

# SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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NO. 6.

## SEATTLE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

J. R. WATSON,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

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## OFFICIAL

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

#### [PUBLIC—No. 1.]

An Act in addition to the "Act respecting Quarantine and Health Laws," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for the better Execution of the third Section thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or erect suitable warehouses and other conveniences for storage of goods and merchandise imported in any vessel subject to quarantine or other restraint pursuant to the health laws of the State of New York, at such convenient place or places within or near the port of New York as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health laws may require; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses thereof.

Approved, Dec. 15, 1864.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 2.]

An Act authorizing the Holding of a special Session of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a special session of the United States district court for the district of Indiana shall be held at the usual place of holding said court on the first Tuesday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits and proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or returnable to said court, shall be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined by said court, at special session, in the same manner as at a regular term of said court, and the judge thereof is hereby empowered to order the empanelling of a petit and grand jury for said session.

Approved, Dec. 20, 1864.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 3.]

An Act to authorize the Purchase or Construction of Revenue Cutters on the Lakes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to construct, or purchase and alter, not exceeding six steam revenue cutters, for service on the Lakes; and for that purpose the sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Dec. 20, 1864.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 4.]

An Act to establish the Grade of Vice-Admiral in the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one vice-admiral who shall be selected from the list of active rear-admirals and who shall be the ranking officer in the navy of the United States, and whose relative rank with officers of the navy shall be that of lieutenant-general in the army.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the vice-admiral of the navy shall be seven thousand dollars when at sea, six thousand dollars when on shore duty, and five thousand dollars when waiting orders.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of an act, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to promote the efficiency of the navy," shall not be so construed as to apply to any one holding a commission as vice-admiral in the navy.

Approved, Dec. 21, 1864.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 23.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department

during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:—

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, three million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clerks for post-offices, one million three hundred thousand dollars.

For payment to letter-carriers, four hundred thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For twine, seventeen thousand dollars.

For office stamps, six thousand dollars.

For letter balances, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, seven thousand dollars.

For office furniture, two thousand dollars.

For advertising, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mail deprivations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars.

For mail-bags, sixty thousand dollars.

For mail-locks and keys, eight thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due to foreign countries, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, Jan. 25, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 57.]

An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the measure of allowance for pay for an officer's servant in the pay of a private soldier as fixed by law at the time, that no non-commissioned officer shall be detailed or employed to act as a servant, nor shall any private soldier be so detailed or employed except with his own consent; that for each soldier employed as a servant by any officer there shall be deducted from the monthly pay of such officer the full monthly pay and allowances of the soldier so employed; and that, including any soldier so employed, no officer shall be allowed for any greater number of servants than is now provided by law, nor be allowed for any servant not actually in his employ.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the volunteer service shall receive the same amount of clothing as non-commissioned officers and privates of the same arm of the regular army.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, but before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March 3d, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: first to the widow of such deceased soldier; if there be one; second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither widow or children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: first, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all persons of color who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, by and under the direction of Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Sexton, in pur-

suance of the authority from the Secretary of War, dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "that the persons so received into the service, and their officers, to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the service," and in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that any regiment of colored troops has been mistaken into the service of the United States, under any assurance by the President or the Secretary of War, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of such regiment should be paid the same as other troops of the same arm of the service, shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the military service, and the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to cause payment to be made in accordance herewith.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist or organize, out of troops already in the service, six regiments of volunteer engineers, to be organized in accordance with existing laws, to have the same pay and allowances of engineer troops of the regular army, and to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist two additional companies to be added to the regiment of volunteer engineers raised under the provisions of an act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "an act to organize a regiment of veteran volunteers," and said regiment shall be considered one of the regiments authorized in the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment in the regular army is reduced below the minimum number, no officer shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That officers by brevet in the regular army shall receive the same pay and allowances as brevet officers of the same grade, or rank in the volunteer service, and no more.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the true construction of the sixth section of the "act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of all laws relating in any way to the allowance to the following officers, and to no others whatever: to the general-in-chief commanding the armies of the United States; to each general officer commanding in chief a separate army actually in the field; to each general officer commanding a geographical department; and that any general order or regulation or usage allowing double rations to a chief of staff or any other officer than those above mentioned is illegal and void.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the bounty of one hundred dollars, provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle, shall be extended to the widow, if living; or if she be dead, to the children of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have entered the service for two years or for a less period of time.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in case any officer of the military or naval service who may be hereafter dismissed by authority of the President shall make an application in writing for a trial, setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit, convene a court-marshal to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And if such court-marshal shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void. And if the court-marshal aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment;) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost marshals or boards of enrollment and mustering officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts and sub-districts for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished and reducing the same to years: Provided, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment for the term of one year, and who, have actually furnished, or may actually furnish acceptable substitutes, for the period of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time such substitute is not liable to the draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into service, anything in the act of February, twenty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or a person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardians, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor any less than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall master into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardians, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court martial, be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be non-compos mentis, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the provost marshal of the proper district; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be subject to draft thereafter as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so furnished and incapable as aforesaid shall have been since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to direct the provost marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That in case any substitute shall desert from

the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable in the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals, at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That section five of the act approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employees of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipment, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and if falsely taken shall subject them to the same penalties as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted during such service.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

THE ASSASSINATION PROOF.—If it were so incredible to be true that the conspicuous rebel chiefs were accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, it should be remembered that the crime is no more atrocious than many of which they are notoriously guilty.

