

Puget Sound Dispatch

Mechanics Institute Lib

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Puget Sound Dispatch.

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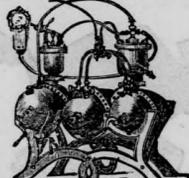
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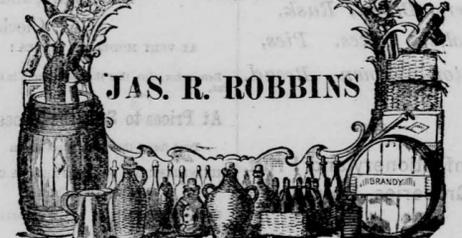
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Feb. 24, 1873

DEMORALIZING INFLUENCE OF PARTY.
The Green Bay (Wisconsin) Advertiser relates the following characteristic anecdote: "We heard a good thing the other evening in a conversation with a gentleman who, not long ago, came in company with Senator Carpenter from New York to Chicago. Senator C. related some incidents of Washington life, among which was this: He had, at the request of Gen. Butler, assisted in the preparation of some papers in behalf of Warmouth, of Louisiana. Meeting Butler, he said to him that the papers were ready, "And, General," said he, "I have made up my mind, on examining the whole subject, that this man Warmouth is a damned scoundrel." "Perhaps so," replied Butler, "but we can't help that—he is one of our damned scoundrels."

This is very funny, and illustrates the reckless and unprincipled character of an acknowledged leader of the dominant party, as well as the character of his *Fides Achates*, Senator Carpenter. But in a practical view, it is a melancholy exhibition of the morality which prevails in the governing circles of the country. What Butler so shamelessly acknowledged to be his own actuating motive, is just as true of all successful partisans of the present day, whatever may be their religious professions, social standing or party affiliations; in fact, Butler himself owes his present political elevation to the party policy of supporting their own "damned scoundrels;" by this principle, the coarse, profane and brutal man, who holds nothing sacred, has no faith in the honor of man or the virtue of woman, born to degradation, the son of an executed felon, brother of a professional gambler and uncle of the notorious Consul General in India, who exemplified in his life and conduct all the vices of his family, who has not sufficient moral sensibility to feel degradation in anything unaccompanied by the mortification of defeat, has by allying himself to a successful party and by the power of his intellect, become a recognized leader, and numbers among his devoted followers thousands of Christian clergymen and hundreds of thousands of Christian laymen, who would support him against Sumner, Trumbull, Doollittle, or any other statesman whose life has been a model of purity, but who lacks the essential element of unconditional devotion to party, thus subordinating to party success every consideration of religion, morality, official honesty and private integrity, to the success of party. This is not an uncommon case; Thaddeus Stevens was one of the most profligate contempters of all that is sacred in religion or social order, without losing anything of his influence with the professed moral and religious elements of his party.—Nye, Morton and Carpenter are of the same ilk, while Pomeroy, Harlan, Patterson and Colfax represent the pious scoundrels, who rob the public treasury and compound their crimes by religious benefactions.

With the manifest fruits of party, party management and party discipline, as exhibited in the recent investigations and legislation in Congress, there is no longer a reasonable excuse or justification for adhering to present political party organizations.

RAILROADS.—In conversation with Mr. Philip Ritz, who has just returned from the Atlantic States, where he was in constant communication with the leading men of the North Pacific, we learn that there is little probability of anything being done this year on the main line of the road leading out from the Columbia. The scarcity of money, and other causes not necessary to enumerate, will prevent active railroad operations for the present. In regard to our local roads the report is more encouraging. Arrangements have been made that will secure the building of the road from this point to the landing in time to freight this season's crop. In the event that suitable arrangements can be made with our home company, work will be inaugurated without the least delay. The proposition is to put down a narrow track from the river to Walla Walla, and then continue on first to Grand Ronde Valleys and thence the objective point will be Baker City. Mr. Ritz is sanguine that the plan here sketched can be carried out, and that all the assistance required will be on hand as wanted. We wrote at a late hour and at another time we hope to give full details in regard to enterprises in which our people are vitally interested.—Walla Walla Statesman.

The Portland Bulletin of Saturday last says: "We are informed that J. B. Montgomery and T. B. Morris, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, propose going over the line next Tuesday. Mr. Montgomery expects soon to have the route under contract by him crowded with teams and scrapers, choppers and miners, intending to rush the work as fast as possible."
The Bulletin also notes the arrival in that city of "J. H. Stone, of Boston, on business connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad contracts."

