on Saturday was Commodore Thatcher who succeeds Commodore Rogers in the command of the North Pacific squadron.

Judge Rix held Mrs. Denny in the sum of \$500 to answer for attempting to kill Mrs. Capt. DeWolf.

GOLD.

Gold in New York on Saturday was 147; Sight Exchange, 108½; Sterling Exchange, 108, dull; Legal Tenders, 11½.

MELBOURNE-SYDNEY.

Dates from Melbourne to June 11th are received. The market for breadstuffs was quite good. Milling wheat sold at six shillings six pence per bushel.

Dates from Sydney are to June 15th. Shipments of coal to this port were on the increase.

The following vessels were loading: Australian, Crown, Ham'et, W. A. Farusworth, Pembroke-shire and Atlantic, hence with breadstuffs. They had called at Sydney for orders, and proceeded to Melbourne. The Zuleta hence arrived at Melbourne on the 13th. The latest quotations for breadstuffs at Sydney were: Cal. Flour, £17 10s. £18 per ton.

SHIPPING.

Arrived—Ship Sea Serpent, 115 days from New York.

Sailed—Bremen bark Teutonia for Cork.

EUROPEAN.

The Paris Patrie says: The terms of the armistice as regards Italy, stipulate for the occupation of Verona by Italian troops.

A telegram from Brunn says: That on marching from Brunn, the Prussian army discovered in front, in every direction, pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who retired as the Prussians advanced. The bridges across the Thaya and March were restored by the Prussians in 24 hours. One brigade which had entrenched itself at Lundberg, evacuated the town without resistance and proceeded south. During a few days preceding the occupation of Grading by the Prussians, thirty-nine trains heavily freighted with troops passed through town for the south. The last six trains conveyed soldiers of the Saxon army vanguard. At Hoff, in Bavaria, by forced marches, they took sixty prisoners.

MONETARY.

New York, Aug. 6.—Money continues easy. Gold is more firm. Stocks are dull.

The bank statements show increasing loans of \$126,000; decrease of specie, \$252,000; increase of circulation, \$66,000; decrease of deposits, \$226,000; decrease of Legal Tenders, \$41,000.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A statement of the public finances on the 1st of August shows a revenue for the year of \$277,500,000, with \$137,000,000 cash in the Treasury. The net reduction of the public debt since one year ago is \$24,000,000.

CHOLERA.

New York, Aug. 6.—There were 20 cases and 4 deaths by cholera in this city, and 8 cases

and 1 death in Brooklyn, reported at noon to-day.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6.—The cholera has assumed an epidemic form since August 1st. The thermometer in the morning marked but 64.

New York, Aug. 6.—The cholera has not seemingly abated for twenty-four hours. To seven o'clock last evening, 29 official cases and 9 deaths were reported.

BLOODY RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—A correspondent at New Orleans writes of Monday's riot: The Convention met at twelve o'clock, twenty-six members present, Judge Howell (since missing), in chair, R. King Butler (also missing), moved an adjournment of the House, during which time, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The Hall was densely packed with freedmen. Just after the adjournment, a procession containing a hundred freedmen, carrying the U. S. flag, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal street. At this juncture, the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building, a squad of police followed, and attempted to make arrests. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. Pistols were fired, clubs and canes used, brick bats flew in every direction, and the policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving Gov. Hahn and other gentlemen and fifty freedmen inside. Fortunately Gov. Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out the troops. The Institution, used as a state capitol, is located in Dryades street, between Canal and Common. When the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street. They rallied and drove the freedmen back to Common street, and in turn, were driven back to Canal street. Up to this time one policeman had been mortally wounded, one severely, and others slightly hurt with clubs and pistols. The police reinforcements soon appeared, and a crowd of rioters accompanying the police, approached the Institute. They then commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at anything they could see inside of the building. The same detachment of police attacked a crowd of freedmen on Common street, and after sharp firing and wounding several blacks they drove them away, giving the police and the mob which accompanied them full control of Dryades street. The Fire-engine was brought out and played on the front of the Institute, for what purpose I don't know. Several attempts were made by the police to enter the building, but they were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed to give out. They did not fire any more, and attempted to escape through the rear of the In-

stitute into Barrow street, but were either arrested or shot down. They also attempted to escape through the alley which runs from Dryades street to Barrows, but I don't know that any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive. I think every one who tried to escape was killed. I saw several brought into the alley above-mentioned, and after they fell, I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying. The riot commenced at 12:15 and ended at 3 in the afternoon. At 4, the military, under Gen. Baird, appeared and took possession of the whole city. How many have been killed, wounded or arrested, it is impossible to say, but is estimated at 100 freedmen and 25 white men killed or wounded, and 100 altogether arrested.