It is surely not so black a crime to shoot one man as to murder hundreds of men by starvation. Yet that was done, and done with the knowledge of these chiefs who by a word could have prevented it. The poor, crazed, emaciated, dying soldiers who were sent to Annapolis from within the rebel lines were tortured and slain with the complicity of Davis, Lee, Benjamin, and the rest. The fact of the starvation can not be denied. The proof is conclusive. And the men who would starve a sergeant or a private are not too honorable to connive at the shooting of the Commander-in-Chief. [Harpers weekly.]

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—Notwithstanding the several towns on the Sound were not quite so fully represented as was expected, the celebration on Tuesday last was a success. The programme of proceedings, as arranged by the order of S. S. S., were carried out by Marshals Stone and Abbott in a very spirited and satisfactory manner. A procession was formed, and led by the Seattle Band, marched to the University, where, after prayer by Rev. D. Bagley, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Charles Egan, the large audience were eloquently addressed by the orators of the day, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Garfield. In the evening a grand ball was given at the large pavilion erected for the purpose by the Eses, and an excellent supper was spread in Yesler's Hall by the proprietor of the What Cheer House. We regret that our space will not permit an extended notice of the celebration, which we believe, was entirely satisfactory to all who participated in the festivities of the occasion.

The Oregon State Journal of June 24th contains an interesting article entitled "The great Metropolis of the North Pacific Coast—where shall it be," from which we shall make some extracts as soon as we can find room.

PROBATIONARY VISITOR.—Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, in his steam yacht Levishan, paid Seattle a short visit on Thursday, 6th inst. The Governor appears to be a jolly good Englishman.

We this week commence the publication of the laws of last Congress. To some they may be dry reading, yet they will be found sufficiently instructive and interesting to repay perusal by all.

A PITCHER OF PUNCH.—A pitcher of glorious iced punch, these hot July days, is better than a "punch in the eye," and our friend J. B. Pray, of the genteel, cosy little Saloon just opened on the corner opposite our office, appreciating this fact, sent us one just as we were going to press, and hereby in time to get "these few lines" expressive of our thanks.

No News.—There is nothing late or important from the East, owing to the overland telegraph line being down, for a week past. Dates from California to the 3d inst. have nothing of startling importance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are under obligations to Messrs. White & Bauer News Dealers, Custom House Place, San Francisco, for a liberal supply of Pictorial, Eastern newspapers and other periodicals, among which were those splendidly illustrated journals, Harper's and Leslie's Weeklies. We commend the firm of White & Bauer to the News Dealers of the upper coast.

Egon Major Stratman also, the popular News Dealer, noted for his generous attention to the wants of newspaper publishers, we have received duplicates of Harper's Weekly and Leslie's Illustrated, with numerous eastern journals, some of which we rarely see in these North-Western regions. Accept our thanks, Major, and repeat!

The June number of the Pacific Monthly has been received. This Magazine improves every issue, and from the regularity with which our copy of it is borrowed before we can spare them glance at it, we judge it is growing in popular favor. Everybody should send for it. See the advertisement in another column.

THEY HAY.—We neglected in our last issue to mention that we had been presented with a fashionable rice by a reformed Copperhead. We highly value the present as an evidence of returning sanity on the part of a personal friend but political enemy.—N. B.—Hope so one will show this paragraph to the proprietor of the "Fashion."

The last inaugural of President Lincoln made a strong impression in England. The British Standard speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States since the first day until now." Its Alpha and its Omega is Almighty God, the God of Justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purpose of his love. It is impregnated with a dignity and pathos which lift it high above every thing of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English commonwealth. There is, in fact, much of the old prophet about it.

This is the document that American Copperheads pronounced "beneath criticism!"

The Yankees started four newspapers in Richmond as soon as they got there—the Enquirer, Examiner, Whig and Dispatch.

GENERAL BUTLER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

In my last Maj. Gen. Butler delivered an address before the Union League Club of New York, in which he discussed at considerable length the essentials of reconstruction. In his view they are four: No more slavery; Constitutional acknowledgment by each State that there can be no right of secession under our government; Repudiation of the war debt of the rebels; and the complete disfranchisement of all who have held civil or military offices under the so-called Confederate Government! The Boston Journal gives the following extracts from the speech concerning these propositions: HOW TO BRING A REFRACTORY STATE INTO SUBMISSION. If no considerable number voted upon these questions, or they failed to command the assent of a large portion of the people, this would also seem to be conclusive evidence that within that military district either the spirit of the rebellion had not been subdued, although its physical force might be broken, or that the community was not in condition to resume its practical relations as a State of the Union, and I would hold it under military rule as belligerent until the influx of Northern enterprise, capital and sentiment brought in by our brave soldiers coming there to settle, and by our school teachers educating the colored citizens of the United States therein dwelling, had so far changed the feelings of a majority of the people of such State that it was in fit condition to become a State of this Union, whether the time needed for this purpose was one year or a century.

If, however, a constitution should be adopted containing the provisions above suggested, when the State being organized, all military rule should be withdrawn as soon as the State government should show it was able to preserve the peace and protect all citizens of the United States in its borders, in life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The State could then elect its members to either house of Congress, to be admitted or rejected as either in its wisdom might determine. But no such election of members of Congress ought to take place until all military rule had been withdrawn, because there can be no greater wrong to the fundamental principles of our Government than the election of members of either house of Congress under the overshadowing power of the President, especially when exerted in the military form. Such elections abolish all distinctions between and independence of the legislative and executive department of the government, and tend to a consolidation of power—quite as much to be guarded against as secession. I am one of those old-fashioned Democrats who do not believe that the Executive has any part or lot in the fraternal relations of the several States to each other and to the Union other than that which the President exercises as a part of the law-making power.

GENERAL BUTLER'S IDEA OF STATE RIGHTS.