OPPOSITION LINE.—An Oregon paper says that Col. Jo Teal, who has lately returned from the East, made arrangements in Philadelphia for two steam propellers, and will place them on the line between San Francisco and Portland at an early day. We of this section are interested in this matter, not so much on account of the reductions of fares and freight, as to the certainty of connections which a well conducted line of steamers will establish, and which the managers of the present line utterly disregard, consulting their own convenience solely, in entire disregard of the convenience of others. It is, we believe, the only regular line of steamers in the world which has no stated times for departure. The consequence is, that persons from the Sound, or from the upper Columbia, going to Portland to take passage for San Francisco, may arrive there just in time to find that the steamer has departed a day or two, or it may be only a few hours, before the expected time, and in consequence they are detained there a week before the next steamer leaves. They make four trips a month, and their usual time for leaving Portland is on Friday of each week; but there is no certainty at any time that some other day may not be selected without any extended notice of the change. When the steamer departs on Wednesday, as is frequently the case, passengers from here must start on the Friday before to make the connection, thus losing about three days' time, when if they had any assurance that the steamer would leave on Thursday or Friday, they could make the connection at Portland by leaving here on the Tuesday night steamer. The uncertainty often causes vexatious disappointments and sometimes serious damage to those who trust to making the passage in a given time, and turns the greater portion of the travel between the Sound and San Francisco, by the way of Victoria, and from Idaho and Montana, to the Central Pacific railroad—not as preferable routes of travel, but because of the certainty of time.

The steam communication between Portland and the Sound, is much more uncertain, and consequently extremely detrimental to reciprocal trade. The merchant here who finds an unusual demand for any article and his supply getting short, would naturally order from Portland as the nearest base of supply; but if he does, he knows that he may possibly get it in three days, and may probably have to wait three weeks, when he finds his customers supplied from some other quarter, and their trade transferred in consequence; when by ordering from San Francisco, by the Victoria route, though the transit may be a little longer, he can promise with certainty when it will be delivered. The trade between Puget Sound and Portland would be largely increased by regularity of transmission, though there was no increase of the number of trips in a given time. We owe Mr. Holliday or his steamer lines no ill-will, but if he will pay no attention to the convenience or accommodation of the public, we hope somebody will supercede him in the business who will.

NOT TRUE.—The Courier says: "A fellow in Seattle, whose name is Frank Gattenberg, is reported to us as trying to obtain signatures to a petition for the removal of a prominent official, under false pretenses. He approaches men in an apparent great hurry and solicits their signatures to a pretended petition praying the Commissioners to grant him a liquor license, whereas in truth the petition is addressed to President Grant, and prays for the removal aforesaid." He has succeeded in gulling a few individuals by this cheat, and we give him this little notice, not to counteract anything that he could possibly accomplish, but to show up the disposition of his "kickers and inciters, whose tool he is."

The foregoing statement is utterly destitute of truth, and the Courier, as in many previous cases, has made itself the medium of giving currency to a false and malicious invention from an irresponsible source, exaggerated and embellished by its own comments. The petition referred to was printed in large, plain type, on the page to which the signatures were appended, and headed in display letters: "To the President of the United States." No one who gave it a single glance, as would be necessary before signing, could possibly mistake it for a written petition for a liquor license. Mr. Gattenberg is probably as well known upon Puget Sound as his assailant, and all who know the two would be much more likely to apply the epithets, "fellow," "cheat" and "tool," to the latter than to the former. We would kindly suggest to the editor of Courier that if he persists in giving currency to the malicious reports of nameless vagabonds, we are afraid he will impair the character and standing of his highly respectable journal for truth and veracity; which, you see, would reflect upon its backers, the veracious Governor and the immaculate Surveyor General.

ERRORS OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.—The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. J. M. Sutton, who was at the headquarters of the Peace Commission a few days before the massacre. Read in the light of what has recently transpired it awakens feelings which every reader can appreciate for himself better than one can describe them. The letter is dated at Lunkville, April 8th:

In a conversation with Mr. Dyar, one of the Commissioners, I spoke to him about the feeling of the people of Oregon on the course that was being pursued, and on the consequences that must certainly ensue. He answered: "It makes no difference what the people of Oregon say or do; the Government is determined that peace shall be made, and peace will be made, no matter on what terms!" Dr. Thomas, the Commissioner from California, is decidedly a peace man, as might be supposed from his calling. He is a minister of fine abilities and an enviable reputation; has a firm step and dignified deportment, and is a man before whom one in passing would instinctively raise his hat in courtesy and respect. But his sympathies or rather prejudices, go out towards the "down-trodden Modoc," and, in common with too many of those who have been dealing with this affair, he would accept the testimony of a Digger Indian rather than that of the most respected citizen of Oregon. He appears to be firmly convinced that our people were entirely in the wrong, and that the Modocs, if not justifiable, are at least excusable for their outbreak.