New Orleans, Aug. 6.—The military commission appointed to inquire into the late disturbances in this city are still pursuing the investigations. They have already examined a large number of witnesses. The Commission will sit until they have made a thorough investigation of the whole affair. Business is reviving considerably. Cotton is 37@38 for middling.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—There has been no more riots of any importance, although minor difficulties are constantly occurring. Too much blame has been laid on the negroes by Southern accounts. The special police force should bear the blame. This happy condition of political affairs exists everywhere throughout Louisiana. The rigid enforcement of the civil rights law by Commissioner Shannon (whom Judge Abell attempted to repress a few weeks ago, when he was himself repressed by Sheridan) caused deep ill-feeling, and the call of the Convention precipitated blood-shed as soon as it was known that the President would sustain the Courts, Judge Abell having already declared that members should be arrested.

Clippings.

In the House of Representatives on the 25th of June, Gen. Banks stated that he had reason to believe that steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

OLD BRAINS.—Gen. Halleck and staff passed through Salem last Tuesday, on the stage.—While at the Capital House, "Old Brains" took out a leather-covered bottle, and absorbed therefrom a large dose of whisky—otherwise, he "took a drink."—Oregon Statesman.

PRINCE Salm-Salm, who served under McClellan, is now an officer in Maximilian's army.

The longest railroad in the world is the Central Railroad in Illinois—730 miles long, and which cost \$15,000,000.

Gen. Grant had formal invitations to "celebrate" at ninety-six different places on the last Fourth.

It appears from a notice given in the Shasta Courier, that Mr. Banghart has struck a rich quartz vein in Mud Mule Gulch, which empties into Whiskey Creek. A place so associated with great names ought to be rich.

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the DAILY of Friday, 10.

ARRIVED.—The steamer J. B. Libby, Capt. Libby, arrived last night with the mail, from Whatcom.

THE steamer Josie McNear, Capt. Crosby, arrived here yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., on her regular trip from Victoria to Olympia.

Mr. Edwin Whitworth will please accept our thanks for late Victoria dailies.

PASSENGERS BY THE JOSIE McNEAR.—The Josie McNear, Capt. Crosby, carried from Victoria and way ports the following passengers, for a list of whom we are indebted to Mr. H. C. Hale:—Hon. W. H. Waterman, F. H. Waterman, H. C. Hale, wife and child, Charley Clancy, Hon. S. Garfield, J. G. Swan, W. Burdy, Mrs. Dennison, Capt. J. R. Fleming, Louis Ensign, Mr. Howard, Mr. McAllister, Rev. Father Forquet, Mr. Chase, E. McDonald, Sam Alexander, Mr. Kellogg, 2 Chinaman, 1 Cloochman, and 5 others.

From the DAILY of Saturday, 11.

THE steamer Fideliter passed Seattle last night at midnight en route for Olympia.

SAILING.—The Revenue steamer Lincoln sailed this afternoon for Olympia, a telegram having been received ordering her to that place.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY.]

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The Eastern line is up, but on account of several lightning storms east of Laramie, we are unable to get a report.

A telegram from New York to the agent of the Nicaragua line of steamers states that the Santiago had arrived in New York in six and a half days from Greytown. The whole passage from San Francisco was made in 21 days, only 24 hours being spent on the Isthmus.

Flour—Superfine, hf sks \$4 75 @ \$5.

Wheat—Good, \$1 75; inferior, \$1 45.

Barley—Dull.

Oats—Inferior, \$1 25.

Potatoes—Mission, 50c @ 60c.

GOLD.

Gold in New York yesterday was 147½, and Sterling Banker's bills 107½ @ 108.

There were sales of \$150,000 in Legal Tender at 71½.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—Bark Glimpse, 9 days from Fort Discovery.

Sailed—Ship Lookout, for Boston; bark Emily Banning, for Bellingham Bay.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH, San Francisco, August 8.—Leading brokers quote coin drafts

on Atlantic cities at 2½; telegraphic transfers 3¼ per cent.; gold bars 8 50 @ 8 70.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—B. M. steamer Sparrowhawk from Esquimalt.