The theory of State rights has been in such bad company of late, and has been so mangled and misrepresented, as an apology for secession, that there is danger that the Hamiltonian theory of federated powers may be carried too far, and we may leave the States without any rights at all. Indeed, it would seem that the relation of the States to the general government might be adjusted by a single consideration: All sovereignty resides in the people. For the management of their domestic concerns the people have chosen the agency of a State; for the management of their national and foreign affairs they have chosen the Federal government. In all that relates to the former, the State is the supreme agent. In all that relates to the latter, and the connection of the States to each other, and to the national government, that is supreme. There would seem, therefore, to be no necessity for any clashing between these two agencies of the people.

THE STATUS OF THE REBEL OFFICERS.

The necessity of the fourth proposed amendment of the constitution of the several States, that no rebel officers should vote or hold office, is obvious from their constitutions. This rebellion was based on foot because political power was departing from the South and traveling northward. To regain that power which their enterprise, wealth and consequent increase of population brought to the North, the leaders at the South plunged the nation into this horrid war. Shall we not, therefore, teach coming generations, by living examples, that political power is not gained, but irrevocably lost, by rebelling against the United States? Besides, the common mind at the South has been heretofore so much controlled by the leading men that such deprivation of political power is absolutely necessary to deprive the leading class there of that influence over the Southern thought which has heretofore been, and will hereafter be, exerted against the Union.

THE LANDHOLDING AND SLAVEHOLDING ARISTOCRACY.

Being a democrat, I would break down the landholding and slaveholding aristocracy of the South, which has brought so much of evil upon us. Is not the deprivation of political rights the appropriate and mildest form of punishment of treason? Is this not a necessary measure of precaution against future evils? For these reasons, therefore, which I have scarcely more than hinted at, I would insist, before any measures should be taken to bring back a revolted State, that the inhabitants in their primary and fundamental law, as a part of the frame of government, should solemnly provide that there should be neither slavery nor secession in their State, and that rebel debts and rebel notes should be alike repudiated.

There are two kinds of people now in Richmond: original Union men of the Minor Botts school, and a vast number of Major-General Sherman's making. The latter are most generous just now to Union prisoners in castle Thunder. Their motive for this sudden kindness is very apparent. There is a death-bed repentance. They want some one to bear witness that they have tended well the wants of some starving, ill-treated loyal man. There are more Union men to-day in Richmond than there were in New York city last November in proportion to population. The population of Richmond is now one hundred and thirty odd thousand. It literally consists of boys under seventeen, disabled soldiers, old men over forty-five, and women of all ages.

God's aristocracy of good blood runs quite up and down the whole scale of social life, and extends to both extremes. There are the precious and the vile among both rich and poor.

EXCURSION TO INCOUALMIE FALLS

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—A party comprising Mrs. Warbass, Miss Warbass, Miss Hewitt, Miss Willard and Miss Conner from Olympia, and Mr. Butler and Lady, Mrs. Yesler, Capt. Clendenin, M. R. Maddox and J. Summers from Seattle, accepted the invitation of Capt. Clendenin, to go on board the schooner Nor. Wester. On the 7th inst. at 2 p. m. left Seattle, with a light northerly breeze. Our party being in fine spirits, songs, jests and promenades whiled away the hours until evening's dawn, when all retired by a bright moonlight and clear sky to the arms of Morpheus for the night. Morning came, with song and merriment throughout the Nor. Wester, when the breezes wafted us to Skagit Head, where we visited the farm of Mr. Baily, who kindly furnished us with fresh vegetables and milk, for which he received many thanks from the matrons, and sighs of sympathy from the maids for his bachelor-home. But the enchantment of music and merry voices enticed us on board the briny craft, when flitting clouds, serene moonlight and the vessel's motion lured us to sleep. Morning came, bringing fair wind that took us along side the steamer Progress, which landed us at Tullalip Reservation, where the gentlemanly Indian Agent, Mr. S. D. Howe, entertained us with a sumptuous dinner, when wine and toasts passed cheerily around the merry board. After a pleasant walk over the reserve, the cry "all on board" brought the queenly power of woman to a test; as usual, crinoline gained the battle, Bach's castle was taken by storm, and Gen. Howe taken prisoner, docile as a lamb.

Three large canoes being procured, two for passengers and one for baggage, we were again in transit for Snohomish city, where we arrived at 10 o'clock in the evening. After landing and shaking the wrinkles from our rumpled wardrobe, we were led to the house of the town proprietors, Messrs. Sinclair and Clendenin, where the hostess, Mrs. Sinclair, had a table groaning under the weight of the fat of the land, anticipating our hungry arrival. Substantial eatables, fruit, wine and cake, were discussed with a spirit approaching annihilation, fan and music taking part, until past the mid hour of night.

Next day at 10 a. m. we left Snohomish city, accompanied by Mr. Sinclair and Lady, and Mr. Clark and Lady of Snohomish city. Being well supplied with camp equipage and provisions, we were well stowed in three large canoes. Our party numbering fifteen whites and fourteen Indians, we proceeded up the river against a strong current—traveled about nine miles and camped above the forks of the Snoqualmie and Skikomish rivers, in a clearing, owned by Mr. Doian; named it pioneer camp. After pitching our tents, one for the ladies and another for gents, supper being served—jest and patriotic songs by the Glee Club hurried the time away until late in the evening, when all retired to their beds of bear skins and blankets, highly amused by the many jokes passing from tent to tent, some of the ladies calling on Bridget for a night cap, others wanting nails to hang dresses on—gentlemen calling for boot-jacks and slippers, asking blessings upon old bachelors, and one Hillary avowing it unconstitutional to part man and wife. At last the cry of hush and go to sleep, was heard and obeyed, until four in the morning, when the hooting of an owl well imitated by one of the party, aroused us from our slumbers. Breakfast being prepared, and our toilet over, all hands took seats on logs, boxes, bundles, hats and umbrellas, and ate a well relished meal.