Some days ago Jack sent word to the Commissioners that he was out of tobacco. Immediately a requisition was made for all the tobacco in the hands of the Commissary. All belonging to the sutler was also bought, and forwarded post haste, to the Modoc camp. The soldiers during my stay were in want of tobacco, but had not a single plug among them all.

Hooka Jim came into camp while I was there, mounted upon a fine blooded horse that was taken from one of the settlers murdered on Lost River; went to the Commission, stated that he had a sick man in his camp and wanted a good pair of blankets and a good shirt for him. Fortwith out came shirt and blankets. Yet a number of new recruits in camp had only one blanket each to sleep in, though the weather was bitterly cold.

Scarcely a day passed during my stay that Hooka Jim, Bogus Charley and others of the murderers, did not come into camp and receive the kind attentions and warm dinners of the Commission. And on their departure a dozen or more attendant squaws would go off laden with hard bread and other provisions. After the arrival of the sutler, the squaws thronged his place of business, dressed in clothes taken from Mrs. Body and others, and buying provisions and other things in large quantities with money taken from the settlers who had been so cruelly murdered. A great trade was in progress between the lava beds and our camp, and the Indians doubtless secured supplies enough to last them a long time.

Is it strange that these Indians should not want to treat? They point at the Commissioners, call them "squaws," and sneeringly say, "heap afraid!" I was informed by a man who speaks their language that the Indians hold the Commission in the most utter contempt.

Yet undoubtedly the Commission would act differently in many respects were it not for the positive orders of the Government to make peace, no matter on what terms. The Government wants to "prevent bloodshed." When I look from my window at this place (Lunkville) and see the plain ridged with the graves of the many citizens of this vicinity who were heartlessly slaughtered by these fiends whom the Government persists in treating so tenderly, I can realize the screams about "saving blood."

Did ever criminal folly in such a matter so conspicuously display itself?

SHIP BUILDING.—Mr. S. F. Coombs has handed us a Bath (Maine) paper in which we find a notice of the vessels in the process of construction at the various ship-yards at that port, numbering as follows: ships, 6; barks, 2; schooners, 19; ocean steamer, 1; steamers, 3; yachts, 2; total, 33; the aggregate cost of which will probably be not far from one million dollars. With this number under way at one time, we can only conjecture the number that will be turned off in the course of the year. The ship building interests of Maine are not nearly as prosperous as they have been in previous years, but these facts indicate what Puget Sound may do in that line when it becomes, as it eventually will, the navy yard of the world, as offering superior facilities to any other upon the habitable globe. We may reasonably expect that within the next ten years vessels will be launched upon these waters at the rate of at least one hundred a year.

DIED.—In this city, April 17, Thomas Snow, aged about 64 years. San Francisco and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

WHITE SALMON REGION.—Charles Schram, assistant assessor of Multnomah county, has been spending the winter near the head of White Salmon River, in Washington Territory, off the Columbia River, a short distance in the vicinity of Mt. St. Helen and Mt. Adams. Mr. Schram speaks highly of the region as a good range for stock. The valley of White Salmon is about four miles wide, and from sixteen to thirty in length. It is a great resort for Indians from about the middle of June to September. They came in last year fully 1,500 strong, including women and children, and had at least 3,000 head of horses with them. They dig camas there in June, and then wait until blue-berries are ripe, and then enter the patch, about forty acres in extent, picking it almost clean, drying the fruit for future use. The work of digging camas and picking berries is chiefly done by the women, while the men, race horses and trade together. After the berry crop is gathered the women rest and the men fish, curing the fish they catch for winter. After fishing comes cranberrying, and when the marsh, eighty or ninety acres in extent is raked over they leave. These Indians belong to various tribes, but have never been known to molest anyone. Mr. Schram says but little snow fell in that vicinity last winter, and he is inclined to count it favorable for stock of every kind as any other portion of the country east of the Cascade range. He will return there next October. —Portland Bulletin.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal of March 28th we copy the following mournful paragraph:

Mr. J. C. Hildreth, Superintendent of the Portland and Oregon Railroad, formerly a well-known railroad man in this city, came on from his home in the far Northwest some two weeks ago for the purpose of bringing the remains of his wife, who had died in Illinois a few days before, to this city, to find sepulchre in Cave Hill Cemetery. After performing this sad duty he went on to New York and brought back the body of his child, a little girl, and whom he desired should repose beside that of her mother. On Friday last he started for Oregon, going by way of Peoria, Ill., where he had left his little boy, only about three months old, in charge of his sister-in-law. Yesterday a friend received a telegram from him stating that the child had died Thursday, the day previous to his departure from this city, and that he would be here to-day to lay the last member of his little family group beside the others. It seldom happens that so sad a series of events occurs to one man within so short a space of time.