Sailed—Schooner Mary Ellen for Puget Sound.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Aug. 6.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The Municipality extended to him a congratulatory address.—In reply the King expressed his thanks. He pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword not only for independence but for the reorganization of Germany. "The first," said the King, "has been secured. The second also, with the help of God, will be obtained. Every thing promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent." The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers yesterday.—The following is his speech in full:

Illustrious, noble and loyal Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:—Now that I see assembled around me the representatives of the country, my heart impels me to express, first of all from this place, my own and the people's thanks for God's gracious goodness which has assisted Prussia amidst heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontier the dangers of hostilities but in enabling the country by rapid victory to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame and to smooth the course for the national development of Germany accompanied by the visible blessings of God. The part of the nation capable of bearing arms enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for the independence of the Father Land. Our heroic army supported by a few but faithful allies advanced from success to success and from victory to victory in the East and in the West. Much precious blood has been shed. The country mourns the loss of many brave men who died as heroes in the flush of triumph until our standard waves along a line extending from the Carpathians to the Rhine. It will be for the Government and Representatives of the people in co-operation to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from this sanguinary seed and prevent its being scattered in vain. Loyal Gentlemen, my Government is able to look with satisfaction on the financial position of the State. Careful foresight and conscientious economy have placed us in position to overcome the great financial difficulties which resulted from the circumstances of the present time. Although a national outlay was imposed upon the treasury during recent years by the war with Denmark, it has been found possible to meet the expenses hitherto incurred in the present war from our State revenue and existing balances without imposing any other burden on the coun-

try than furnishing supplies in kind for war purposes that it is bound to provide by law. I hope most assuredly that the means required for a successful termination of the war and payment for supplies in kind while maintaining order and security in finance, will be readily granted by you, and that an agreement may be reached by the Government and Representatives as to the settlement of the budget, which we have not been able to attain during the last few years. The State outlay incurred during this period is therefore destitute of that legal basis by which the budget can alone be reached through the law. The Constitution of '49 ordains that it should be annually agreed upon between my Government and the two Houses of the Diet. My Government has nevertheless carried on the budget several years without a legal basis. This has only been done after conscientious examination in accordance with the conviction that such conduct was necessary in the administration and the fulfilment of legal obligation toward the public creditors and the maintenance of the army. May Providence bless Prussia as graciously in the future as he has visibly blessed her in the immediate past. May God grant it.

Prussia has positively declined the proposal of Russia for a Congress of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna. The Colorado Admiral Goldsborough's flag ship, from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth and sailed for Cherbourg.

EUROPEAN.

New York, Aug. 8.—Steamer Java brings dates to July 29th:

There was further disturbances in London. The meeting in Hyde Park for the 30th, was called it is alleged by consent of Government. But ministers declared no such consent was given; and warned the Reform League against holding the meeting, but the League determined to hold the meeting. The Government assented to its being held at Primrose Hill, declaring that the Royal parks should not be used until the question of right is settled.

The truce in Germany expired on the 27th, but was prolonged to August 2nd. A four weeks' armistice commencing at the latter date was concluded. It is announced that peace preliminaries have been signed and reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The minor German states were not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue. The Bavarians were defeated by the Prussians near Wirseburg. The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on July 29th.

The Evening Post says: The news by the Java, throws considerable light on the Sibylline utterances of the Atlantic cable. It will be seen that, although Prussia concluded an armistice

with Austria, hostilities with minor German states were not suspended. Consequently the Prussians advanced into Bavaria and fought a battle at Wirseburg, in which the Bavarians were defeated. Here the cable comes again to our relief and announces that simultaneously with the occupation of Wirseburg, the Bavarians have been permitted to enter the Prussian city of Mayence, one of the most important of the old Federal fortresses. It lies on the bank of the Rhine, undoubtedly in that part of the Province which is to form a part of the German Confederation. It is at the north-eastern extremity of the new confederation, as it lies directly between the Prussian forces in Bavaria and the Rhine Provinces. Its occupation is conclusive proof that the war is over and that stupid Bavaria has consented to the terms that Prussia is henceforth omnipotent in the south as well as in the north of Germany. The gravitation of the independent Southern Catholic States into Northern Protestant powers is only a question of time.

The Times says: With Wurtemberg and portions of Baden and Bavaria in his hands, the King of Prussia can afford calmly to await any overture France may have to make. A change in the tone of public opinion was very perceptible in Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. They most sensibly begin to understand that Prussia, being backed by a good wall of the whole northern people, was so unquestionably stronger than the south that resistance was useless.