The command all aboard being giving, we again paddled up the river; current very moderate, and scenery on the banks beautiful and grand. Passed several bluffs on each side well adapted to lumbering purposes. Stopped at noon, spread our cloth, and partook of a hearty lunch, and again put out; our Indians being in high spirits, commenced racing canoes, which continued at intervals until 6 p. m., when we camped for the night, at the foot of a high bluff, which old woodmen of the party, pronounced an excellent logging claim—camped under a large cedar—ladies named it Camp Union. After partaking of a rich collation from the baskets of Mrs. Butler and Sinclair, in the shape of substantial, such as oyster stews and baked beans, cake from Mrs. Yesler's, and wine from Mr. Howe's, ended the repast, when gents and ladies sauntered out. Ladies up the bluff, and gents up a tree, with glass in hand, to view the country o'er. Dusk came and with it the wanderers, highly pleased with the surrounding country, and in good condition for rest. Evening soon passed—the forest echoing the music by the Glee Club—the leader, Mr. J. Summers, entering into the sport with a zest that brought its peals of laughter until our aching sides were relieved by retiring to our goalward

bear skins, to dream of pic-nics, wedding cakes, rattle-boxes, teething rings, &c., and not a few entertaining the idea that the Misses could take their choice, have a lifetime interest in the Nor. Wester, Occidental Hotel, be Sub Indian Agent, or go to Snoqualmie and take a farm.

Three o'clock, morning of the 12th, pandemonium seemed to be let loose, hooting owls, crowing cocks, croaking frogs and bleating billeys were well imitated until sleep was no more. At 7 1/2 a. m., all again under way—river running through an open and very rich agriculture country; passed several deserted Indian ranches, where the old gardens were now covered with a heavy growth of grass. Stopped at noon and lunched near a fine prairie, said to contain one hundred acres, mostly clear of fern. Here part of the party took a trail and part kept to the canoes, to Fort Tilton, a strong log structure, erected during the Indian outbreak in 1856, named in honor of Gen. James Tilton. Part of the company going the trail got lost in the woods, but by half wing and firing off revolvers they came into the fort just in time to escape a good wetting by a shower that lasted most of the night. Our provisions getting short, we made out a supper on cold ham, fish, and bread baked *à la Sioux*, in the ashes. Here we made a field bed, ladies at one end, and gents the other, our Chief Butler forming the dividing line. All being ready we turned in, highly delighted by the exciting scenes incidental to camp life, the winning smiles of *La Captain* especially, being highly attractive.

On the morning of the 13th, ate a hearty breakfast of ham and "dozers," of which the ladies partook freely, their appetites being now thoroughly whetted. At 10 a. m. all started for the falls, distant two miles up a good trail, sending our blankets ahead in canoes, within three quarters of a mile of the falls. Arrived at the summit over the falls at noon. There met Mr. Boice, the oldest settler now on Rangers Prairie, two miles above. Mr. Boice kindly offered us the hospitality of his house, which owing to the state of our larder, we readily accepted. Mr. Boice's farm shows he has an idea of what constitutes a good home. This valley contains over one thousand five hundred acres of the best of prairie lands, situated at the foot of the Cascade Range, and being an extensive grazing section and the settlers having an abundance of supplies, the conclusion is this opening of the Snoqualmie pass over the mountains into this prairie is the most feasible and practicable route to bring emigrants into Washington Territory. In the afternoon our party called upon Mr. Pares and Lady; (the only white lady on the prairie,) also one Mr. Kimball and Smallman. These gentlemen furnished our party upon eggs and strawberries and milk, and received in return hearty thanks. Three other claims are taken, and will soon be fine farms. It is estimated that the settlement will export fourteen tons of ham and bacon, and one and a half tons of lard this year. The advantage of navigation down the Snoqualmie river, and the proximity to Squak, and a road to Seattle, all tend to make this a point of future importance, not only to Snohomish and King counties but to Washington Territory in general.

Morning of the 14th, 10 a. m., part of the company left Mr. Boice's, travelling through brush and over timber about a mile, to see the falls from below, the rest taking the trail back to Fort Tilton. The day being wet and disagreeable, all received a good wetting, but being the first unpleasant occurrence during the trip, all hailed it as a matter worthy of just more than regret a few trying scenes tending to exhibit the good qualities of human nature under adverse circumstances. Arriving at the fort a roaring fire was built, and a dressing room built in one corner for the ladies, when wet skirts and dresses, once white, now variegated with mud of many colours, was put off, and what dry clothing had escaped the elements substituted. Now came the tug of war, ladies and gents that had not crossed the plains were duly initiated to camp life—the scene was in every sense appropos to the occasion. The picture, though laughable, was worthy the hand of an artist to grace the parlor of the most fastidious divine. All the men encircling the fire converted into that necessary implement to a good housewife—a clothes-horse, holding dresses, shawls and balmorals, that had just graced a delicate two and a half gaiter, skirts and bonnets to dry; gents in shocking trim, and ladies in dishabille, were circumstances incidental to camp life in bad weather. Gentlemen actuated by the same principles of the gallant knight that picked up the garter, though they did not quote his words, showed by their acts, they thought, "evil to him that evil thinks," and ladies making necessity a virtue, were worthy commendation. Being again dry and comfortable we enjoyed a night of sweet repose.