FATAL REASONING.—In order to let the reader understand the temper of Gen. Canby toward the savages who slaughtered him, and to stronger prove their treachery and fendishness, we copy from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, March 31st, this: General Canby telegraphs to General Sherman that the Commission to the Modocs works well. He says that on the 27th instant the Modocs again invited a conference, and Col. Gillem, with the party examining the approaches to the lava beds, had an interview with two of the most intelligent, both, however, of the peace party. He is of the opinion that they are more subdued and more amenable to reasoning than at the last interview. Gen. Canby thinks that when the avenues of escape are closed and their supplies cut off or abridged they will come in.

DIED IN A FIT.—A boatman known on the Sound by the name of Tom Jackson, had a fit of apoplexy at Port Blakely, on Thursday, during which he was conveyed to this city for medical attendance and died at the Bank Exchange soon after landing.

PENITENTIARY.—The contract for the construction of the Penitentiary has been awarded to I. C. Ellis, of Olympia. His bid was \$37,800 for the construction of the wing with three tiers of cells, 42 in number, and a wharf to deep water.

SUDDEN DEATH.—To-day (17th) David Manner, after eating a hearty dinner, apparently in good health, was strangled by the bursting of a blood-vessel, at Mrs. Maynard's, in this city.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT LUDLOW, April 17.—Sailed, bark Forest Queen, for San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, April 17.—Arrived, bark Vidette, from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Arrived, the Lovet Peacock.
Sailed, Northwest, Port Townsend.

SEABECK, April 12.—Arrived, ships Grace Darling, and John Jay, sailed to-day.

PORT GAMBLE, April 15.—Sailed, ship Ermunia Alvarez. Bazzo for Valparaiso.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Arrived, Narmissic, Port Ludlow. Sailed, ship Shirley, Tacoma.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 2 - - - - - NO. 19
BERISH BROWN, EDITOR

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.—The concession by Congress of lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is 40 sections of 640 acres each, per mile, over the most valuable belt of land across the continent, making an aggregate for, say 2,000 miles, of 61,200,000 acres, valued at \$2 50 per acre, making the round sum of \$128,000,000. This valuation, it is true, is largely prospective, but we have no doubt, by judicious husbandry it would be fully realized, perhaps exceeded. To make up for waste and unsaleable lands, there will be 2,000 sections adjoining the road, worth not less than \$10 an acre; at least 200 sections occupied by stations, which will average \$100 an acre, and not less than 20 town sites, occupying 80 sections in the aggregate, averaging \$1,000 an acre every soon after the road is in successful operation. At this rate, the town sites alone, 100 miles apart, would net \$51,200,000. This estimate does not exceed what has already been realized on the completed portion of the road from Duluth to the Missouri River; though unfortunately for the credit and success of the project, all that has been realized from the sale of town sites has been diverted from the proper resources of the company to the private benefit of a ring of sharpers who were in the management.

Under honest and judicious management, the land grant would in a few years pay for constructing and equipping the road, the interest on the money borrowed for that purpose, and left a surplus capital of at least \$50,000,000—a sum sufficient to control and direct the commerce of the Pacific ocean, command the rich trans-continental carrying trade between Asia and Europe, and build up a commercial centre at their Pacific termini without a successful rival on the globe, and immortalize the names of the managers of the grandest enterprise of this or any other age of the world.

But unfortunately for the project, the country and the world, this grand scheme fell under the management of a combination of greedy, narrow-minded and unscrupulous sharpers, false to the country, false to their high trust, and unwittingly false to their own best interests, who sacrificed it all to their own selfish greed of gain. Literally killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, in the hope of immediately realizing by fraud and violence what was only to be achieved by honest and patient endeavor. The munificent endowment under the management of a ring organized for the purpose of robbing the company, offered no security for meeting honest obligations, in the money markets of the world; the credit of the company is destroyed; no money can be raised upon its bonds, and the work has nearly come to a stand-still, and although a better class of men have come into the direction of the company, it will take a long time to recover a creditable standing, and will ever lie under suspicion and consequent embarrassment so long as a member of the infamous land ring has a vote in its councils or employment by the company. The control of the company must not only pass into innocent hands, but the public must be convinced of that fact, before it can command means to prosecute the work, and there must be no more dickerings by irresponsible agents to rob honest citizens of their possessions by false pretences.