The Commercial Advertiser says: The territory south of the Main consists chiefly of Baden and Bavaria, containing a population of eight millions of German people, and if left to its own inclination, would go with the majority of their countrymen under Prussia. Perhaps Count Bismark foresees this, and shapes his policy accordingly. Whatever may be the result of Diplomatic negotiations, it is abundantly evident that Hapsburg will never more represent the great German Empire. The result of war clearly shows that Prussia and not Austria represents the Germanic element. Austria succumbed before far other influences than Prussian nodle gun.

The Paris Patrie says: The French squadron at Toulon has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately, destination unknown. A rumor is current that if Frankfurt does not pay the forced contribution, the city will be closed and no one allowed to enter or depart.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The first sitting of the Chambers was held to-day. The members arose and saluted the King and Prussian victories. Count Stelberg was elected President of the Upper House.

Pesthag, Aug. 6.—Several

political arrests have been made by the military here to-day. Similar arrests have taken place in other parts of Hungary.

Florence, Aug. 6.—Italian and Austrian Generals meet at Comorn, in Austria, to negotiate. France takes no part in the pending armistice. Austria and Italy, if it can be arranged, will hold a separate conference with concurrence of France. It will probably meet at Paris.

Vienna, Aug. 6.—It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by Austria and Prussian Plenipotentiaries. Italy is not included. If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

Dresden, Aug. 7.—Spanish peace negotiations are about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet have gone to Helsingfors to meet it. Some of the principal Russian banks have subscribed 30 million franks to complete the railroad from Kozler to Moschaken. Efforts are being made to obtain the mediation of Russia with Prussia in behalf of the South German States. The Emperor has entered into no arrangements relative to the question as yet.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.—This evening there were cotton sales of 7,000 bales. Market dull.

London, Aug. 7.—Cotton closed at 87½; 5-20's, 68½.

New York, Aug. 7.—The following is additional by the steamer Boston: The Prussian Government made a demand on England for the treasure packed up and carried off by the King of Hanover, and deposited by him in the bank of England, asserting that she will seize and retain the Hanoverian domain if it is given up. The amount is 1,250,000 thalers.

The Patrie announces a Mexican army of fifty thousand recruited among Mexicans and officers by Europeans, to take the place of the French army, and to maintain Maximilian.

The following, per cable: London, Aug. 6.—Cotton closed at 87½ for money; 5-20's, 68½.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.—Cotton sales of 800 bales at a decline ½ penny. The new Italian loan of 850 million livres has been ordered since signing the treaty of peace. Part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the border have been disbanded. Cholera is increasing in England.

POLITICAL.

Chicago, August 9.—The Illinois Republican State convention Springfield yesterday nominated Gen. John A. Logan for Congress and adopted resolutions endorsing Congress and considers it the prime power in the matter of reconstruction.

The Faneuil Hall convention

...yesterday appointed. Robt. Winthrop, Isaac Davis, John Quincy Adams Couch, and E. Bailey among the Delegates to Philadelphia. Several Delegates to the Philadelphia convention are now in Washington to protest against Vallandigham's threatened participation in the proceedings. They say he has notoriety enough now.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.
The steamer General Lytle, the mail steamer between Cincinnati and Louisville, burst her boiler near Madison, Indiana, yesterday afternoon. Twenty persons were killed and 70 or 80 badly scalded.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.
New York, August 7.—Mr. McCulloch's statement of the national debt causes considerable comment. It appears that the total debt on the first of August was \$2,770,416,608, from which deduct \$187,327,332, cash in the Treasury. The cash is divided as follows: Coin, \$61,332,126; currency, \$75,995,200. The debt includes \$118,000,000, temporary loan. The papers demand the reason why Mr. McCulloch does not pay it and save the \$6,000,000 annual interest. Brown Bros. and thirty-three other Wall street firms, mainly branches of European houses, unite in a published letter to Mr. McCulloch urging him to sell the coin not needed to meet the interest on the public debt.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.
Chicago, August 9.—Gov. Wells of Louisiana has published a big letter addressed to the President on the subject of the late riot. He declares that the riot was long since planned by Mayor Monroe and had its move in the same rebellious feeling which plunged the country into civil war, whose flame is not yet extinguished in the breast of the former slaveholding aristocracy.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCHES.
San Francisco, August 9.—The mail will hereafter be dispatched from the post office in this city via Panama to New Zealand and Australia by each mail steamer. The rates of postage to be prepaid at the mailing office are: letters per single rates, half ounce, 22 c.; newspapers, each 6c.; books, four ounces 10c.
It is understood that Messrs. Davidson & Berri will shortly retire from business and that the former manager of the Rothschilds' house at Naples is now on his way to this city to take charge of the business of the Rothschilds but it is not expected that any of the family will come.