On the morning of the 15th we left fort Tilton, at 7 a. m., arrived at Snohomish city at 4 p. m., making down in nine hours.

On the 16th we reached Tulalip, and returned to Seattle on the evening of the 17th, highly improved by the excursion. Having seen the most magnificent water fall on the continent, being two hundred and sixty feet, one straight fall, situated on a stream navigable fifty miles and running through a vast amount of fertile land, open to settlers, and within a days travel of Seattle. All are unanimously of the opinion that Seattle and Snohomish will be cities—and Washington Territory a prosperous country.

In conclusion, reader, if ever you get the blues, or have a poor appetite, don't fail to take a trip to the falls! It is a sure cure. Emphatically Yours, J. E. C.

MARRIED.  
On June 25th by Rev. D. Bagley, at the residence of the bride's father, on White River, Mr. W. P. JOHN to Miss FRANCES K. WESTER.  
The compliments of the parties were duly received with a bountiful supply of wedding cake. May the happy couple live long and never know sorrow.  
In Seattle, July 4th, by Rev. N. Doane, Mr. GARDNER KELLOGG to Miss SARAH A. BONNEY.  
In Seattle, July 4th, by Rev. N. Doane, Mr. J. T. JORDAN to Miss AMANDA M. LIVINGSTON.  
Accompanying the above notices we received a bottle of excellent champagne, and a delicious cake. With a few friends we celebrated the nuptials and the National Anniversary over that cake and champagne, and pledged a health to the present and future generations of Kellogg's and Jordans. The happy pairs are now de facto in the bonds of a Union from which we hope they may never even wish to secede.

NOTICE.  
U. S. Assessor's Advertisement.  
Section 19.  
United States Excise Tax  
The Collection District of the Territory of Washington.)  
Division No. 1, comprising the counties of Lewis, Thurston, Chehalis, Mason, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Whatcom, Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap and Island.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the lists of valuations, assessments and enumerations of property subject to tax under the Act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes, approved June 30th, 1864, and the Act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1865, made and taken within the above named counties, for the year ending December 31st, 1864, and the articles enumerated in Schedule "A" for the year 1865, will be open for examination by all persons interested, at the places and times following, to wit:

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

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

All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of error complained of.  
JOHN G. SPARKS,  
Assessor, W. T.  
Dated at Olympia, W. T., this 23d day of June 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

FIRST CLASS GALLERY IN THE TOWN OF SEATTLE.

He is now prepared to do with neatness and dispatch

ALL KINDS OF WORK Pertaining to the Art,

Life Size Picture AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, STEREOSCOPIC AND PATENT LEATHER PICTURES AND LANDSCAPE VIEWS

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

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS Promptly attended to.

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

Opposite Occidental Hotel.

Opposite Occidental Hotel. Seattle June 22d, 1865.

WAGON ROAD OVER THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS, VIA SNOQUALMIE PASS

There has long been but a slight barrier to the approach of emigration to the rich farming, lumbering and coal mining lands of Puget Sound. To wit: the want of a short wagon road over the Cascade Mountains. That barrier has long retarded the settlement of the most extensive and fertile farming lands in Washington Territory. But for this, the emigrant's long and tiresome journey need not have been, nor now be, to reach Puget Sound, lengthened over five hundred miles, by an expensive route down the sands of the Columbia river, by way of Portland, Monticello, Cowlitz river and Olympia. We all know that had there been a direct wagon road five years ago, over the Cascade Mountains the wealth and population of the Sound counties would have been now far advanced from its present condition, its exhaustless resources better developed, and thousands of acres of farming lands now unoccupied been settled and improved. And not alone would the people of Puget Sound be benefited by such a road; for the vast extent of grazing lands immediately East of the Cascade Mountains would then be connected with the near and unending cattle market of Puget Sound.

After years spent in personally examining many of the passes leading from Puget Sound over the Cascade Mountains to the valley of the Columbia river, my choice is settled in favor of the Snoqualmie pass, formerly surveyed, and under the superintendence of Isaac I. Stevens.

Nature seems to have provided but one truly practicable, direct route from the Columbia river to Puget Sound, and that route well adapted to rail-road or wagon-road purposes. That way she has at intervals strewn with flowers, intersected with green natural meadows, the most fertile of timbered valleys, the greatest of natural curiosities, and the pure and smooth waters of navigable rivers. I refer to the fertile bottom lands of the Snohomish and Snoqualmie rivers, their easy navigable waters the falls of the Snoqualmie river, the Snoqualmie prairies and the accessible prairie valley of the Yakama river, all forming and connecting one continuous valley—the Snoqualmie pass, through the Cascade Mountains. It is true, that a wagon-road or rail-road need not necessarily follow the valley of the Snohomish river to its junction with Puget Sound. Since a much more direct and equally feasible route, is known from the Snoqualmie falls to the unrivaled harbor of Elliott's Bay, where is situated the now budding city of Seattle; but as the first advantages of a road over the mountains, will be the influx of emigration from across the plains; we are led highly to value the very extensive and fertile farming lands in the bottoms of the Snohomish river and its tributaries, which extend from Puget Sound to above the falls of the Snoqualmie river. Computing the length of both Snoqualmie and Snohomish rivers in their meanderings from a point six miles above the Snoqualmie falls to the mouth of Snohomish river, to be only seventy miles, to which add seventy miles for length of bottom lands on the large and numerous branches of these rivers, and suppose the average width of these bottom lands to be only three miles, we have 420 sections or 1680 quarter sections, of unsurpassed bottom lands in addition to the almost numberless acres of fertile valleys situated in the adjoining uplands, which lands are on the direct route of the emigrant to Puget Sound. It should be recollected too, that these farming lands are only divided by a distance over the Cascade Mountains, via the Snoqualmie pass, of twenty-four or twenty-five miles from the prairie valleys of the Yakama river, and the emigrant coming by the Snoqualmie pass has only to traverse about twenty-five miles of a mountainous country, and that intersected by several small mountain prairies, before he reaches a valley suitable for a home; and moreover, he need then to travel only seven or eight miles through the bottoms and prairies of the Snoqualmie river to stand below the Snoqualmie falls, or the banks of a navigable river, which he can safely descend to Puget Sound. Hitherto, there has been but little said, if known, of the extent and facility of the navigation of the Snohomish and Snoqualmie rivers. These rivers are to the Cascade Mountains, what the Columbia river and its tributaries are to the Rocky Mountains. It is now well known that Snohomish and Snoqualmie rivers afford easy navigation at the lowest stages of water for steamboats of light draft, to a point about three-quarters of a mile below the Snoqualmie falls, and foot of the Cascade Mountains, and for steamboats of quite heavy draft during common stages of water. Perhaps no other rivers flowing from and through a heavily timbered mountainous country are so little obstructed with snags and drift timber, or flow more gently with so long unbending stretches and with so good an average depth of water. When we reflect that the navigable waters of the Snoqualmie river extend to the foot of the Cascade Mountains, and that however necessary a road may be from the Snoqualmie falls to Seattle, yet that a road from the Snoqualmie prairies through the Cascade Mountains, via the Snoqualmie pass, to the Yakama valley, a distance of about twenty-five miles, is all that is indispensable to the approach of emigration to our shores, we feel justified in asserting that but a slight barrier exists.