MEXICO TO BE AMERICANIZED.—There is every reason to believe that within the next sixty or ninety days, a movement will be made to possess some of the Northern States of Mexico. We are not yet familiar enough with the details of the movement to venture any theory, but we are confident the matter is rapidly assuming a tangible shape. The State of Tamaulipas, with Matamoros and Tampico opening upon the sea, will be the first point to be occupied. Nacvo Leon, Coahuila and Durango in the interior, and Sonora and Sinaloa on the western slope, are all included in the project, as well as a portion of Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi and the isthmus of California.

It is understood that the better class of the people in this belt of country, are in favor of annexation to the United States. Trevino and Diaz are supposed to entertain the same views. Both of these distinguished soldiers have been far from cordial in their recognition of the new Tejada government, although it is reported that the latter has just been elected to the first place under the new President. If this be true, and we think it needs confirmation, the question is, how this election will affect Gen. Diaz's relation with the Mexican-American party, with whom he is presumed to have been in full sympathy.

The New York Herald of the 15th inst., comes to hand with a paragraph on this subject in its Washington specials.

There are rumors afloat here of the revival of the project conceived by Gen. Shields in 1848 for the establishment of a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Matamoros and Tampico as the seaports. It is asserted that a force of 5,000 men can be easily recruited at New Orleans and Mobile, by the aid of which the new State can maintain her independence of Mexico, and then ask admittance into the United States. The matter has been kept very quiet, but those who profess to know say the blow will be struck during the coming month of April.

A WOEFUL PICTURE.—The New Orleans Picayune thinks that the most mortifying fact in regard to the Louisiana troubles is the indication that Northern people are quite indifferent to the ruin brought upon the state. It says that the present condition of the country is one of chaos, while the most serious results are felt in every business interest. The Picayune addresses the people of the North in these terms: Your people are so used to these political troubles in the South that whenever the wolf is upon you regard it as a false alarm, or a mere cry of a defeated or designing party. You were never in so great a delusion. Come yourselves or send any intelligent and honest person, and you will be quickly convinced that this State and city are rapidly verging toward the abyss of utter ruin and disorganization, politically, socially and commercially. Every interest is paralyzed, property is worthless, rents are not collectable, securities are valueless, money is hoarded, enterprise is banished, and industry only needs the means to fly the country. A prosperous cotton season and high prices for that product give the only vitality to commerce which is visible. As for sugar, another of our great staples, but few of the plantations can last through another season without falling into the hands of the sheriff or of the mortgagees. There can be no exaggeration of our woful condition. And it is all due to our political troubles forced upon us and maintained by the Federal Executive, and which have been foisted upon our people through the most audacious fraud and usurpation; and by means of a majority of ignorant negroes, controlled by a band of robbers and plunderers, who act upon the holdy proclaimed purpose of destroying all the respectable classes of the population for the enrichment of good Republicans.

DECLARATION OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.—In a speech delivered in the Pennsylvania Senate, recently, Hon. A. C. McClure made the following stirring, manly declaration, which will find many responsive chords throughout the land: "I am heart-sore of narrow, illiberal, unjust partiality, that dare not do right and trembles to assail wrong. I have given the vigor of my youth and the mature energies of my manhood to Republicanism. I sustained it in the obloquy that flooded upon its birth. I labored, however humbly, still sincerely, unselfishly, and earnestly, in season and out of season, to maintain its supremacy until it fulfilled its high promise of freedom and peace. I judged its errors generously and answered its call with pride. I was not of those who crowded its temples in the day of triumph. Its honors and its laurels I freely accorded to others. To-day I represent a district that embraces the whole Republican majority of the city of Philadelphia, and I was chosen distinctly on the issue I now urge upon the Senate, and in opposition to the political machinery of the party. As in time past I followed my own convictions regardless of political or personal interests, and it will be the unbending rule of my life to its close. Parties rise and fall with the ebb and flow of public opinion and of public necessities, and those who depend upon party must follow them.—But justice in the framework of our laws, integrity in the administration of our Governments, National, State and Municipal, and fearlessness in citizen and statesman, will survive the wreck of every mere partisan structure and the memory of men who blindly cling to party for distinction.