San Francisco, August 10.—Legal tenders are 71 1/2 @ 72 1/2. A few are being sold at outside prices.

SHIPPING:
Arrived—Ship Warrior, 72 days from Newcastle; barque Anglo Saxon, 106 days from Newcastle via Tahiti, 55 days; barque Camden, 12 days from Teaklet; Oakland, 9 days from Port Ludlow; brig Tanner, 15 days from Seabeck.

A Washington dispatch of June 19th says that Senator Williams on that day called up the bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia river, which was passed.

COMPROMISED.—It is reported here that the great controversy about the Poorman mine in Owyhee, the richest in the world, has been compromised, and that work will be resumed immediately.

JOSIAH SETTLE,
DEALER IN
MEN'S CLOTHING,

Consisting in part of
Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Wool-
en Shirts, Undershirts, Draw-
ers, Overalls, &c. &c.,

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

And a well selected stock of
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Crookery,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Etc., etc.

ALSO
Now on hand and constantly receiving
new supplies of

Oregon Cloths
Blankets,
Yarn, etc.,

all of which he will sell at
REASONABLE PRICES.

MR. SETTLE

Is Agent for the Oregon City Wool-
en Manufacturing Company, and
keeps constantly on hand a large and
well assorted stock of their Goods at
manufacturers prices, freight added.

OREGON CLOTHS

Made into SHIRTS and PANTS to or-
der.
Call and examine his stock before
purchasing elsewhere.
Seattle, April 5th. nol-1f

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I will sell cheap, for cash, the two
story building, formerly the Union Hotel,
together with the ground on which it
stands, at the corner of Commercial and
Main streets, in Seattle, W. T.

Also, a fine farm of 160 acres, about
two miles from Seattle, at the mouth of
the Duwamish river; a most desirable lo-
cation.

I wish to sell out for the reason that I
desire to return to the Atlantic States.

Apply to **Dr. J. SETTLE,**
Seattle, W. T.,
Or to **J. J. MOHR,**
Port Orchard.
11:2m nol-1f

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

MRS. LIBBY & STEELE.

Commercial Street,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Have opened a Milliner, Dress Making
and Ladies' Furnishing Establishment,
where will always be found a fine assort-
ment of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Comprising Bonnets, Hats, Hoop-skirts,
Ribbons, Trimmings Flowers, etc., all of
the latest styles.

Milliner's Work, Plain and Fancy Sew-
ing done to order. The ladies of Seattle
and vicinity are invited to call and see
them.
April 5th. nol-1f

Notice.

MR. L. T. SMITH WILL FIND A
Message for his address by calling at the
Telegraph Office in this city.
Seattle, August 8th, 1866.

Tax Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Munic-
ipal Tax List for the year 1866, has been
placed in my hands for collection. All
taxes not paid before the first day of Sep-
tember, 1866, will be returned as delin-
quent and twenty-five per cent. added.
By order of the Board of Tru-
stees,
CHAS. FAGAN,
Collector.

Washington
HOTEL;

A. M. INMAN, Proprietor.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE ABOVE, WELL-KNOWN
and popular House, having been thor-
oughly renovated, enlarged, and new-
furnished, is now prepared to accommo-
date guests with greater comfort, and in
a better manner than any House in this
city.
The House will be conducted on the
RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE
BREAKFAST, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
DINNER, " 12 to 2
SUPPER, " 6 to 8

Persons arriving on boats,
accommodated at all hours, day or
night. [10:30m]

Administrator's Notice.

Territory of Washington,
County of Jefferson

Estate of Seward B. Wilson, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the un-
der-
designated has been appointed Admin-
istratrix of the Estate of Seward B. Wil-
son, deceased, by the Probate Court of
Jefferson County, W. T.

All persons having claims against said
estate are requested to present the same
with the necessary vouchers, to the un-
der-
designated, at her residence in Port Town-
send in said county, within one year from
the date of the first publication of this
notice or their claims will be forever
barred.
MARY B. WILSON,
Administratrix.