We have been yearly looking to Congress for an appropriation for the construction of this road, while other vicinities on the Sound have been expecting the same appropriation for a road by some other pass; each section contending for a specific locality of the road. Query? Are there any persons, partial though they may be, for a road leading over the Cascade

Mountains to their own particular towns or residences on the Sound, demonstrate that by any other pass a road can be constructed to Puget Sound without incurring more than double the expense, and traversing quadruple the miles necessary for the construction of this? From Puget Sound, can there be any other river cited, save the Snohomish, whose navigable waters extend to the foot of the Cascade Mountains within twenty-five miles of the valleys and prairies connected with the Columbia river and reaching thereto?

Congress may, or may not grant an appropriation for the construction of this road. With the mighty workings of some far distant time, a wagon-road may be constructed by some other pass over the mountains, leading to some other town or city than Seattle. But a rail-road except by the Snoqualmie pass, never will, nor never can be, direct across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound; and for a wagon-road via the Snoqualmie pass, Congress may refuse an appropriation. Other vicinities may contend for a road elsewhere, but the people will—will have the road by the Snoqualmie pass. EDWIN RICHARDSON, U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

People say they shall peas when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust the furniture when they un-dust it, or take dust from it; that they scale fishes when they un-scale them. I have heard men say they were going to weed their gardens, when I thought their gardens were weedy enough already.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Disorders of the kidneys, known by the deeply seated pain in the back and scanty secretion of water, can be arrested in their distressing and rapid course by these regulating Pills. Their highly tonic and strengthening properties prevent the impoverishment of the blood, and the derangement of circulation characteristic of kidney disease, and often ending in partial or general dropsy. Experience has proved the almost unvaried success obtained when Holloway's Ointment is well rubbed over the regions of the kidneys. This treatment will relax the hot and parched skin, overcome the attendant costiveness, and induce a copious secretion by the kidneys—symptoms which are the harbingers of disease departing and health returning.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE

BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO,

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

COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Where they will keep constantly on hand as FULL AND COMPLETE An Assortment of Goods in their line as can be found in any

Establishment on the Pacific Coast, All of which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES!

Merchants from the Interior Are respectfully invited to

Call and Examine

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

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

Our FOREIGN BRANDIES AND WINES ARE PURE, and selected expressly for Medical purposes. FINE TEAS our specialties. Large Sales and Small Profits, for Cash.

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

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

This new and first class Monthly Magazine is published Every Month, at 34 Liberty Street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer Irving, New York on the 15th of the month in advance of New York on the 15th of the month in advance of date of publication. Every one in the Pacific States and Territories should take an interest in the success of the PACIFIC MONTHLY—aside from its local character and worth, it is the cheapest Magazine published. We will send the PACIFIC MONTHLY to any address in the United States for ONE YEAR, postage pre-paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF IN GOLD.

David M. Gazlay, PUBLISHERS, 34, Liberty Street, New York.

Specimen Copies of the PACIFIC MONTHLY can be seen at the office of this Paper. Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Company, 111 Nassau Street, New York. (No. 43-6m)

TO LET.

THE NEW STORE adjoining the Drug Store of G. T. Kelllogg. For particulars inquire at the Drug Store, or of E. M. SAMMIS. (No. 202-1f)

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter., M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN N. CONDON, AMOS BROWN, PROPRIETORS.

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

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

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

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

A PLENDID BILLIARD TABLE, With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally. Seattle, March 20, 1865. (No. 15-1f)

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE.

Seattle, Washington Territory. DAVID SIRE - - - Proprietor.

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

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

An Elegant Bar Is connected with the House, constantly stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Seattle, April 3d, 1865. (No. 47-1f)

CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT.

SEATTLE, W. T. MONET & HEDGES, - - - Proprietors.