MICROGENATION AT THE INAUGURAL BALL.—The Washington correspondent of the Paterson Press in a sprightly letter, gives the following gossip about the inaugural ball: "There was the exceedingly dark Representative from a far Southern State, in irremovable evening costume, and with him a quadroon woman—his wife, I heard. Her features were regular and fine, her figure graceful and well poised, her complexion scarcely darker than a Spaniard's; yet we were told that she had been a slave. And, again, there appeared a white man of pure Anglo-Saxon type, blonde hair and beard, escorting two colored damsels, one of whom, report said, was engaged to marry. Stopping awhile in one of the dressing rooms, we noted the alacrity with which the sable dressing-maids turned after performing their duties toward the fair beauties of the ball, to render a similar service to their dark sisters, buttoning their delicate kids, and adjusting their silken trains with care. Perhaps, if I had been 'native and to the manner born,' I should have felt a spice of the indignation that tinged my companions' checks; but merely a 'looker-on in Vienna, I viewed the entire scene with amused surprise. Still leaving the graver political problems of the day for wiser heads to solve, we must question at least the good taste or expediency of these mingling of races on social equality."

DEATH OF GOV. PICKERING.—A telegram to Hon. A. A. Denny, dated Grayville, Illinois, April 22, announces the death of ex-Governor Pickering on that day. The deceased was born in England; came to Illinois with his parents when a boy, and lived in that State for over half a century; represented his county in the State Legislature, and was appointed Governor of Washington Territory by President Lincoln, which office he resigned after a short term and returned to his home in Illinois. The deceased was over 70 years of age. He was the father of William Pickering, of this county.

UNPALATABLE REMARKS.—It is a self-conceited notion of many citizens of our glorious Republic, that a majority of our immediate British neighbors are anxious for annexation, that they may share with us in the "freest and best government the sun ever shone upon." A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who has recently been in Minnesota, has discovered a different sentiment, which accords with all our observations among all classes of colonial British subjects, and like sentiments are not uncommon among American citizens. He says he saw there a number of Canadian citizens from Manitoba, and asked one of them what he thought of annexation, and how he and his people would like to belong to the United States. "I don't want any of it in mine," he said abruptly. "Is that the general feeling?" "You cannot find one Canadian in twenty to consent to the annexation. If ever we join the United States it will be at the point of the bayonet. Right now we are freer than you are and have less taxes to pay. You are taxed to death in your rotten republic and don't know it. Your Congressmen and officials at Washington steal more than it takes to run our whole Government in Canada. Do you suppose we outside people, knowing these things as well as we do, want to pin our destinies to such a government? The theory of yours is good enough, I know, but corruption and ineptitude have corrupted it, until what you call the best Government the world ever saw has become the worst one."

RAILROAD LETTING.—We have information from a reliable source that the N. P. Railroad Company have not abandoned the intention of constructing 300 miles of the road upon the Pacific Division during the present year. The only contract made thus far is with Mr. Montgomery, which only covers the clearing and grubbing of the 40 miles north from Teano. For the balance of the contemplated work, on both sections, two bids are under consideration; one for cash and the other for bonds, at a higher rate for the work. This will be determined at a meeting of the Board of Directors shortly to be held in New York; the only question being as to the ability of the Company to make cash payments; if they have not, the bid for bonds will be accepted; and in either event, work will be commenced immediately thereafter. It will be determined at the same meeting whether the road will connect with the Sound the present year.

CHILD LOST.—On Sunday afternoon, a girl in the employ of Mayor Jordan, took his children out for a walk to the cemetery, and from thence proceeded into the adjacent woods to gather wild flowers. On returning to the high road, Johnny, an enterprising adventurous child about five years old, was missing. The girl sought and called for him in vain, and then hastened towards town to procure assistance to renew the search. She gave information to the first persons she met and then returned to the search for the lost child. The report rapidly spread over the city and nearly every available man, with many women and children, quickly repaired to the scene of the search, and when night came on lanterns were procured and the search continued until 8 o'clock, when the report of a gun—the signal agreed upon—announced that the lost was found, to the inexpressible joy of the parents and the great relief of hundreds of aching hearts. It appears that the child, when he returned from the bush to the highway, not finding the rest of the company, started to go home, but mistook the direction, and pursued the telegraph road toward the Snohomish. The family of Judge Mercer, living the other side of the cemetery, recollected seeing a lone child pass on the road some time before. The Judge and C. W. Moore took that trail and started in pursuit. Just as the darkness of night was closing upon them in the deep, dark forest, seven miles from town, they overtook the child, nearly exhausted, but making the best way he could, under the impression that he was going toward his home. Had they been a few minutes later they would have given up the search in that direction, as the night came on very dark and it seemed very improbable that so young a child would stray so far, and if they had abandoned it there is no probability that the child would ever be found alive, or that even its remains would have been recovered, as congers abound in that region.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan request us to return their most grateful thanks to the citizens for the manifestations of their kindly sympathy and their indefatigable efforts to recover their lost child.