Port Townsend, Jefferson County, W. T.
July 20th, 1866. nol-1fmo

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
at the July Term of the Probate
Court of King County, W. T., the un-
der-
designated was appointed guardian of William
Greenfield, and will please at once to
take charge of all the property, both real
and personal, of the said Greenfield, ac-
cording to law.
JOHN T. JORDAN,
Seattle, July 25th, 1866. nol-1fmo

Caution.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU-
TIONED against buying or in any
way becoming interested in any of the
property, either real or personal, formerly
belonging to the late firm of Williamson
and Greenfield, Merchants, of Seattle,
W. T., as the title of Joseph Williamson
thereto is imperfect, and will be con-
tested.

JOHN T. JORDAN,
Guardian of Wm. Greenfield,
Pacific Tribune copy, two months, and
charge this Office. nol-1fmo

FOR SALE.

THE GREAT EASTERN SA-
LOON, VICTORIA, V. I.

This Old Established House stands on
the corner of WHARF AND JOHNSON
STREETS, opposite the Ferry, the Indian
Reserve, and the Wharves of the Mail
Steamers. The lease has Seven Years to
run, at the low rent of Thirty Dollars
per month.

Apply at once, as the Proprietor has
got to leave.
WILLIAM LYONS,
Proprietor.
nol-1fmo.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

Booksellers
AND
Stationers,

Government Street,
VICTORIA V. I.

DEALERS IN
FACTORY GOODS,
3000 Music,
PERIODICALS,
GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.

April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

STOVES! STOVES!

STOVES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING BOX,

AND

PARLOR STOVES

ever offered for sale on

Puget Sound,

—ALSO—

a general and extensive assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ENAMELED WARES,

BRITANIA AND JAPAN

WARES, TIN, I

COPPER AND SHEET IRON

WARES;

TIN AND METAL ROOFING.

Job Work.

All job work pertaining to the busi-
ness done at the shortest notice, and in
the most workmanlike manner.

Terms cash.

Call and examine my stock.
HUGH McALEER,
Seattle, W. T., April 5th. nol-1f

IRVING HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Seattle, W. T.

Will practice in the Courts of Washington
Territory.

Particular attention given to col-
lections.

OFFICE—Up stairs over Fishers' Bu-
loos. [no-1]

SEATTLE

FOUNDRY.

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS

Done at short notice by

JAS. TIMON.

Mr. JAMES TIMON begs leave
to call the attention of the inhabitants
of Seattle, and the Sound generally,
that he has bought out the business
heretofore carried on by Mr. Thomas
Martin, and is now prepared to do
all kinds of work pertaining to his
business in a workmanlike manner,
and at shortest notice.

Terms Cash. Dly

HENRY M. MCGILL,

ATTORNEY

AND

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SEATTLE, W. T.

OFFICE—On Commercial Street, one
door south of the Exchange 18:30m

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,



IMPORTERS OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Herbs, Patent

Medicines.

PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES.

DYE STUFFS,

ACIDS,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERIES,

TOILET ARTICLES.

We are just receiving, direct from Spain, a
complete assortment of

CORKS! CORKS! CORKS!

which we offer at prices lower than usual.

Dusting, Paint, Varnish, Shoe,

Scrub, Hair and Tooth

Brushes.

We have a splendid stock which we offer
at extremely low prices.

HERBS.

We have received, direct from the Spa-
kers, all kinds of fresh Herbs, and intend
to keep every article used of this descrip-
tion.

Tinctures, Solid and Fluid, Extracts,

Pills and Concentrated Pre-
parations.

We have on hand, and shall keep a full
assortment of the above celebrated prepa-
rations, which we offer to the trade at
such prices as will defy competition.

Fluid Extracts.

A great variety, not to be equaled in
the market as to quality and price.

Parties about purchasing would do well
to give us a call, and examine the prices
and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Plain and Gum Teeth.

We have the largest assortment of any
house on the Pacific coast.

Gold Foil.

We are manufacturing Foil which we
can recommend to the profession as being
a superior article. Also have on hand a
full assortment of all the various make-
ups.

VULCANIZERS,

DENTAL CHAIRS AND BATHES

FILES,

VULCANITE AND

GUTTA PERCHA.

FORCEPS,

DRILLS.

EXCAVATORS,

MIRRORS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

We have besides the above every article
used by the Dentist, and are daily in re-
ceipt of all the new inventions in use.

Dentists will find it to their interests
to call and examine our stock and prices
before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

Corner Pine and Sansone streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

13:30m And J street, Sacramento.