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

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

The Table Will always be supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and they trust their long experience and strict attention to business will give general satisfaction. Seattle June 23d, 1865. (No. 502-1f)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in full, or are convertible, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS. These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to: One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 " Ten " " \$500 " 20 " " \$1,000 " \$1 " " \$5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

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

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. March 23, 1865. (No. 402-5m)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Firm will be settled by G. KELLOGG. Seattle, June 1st, 1865. (No. 507-2f)

NEW STORE AT SNOHOMISH CITY, SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SUCH AS

DRY GOODS, Coarse and Fine

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery,

MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS and almost every article of consumption NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

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

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

Cheaper for Cash than any house on Puget Sound. CALL AND SEE. Snohomish, Nov. 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS? NEW GOODS!!

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS That has ever been brought to this Market.

Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part, as follows:

English, French, and American Prints, French, all wool and English-Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Muffs; Jacksonets, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Morning Caps, Wool Scarfs and Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

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

Trunks and Valises, Feed-cutters, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS, And many other things too numerous to mention. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

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

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it. D. HORTON. Seattle, Oct. 25th 1864. (No. 31-1f)

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

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

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

THE ONE THING WANTED! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Females of all Ages and Classes. Obstructions of any kind, either in young persons, or those between forty and fifty—the most critical period in life—may be radically removed by using these Pills according to the printed directions which accompany each box. Young persons with sickly and sallow complexions may have the bloom of health restored by this wonderful corrective, which purifies the blood and expels all gross and impure humors from the system. Beware then of the critical age from forty to fifty, as it sends many thousands to a premature grave.—These Pills should be taken at that period of life two or three times a week.

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

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

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

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula
Asthma	Hives	Sore Throat
Bilious complaints	Fever of all kinds	Stomach or General Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Piles	The Delirium Tremens
Bowel complaints	Gout	Ulcers
Colic	Headache	Various Abscesses
Constipation of the bowels	Indigestion	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Inflammation	Weakness from whatever cause
Debility	Jandru	
Dysentery	Liver Complaints	
Erysipelas	Lunacy	
	Piles	
	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London); also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each box.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients in every other order are affixed to each box. (No. 3-6m)

TO THE SICK. CURES WITHOUT MEDICINES.

Thirteen Years in San Francisco. PIONEER WATER CURE!

"DR. BOURNE'S BATHS!"

Perfect Cures guaranteed, according to agreement, in all cases.

For the Cure of Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient), Hemiplegia, Fever, and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Oedema, (or Swelling), (or which Dr. Bourne discovered the only scientific and certain cure.) Dyspepsia, Pyrexia, Sexual Weakness, the removal of Mercury, and all other Mineral Poisons, etc. The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most pleasant, safest, quickest, and reliable ever devised. SAVE YOUR TIME, comfort and money by employing Dr. BOURNE'S CURE. Send or call for a Circular of testimonials, references, certificates of cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals.

No. 10 Masonic Temple. Corner of Montgomery and Post Streets, San Francisco, Cal. Entrance on Post street, adjoining the Grand Portal. (No. 1-8m)

YESLER, DENNY & CO., SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, FLOUR, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates. YESLER, DENNY & CO. (No. 1-4)

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

By F. W. JAMPS, Front street, Port Townsend, W. T. June 1th, 1865. (No. 202-3m)

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

R. W. MOXLIE has on hand and for sale a large assortment of Grass and Vegetable Seeds, also Flower Seeds of all varieties, warranted pure. In quantities from one ounce to a ton. Catalogues furnished free of charge. Apply to R. W. MOXLIE, Olympia. (No. 1-4)

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[RESOLUTION—No. 1.] Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a portion of the contingent fund for enlarging the Navy Department Building.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to expend so much of the contingent fund heretofore appropriated as may be necessary for the enlargement of the Navy Department building to meet the wants of the department.

Approved, Dec. 16, 1864.

[RESOLUTION—No. 3.] A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy, and to the Officers and Men under his command on board the U. S. Steamer Kearsarge, in her conflict with the piratical craft the "Alabama," in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the fifth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Captain John A. Winslow, of the United States navy, and to the officers and men, and marines of the United States steamer "Kearsarge," for the skill and gallantry exhibited by him and the officers and men under his command, in the brilliant action on the nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between that ship and the piratical craft "Alabama," a vessel superior to his own in tonnage, in guns, and in the number of her crew.

Approved, Dec. 20, 1864.

[RESOLUTION—No. 4.] A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant William B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, and to the Officers and Men who assisted him in his gallant and perilous achievement in destroying the rebel steamer "Albatross," in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the fifth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Lieutenant William B. Cushing, of the United States navy, and to the officers and men under his command, for the skill and gallantry exhibited by them in the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer "Albatross," at Plymouth, North Carolina, on the night of the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, Dec. 20, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 5.] Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the Officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to Major-General William T. Sherman, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city; and that the President cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed and forwarded to Major-General Sherman.

Approved Jan. 10, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 6.] Joint Resolution providing for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the United States and Great Britain.

Whereas it is provided in the Reciprocity Treaty concluded at Washington, the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the United States, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the other part, that the treaty shall remain in force ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and whereas it appears, by a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, that the treaty came into operation on that day; and whereas, further, it is no longer for the interest of the United States to continue the same in force; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, according to the provision therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Approved, Jan. 18, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 7.] A Resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and the Officers and men under his command.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are hereby presented to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and to the officers and men under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States; and for their long and faithful services and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country, in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to communicate this resolution to General Terry, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Approved, Jan. 24, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 8.] A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, and to the Officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the recent capture of Fort Fisher.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are hereby presented to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, and to the officers and men under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel force and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States; and for their long and faithful services and unwavering devotion to the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this resolution to Admiral Porter, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Approved, Jan. 24, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 9.] Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the necessary notice stipulated pending the intention of the United States to purchase the Building known as Merchants' Exchange, New York City, now used for Custom-House purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to give notice to the owners of the building in New York city known as the Merchants' Exchange, and occupied as a custom-house, of the intention of the United States to purchase the same, for the sum of one million dollars, in accordance with the terms stipulated in the existing lease of the property to the government.