FOUND.—Some children playing about a wood pile on Tuesday, found a sack containing papers, which, on examination, proved to be the papers which were in Judge Dennison's valise at the time it was stolen from his room at the United States Hotel, last winter.

ROSETTE SOCIABLE.—The ladies of the Progressive Aid Society will give a Rosette Sociable on Thursday evening, April 24, 1873, at Lyceum Hall (Formerly, North Pacific Gardens). A general invitation is extended. Good music will be in attendance, for dancing.

BASE BALL.—The members of the old Base Ball Club and all others desirous of joining are requested to meet in the Library Rooms, at 7 1/2 o'clock, Thursday evening, April 24th, for the purpose of re-organizing the Club.

THE LIUT-GOVERNORSHIP.—The St. John (N. B.) Telegraph says that Judge Gray will succeed Mr. Trutch as Lieut. Governor of British Columbia.

Proceedings of Seattle Literary Association.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, April 22.

The meeting was called to order by Prof. Hill. John Whitworth was elected temporary Chairman and W. M. York, temporary Secretary.

On motion a committee of five, consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen, were chosen to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws. The Committee consisted of G. N. McConaha, W. M. York, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Mackintosh.

On motion Prof. Hill was chosen to select a question for discussion at the next meeting and he reported the following question: "Resolved, that the late investigation by Congress for shadow the speedy abolition of party corruptions in the United States." On motion the Chair appointed two disputants, Prof. Hill and G. N. McConaha, to lead the discussion; and two ladies, Miss Parsons and Miss Winsor, to read essays.

On motion, adjourned to meet in the same place on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

JOHN WHITWORTH,
W. M. York, President pro tem.
Secretary pro tem.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, in and for the Counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and Whatcom.

Edwin Road, Charles N. Jones and Charles E. Road, parties doing business under the firm name and style of Road, Jones & Co., Washington, S. C. Duce, Mary R. Wilson and Lucy W. Smith, partners doing business under the firm name and style of S. C. Duce, Bruce & Co., To S. C. Duce, Mary R. Wilson and Lucy W. Smith, Defendants.

In the name of the United States of America, you and each of you, are hereby notified to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District Court of the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend in Jefferson County, for the Counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and Whatcom, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within twenty days of the day of service of this writ, or to show cause why you should not be bound by the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or, if served out of this County, then within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$147 62-100, due on an account for goods, wares and merchandise, sold and delivered to Defendants, at their special instance and request, during the year 1872. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness: The Hon. O. Jacobs, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal of the said Court, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1873.
(L. S.) JAMES SEAVY, Clerk.

Special Notice.

It is a well-known fact that dyspepsia and indigestion are the causes of nearly all the dire diseases that afflict the human body. It is the why peny enormous doctor's bills? By using Dr. Henley's celebrated I X L Bitters they can be thoroughly eradicated from the system and new life imparted to the sufferer. Read Physicians certificates in another column.

STEAMER ZEPHYR

LEAVES SEATTLE FOR SNOHOMISH ON Monday mornings at 7 o'clock, and for Olympia on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Office of the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory, April 18, 1873.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of C. T. Estabrother, guardian of said person and estate, having filed in this Court a petition duly verified setting forth the amount of the personal estate of the said Frost, that has come into his hands in his said capacity, and the amount of the same remaining undisposed of, which petition contains a list of the debts outstanding against the said Frost and the amount thereof as far as the same can be ascertained, and also a description of all the real estate of said Frost and the condition and value of the same, and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate of the said Frost to pay the debts outstanding against him; and that it is necessary to lease, mortgage or sell the whole or some portion of said real estate for the payment of such debts and liabilities, which must be incurred in the management of said person and estate: Now therefore, it is ordered that all persons interested in the matter of said petition be and appear at the office of this Court in Seattle, in said county, on Thursday, May 1st, 1873, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said guardian to lease, mortgage or sell so much of the real estate of said ward as shall be requisite to pay such debts and necessary expenses; and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in the Pioneer News Dispatch, a weekly newspaper published in said Seattle.

W. M. YORK,
Judge of the Probate Court of King Co., W. T.
A true copy of the order of Court on record.
W. M. YORK,
Judge and acting Clerk of the Probate Court of King county, W. T. April-4w

J. W. ERVIN,
Contractor and Builder,

BRICK, SLONE, ORNAMENTED AND stucco Work.
San Juan Lime and Plastering Hair always on hand for sale.