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 great inducements than ever to our Patrons.
Our relations with Houses in California afford us with facilities for buying unsurpassed by any other House outside of San Francisco.
Our assortment of Medicines cannot be excelled in variety, consisting of:

Sarsaparillas:
AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S,
GUYSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S
GRAEFENBERG'S and LE
DOYNER'S.

ALSO
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expecto-
rant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for
the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Ham-
burg Tea, Brown's Bronchial
Trochescs, Soothing Syrup,
Flea Powder, Mustang
Liniment, Hemstoids,
Bacilla, Pain Kill-
er, Osgood's
Collargene,
Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Bed-
let's Powder, Watta Nervous Antidote,
Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative,
British and Marlon Oil, Mar-
shall's Uterine Catholicon,
Jayne's Carminative Bal-
sam, Hostetter's, Ro-
back's and Rich-
ardson's Bitters.

COOKING EXTRACTS:
Hops, Sage, Summer Savory,
Sweet Marjoram, Sago, Tap-
ioca, Pearl Barley, Farina,
Cooper's Isinglass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown's Essence Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh
Snuff and Macboy Snuff,

**Camphene, Turpentine
and Alcohol,**

By the Gallon, Can, or Case;

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL,

Wholesale and Retail,
SPIRIT LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, COAL OIL LANTERNS,
A large stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

All sizes and patterns.
Our list of Chemicals embraces everything required by a Physi-
cian 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.

REMOVAL, CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT.

SEATTLE, W. T.

The progressive age teaches us to keep
pace with the times, therefore frequent
changes are not astonishing; and, know-
ing, also, that "procrastination is the
thief of time," on these terms, the

ORIGINAL MONET

taken this method of informing his for-
mer patrons and the public generally, of
the transfer of his

Oyster Saloon
to the Old Stand, one door south of
Pray's Liquor Saloon, where he will be
prepared to serve up the best

OLYMPIA BIVALVES,

in styles to suit the most fastidious.
And, being as ever, grateful for past
favours, the proprietor will spare no efforts
to merit a continuance of patronage.
Seattle, April 5th, 1865. nol-4f

Ocidental HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.

JOHN S. CONDON, } PROPRIETORS.
M. R. MADDOCKS, }
JOHN COLLINS, }

**THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS
HOTEL** is now open for the accom-
modation of the public. It is fitted up
with all the conveniences of a

FIRST CLASS HOUSE

The rooms being handsomely furnished in
the best of style. The

CULINARY DEPARTMENT

is under the management of an experi-
enced cook, and the table will always be
supplied with the best in the market.

**OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY
OR NIGHT.**

AN ELEGANT BAR constantly sup-
plied with the best of Wines, Liquors
Cigars, &c., &c.

A PLENDID BILLIARD TABLE,

With Marble Top and Combination Cush-
ions, is connected with the above estab-
lishment for the accommodation of its
customers and the public generally.

A LIVERY STABLE,

is attached to the house, where all who
desire them, will find good horses, and
where feed can be found for those who
wish to stable their animals.
Seattle, Apr. 5, 1865. nol-4f

CHAS. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Dentist and Surgeon.

Having established himself at Seattle,
offers his professional services to those in
need of them. Having devoted himself
to the practice of Dentistry, in the city
of Boston, for the last twenty years, ex-
cept three years as surgeon, in the U. S.
Army, and having the most approved
dental instruments, he feels confident in
his ability to give satisfaction to those
wishing his services. He therefore re-
spectfully solicits the patronage of the
citizens of Seattle and other localities on
the Sound.

Office at Kellogg's Drug Store; be
when desired will visit parties profes-
sionally at their residences.

All branches of the profession attend-
ed to.
TERMS—The same as those usually
adopted by Dentists traveling on the
Sound.
Office hours from 8 to 12, a. m., and
from 2 to 5, p. m. nol-4f

JOHN McDONALD,

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturer

Mill street, opposite Occidental Hotel.

SEATTLE, W. T.

Repairing shoes to order. Seattle,
April 5th, 1865. nol-4f

TO RENT OR TO LET ON SHARES!

A Farm, pleasantly situated on
Lake Washington, three miles from
Seattle, with fourteen acres improved
and under crop, and an excellent Stock
Range.

A Team, Wagon, Farming Uten-
sil, and all the Stock the place will sup-
port, furnished with the place if desired.

Liberal terms will be given to a
good practical Farmer.

For further particulars, apply at this
office. nol-4f

W. H. ROBERTSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

SEATTLE, W. T.