Approved, Jan. 25, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 10.] Joint Resolution reserving Mineral Lands from the operation of all Acts, passed at the first Session of the thirty-eighth Congress, granting Lands, or extending the time of term of Grants.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no act passed at the first session of the thirty-eighth congress, granting lands to states or corporations, to aid in the construction of roads or for other purposes, or to extend the time of grants heretofore made, shall be so construed as to embrace mineral land, which in all cases shall be, and are, reserved exclusively to the United States, unless otherwise specially provided in the acts making the grant.

Approved, Jan. 30, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 11.] A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely:—

ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved, Feb. 1, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 12.] Joint Resolution declaring certain States not entitled to Representation in the Electoral College.

WHEREAS the inhabitants and local authorities of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee rebelled

against the government of the United States, and were in such condition on the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, that no valid election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the constitution and laws thereof, was held therein on said day: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the states mentioned in the preamble to this joint resolution are not entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of office commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from said states concerning the choice of President and Vice-President for said term of office.

Approved, Feb. 8, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.] An Act to amend the Charter of the "Washington Gas-Light Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the acts of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty, and July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as relates to the price of gas furnished by the "Washington Gas-Light Company," be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the act incorporating the "Washington Gas-Light Company" is hereby so amended as to prohibit the said company from receiving, on and after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the benefit of its stockholders, a greater price for gas than forty cents per hundred cubic feet, subject to a discount of ten per centum on all bills for gas furnished to the general government, and five per centum on all bills for gas furnished to other consumers, if paid at the office of the company within seven days from the rendition thereof.

Approved, Jan. 38, 1865.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS 323 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK HOUSE 367 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE EFFECT OF THE OINTMENT ON THE SYSTEM.

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers. In many Hospitals in Europe this celebrated remedy is now used for the cure of old wounds, sores and ulcers; in Spain and Portugal, and in many parts of Italy, the first Physicians regularly prescribe its use.

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

IMPRUDENCES OF YOUTH:—SORES AND ULCERS. Blotches, as also, swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:— Bad Legs, Corns, Rheumatism, Bad Breasts, Cancer, Sores, Burns, Contracted and Scalded Throats, Blisters, Sore Joints, Sore Nipples, Bite of Mosquito, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Itch and Sand Fistulas, Scurvy, Flies, Gout, Sore Heads, Cocco-bay, Glauclular Swellings, Tomorrows, Chicago-foot, Itchings, Ulcers, Chills, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped Hands, Piles, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, (near Temple bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s., 1s. 1/2, 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 10s., 20s., and 30s., each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every description affixed to each Pot.

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES TO OUR

NEW STORE,

ON MILL STREET, OPPOSITE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

and greatly enlarged our assortment, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever to our Patrons.

Our relations with Houses in California afford us with facilities for buying 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, GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and LE DOYNE'S.

Also Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expecto-rant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochies, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hombold's Beche, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogene, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seldiets Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,

PILLS

Jayne's Ayer's Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's Mott's, McLane's, Moffatt's, Maynard's and Lee's.

Also Graefenberg Children's Painsoon, Hyatt's Lung Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Balfour's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Baker's Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Buche-Haus Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Day Ram, Salt Peter, White and Brown Clise, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocoa-las, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeloc, Sulphur, Salt, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

Cooking Extracts

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

Toilet Articles

Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, B own Winsor Soaps, Nail Brushes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Brown's Essence Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff and Mac-coboy Snuff,

Camphene, Turpentine and Alcohol, By the Galion, Can, or Case;

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL,

Wholesale and Retail, A large stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, all sizes and patterns: SPIRIT LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, COAL OIL LANTERNS, &c., &c.

Our list of Chemicals embraces everything required by a Physician in his practice and our prices to Dealers and others will defy competition.

The above enumeration comprises but a small portion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the

Lowest Rates for Cash.

G. KELLOGG, Seattle, May 18th, 1865.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to R. F. COOK) in the Union Clothing Store would respectfully inform the public that having engaged in the mercantile business, they are prepared to furnish everything in their line on

CASH PRINCIPLES, And at

REASONABLE PRICES

A good variety of MEN'S CLOTHING

Consisting in part of Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.

ALSO

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And a well selected stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

All of which will be sold cheap for the prompt Remember our motto: small profits and quick sales

BAILEY & SETTLE, Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no2714

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. H. THOMPSON and J. V. ABBOTT has been mutually dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, will please make immediate payment; and all persons to whom they are indebted will present their bills to J. V. ABBOTT, who will still continue the business on Skagit River. E. H. THOMPSON. Skagit River, April 20th, 1865. no5211

NOTICE.

WHEREAS A CERTAIN MRS. KELLER, living in the town of Seattle, has endeavored to injure and blast the reputation of my wife by circulating scandalous reports among her friends; I take this opportunity to deny the charges she has made, and challenge her to prove the same. Seattle, June 6, 1865. E. WALSH. no1002

GOOD NEWS!

NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY

JUST ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE

This magnificent Brewery having been completed is now manufacturing

PORTER, ALE

LAGER BEER.

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

Give us a Call—try for yourselves. BUTTERFIELD & CO. Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865. no4347

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

—AND— GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

NOTICE!

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

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF KELLOGG & BRO., will please call and settle their accounts; and those holding claims against said firm will please present them for payment. KELLOGG & BRO. Seattle, W. T. April 27th, 1865. no8016