Offers his professional services to the in-
habitants of Seattle and vicinity in the
various branches of Medicine and Sur-
gery.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes
to merit a continuance of the same.
April 5th, 1865. nol-4f

FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICE.

Dr. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of
Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Gradu-
ate of the University, Queen's College,
and Physician of the St. John's Baptist
Society of San Francisco.

Dr. PERRAULT has pleasure to inform
patients, and others seeking confidential
medical advice, that he can be consulted
daily at his office, Army Hall Building,
North-East corner Montgomery and Sacra-
mento streets, San Francisco. Rooms
No. 9, 10, 11, first floor, up stairs, en-
trance on either Montgomery or Sacra-
mento streets.

Dr. PERRAULT'S studies have been al-
most exclusively devoted to the cure of
the various forms of Nervous and Physi-
cal Debility, the results of injurious
habits acquired in youth, which usually
terminate in impotence and sterility, and
permanently induce all the concomitants
of old age. Where a secret infirmity
exists involving the happiness of a life
and that of others, reason and morality
dictate the necessity of its removal, for
it is a fact that premature decline of the
vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappi-
ness, compulsory single life, etc., have
their sources in causes, the germ of which
is planted in early life, and the bitter
fruit tasted long afterward; patients,
laboring under this complaint, will com-
plain of one or more of the following
symptoms: Nicturnal Emissions; Pains
in the Back and Head, Weakness of
Memory and Sight, Discharge from the
Urethra on going to stool or making
water, the Intellectual Faculties are
Weakened, Loss of Memory ensues, ideas
are clouded, and there is an inclination
to attend to business, or even to reading,
writing, or the society of friends, etc.
The patient will probably complain of
Dizziness, Vertigo, and that Sight and
Hearing are weakened and sleep distur-
bed by dreams, melancholy, sighing, pal-
pitations, faintings, coughs and slow
fever; while some have external rheu-
matic pain, and numbness of the body.
Some of the most common symptoms are
pimples in the face, and itching in differ-
ent parts of the body. Patients suffering
from this disease, should apply imme-
diately to Dr. PERRAULT, either in per-
son or by letter, as he will guarantee a
cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotence
in six to eight weeks.

Patients suffering from venereal dis-
eases in any stage, Gonorrhoea, Gleet,
Strictures, Bubo Ulcers, Cutaneous Erup-
tions, etc., will be treated successfully.
All Syphilitic and Mercurial Taints pa-
tiently removed from the system.

Dr. PERRAULT'S diploma is in his
office, where patients can see for them-
selves that they are under the care of a
regularly educated practitioner. The best
references given if required.

Patients suffering under chronic dis-
eases, can call and examine for them-
selves. We invite investigation; claim
not to know everything, nor to cure
everybody, but we do claim that in all
cases taken under treatment we fulfill our
promise. We particularly request those
who have tried this boasted doctor, and
that advertised physician, till worn out
and discouraged, to call upon us.

Ladies suffering from any complaint
incidental to their sex, can consult the
doctor with the assurance of relief.

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Dr. PERRAULT is the only agent in
California for Dr. BLOT'S Female Monthly
Pills. Their immense sale has established
their reputation as a female remedy,
unapproached, and far in advance of
every other remedy for suppressions and
irregularities, and other obstructions in
females. On the receipt of five dollars,
these Pills will be sent by mail or express
to any part of the world, secure from
curiosity or damage.

Persons at a distance can be cured at
home, by addressing a letter to Dr.
PERRAULT, corner of Sacramento and
Montgomery streets, Rooms 10 and 11, or
Box 973, P. O. San Francisco, stating
the case as minutely as possible, general
habits of living, occupation, etc., etc.
All communications confidential. nol-4f

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

By recent arrivals from San Fran-
cisco, and arrangements for

Future Supplies,

CHARLES PLUMMER,

Corner of Main and Commercial streets,
Seattle, Washington Territory,

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

Flows,

Stoves,

Iron and

Tin Ware,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER,

&c., &c., &c.

which they are determined to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS

Produce

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

GOODS,

And the highest Market Price paid.

Particular attention paid to orders from
abroad, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine their stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

Seattle, April 5th, 1865. nol-4f

Wm. De Shaw

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT THE

POINT AGATE STORE,

KEEPS ON HAND

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES;

CLOTHING,

CIGARS,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

etc., etc.

Mr. T. O. Williams has charge

of the above establishment, and

will be glad to accommodate all

who may favor him with a call.

Wm. De Shaw,
Point Agate, Feb. 16, 1865.

nol-4f