CHARLES D. EMERY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SEATTLE, W. T.

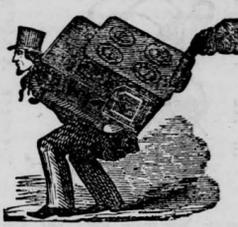
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION TO all business in Law, Equities, and Admiralty.
JACOB HOOVER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
STELLACOOM, W. T. mar2-12m

REMOVAL. S. P. ANDREWS.

Has removed to his New Store Commercial Street, between Stone Burnett's & Schwabacher Bros. & Co, where he is receiving additions to Stock which make it the

Largest ever brought to this market, which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Stoves and Tin Ware.



COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES!! AND PORTABLE RANGES Ever brought to Puget Sound.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE, With or without extension, and for either W. or Coal.

Also, a general Assortment of Kitchen Furniture French and English Wares, Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, Tin and Metallic Roofing, Lead and Iron Pipe.

IRON PIPE cut and fitted to suit. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PIPE FITTINGS.

JOB WORK.

All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

GIVE ME A TRIAL. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

STORE ON COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. 1. S. P. ANDREWS. April 4, 1873. 20ft.

BAKERY.

Between Pavilion and Telegraph Office.

THOS. H. STRINGHAM & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pilot Bread, Soda and Boston Crackers, Sugar and Picnic Crackers, Colorado and Graham Crackers, Butter and Oyster Crackers, Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Cakes, Pies, Boston Brown Bread.

KEEP

Confectionery and Fruit, Groceries, Ship and Family Supplies.

Orders from all parts of the country, and from home and foreign vessels solicited, and will be filled with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bread and supplies delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

Those wanting Bread left at their houses, will please leave orders at the Bakery.

Seattle, September 25, 1872.



THE BEST Lager Beer, BOTTLED A L E AND PORTER

Made on the Pacific Coast

MANUFACTURED AT THE Seattle Brewery

Cor. Mill and Fourth Streets opposite Baxter's Tannery.

SEATTLE, W. T.

Patronize home manufactures and save MONEY

By sending your orders to us. STUART CRICHTON & CO. Seattle, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. MUNDT, AUCTIONEER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.

And is ready to guarantee good prices to parties desirous of making sales at auction.

A MUNDT may be found at the "Old Origin Clasp 104 1/2 Stand," Mill street, Seattle

REMEMBER THAT L. P. Smith & Son,

Offer their Desirable Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and Clocks, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES!

Remember, also, that they do all work in their line.

At Prices to Suit the Times! Dont forget that their place is on MILL STREET, AT WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE. Seattle, March 12, 1873. mar14-4f

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Pure DRUGS and MEDICINES

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, etc.

Also, all other articles kept by Druggists generally. Prescriptions carefully compounded, day and night.

CITY DRUG STORE! MORRILL & KING Proprietors.

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!!

The best Liver Regulator known! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

STOVES STOVES.

There is no happiness or peace in a family without a GOOD COOKING Stove or Range.



THE BEST DIAMOND ROCK AND THE PURE RANGE

CAN'T BE BEAT! BY ANY COOKING APPARATUS! OVER 40,000

In Use on the Pacific Coast. Universally Acknowledged SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS! Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR WADDELL & MILES

Who keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of COOKING PARLOR BOX AND HEATING STOVES,

Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Force and Lift Pumps, Plan, Japanned, Flashed and Stamped TIN WARE AND House Furnishing Hardware.

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER WARE.

Roofing, Plumbing and Jobbing promptly attended to.

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!!

The best Liver Regulator known! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

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

Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are cured by the use of Dr. Henley's Bitters. The I X L Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

The I X L Bitters are sold only in glass, to sell other than in glass, is a fraud. Beware of cheap imitations. Every bottle of our Bitters is sealed with our name and the initials I X L Bitters, and has found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substances. Yours, etc.

LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer, Bew. of Counterfeits. None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle. Every bottle should have a Hostile in the house. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors. No. 518 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. m18-c.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Official Paper of the City.

SEATTLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

Financial and Commercial.

SEATTLE, April 24 1873.

The Puget Sound Banking Company report gold in New York, 117 1/2 currency buying, 86; Sight Exchange on Portland and San Francisco, 1/2 per cent. premium on New York 1 per cent. premium for Currency, 1 1/2 per cent. premium for Gold. Sterling Sight Drafts on Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., London, England, \$5 10 per £. These drafts are cashed by special agreement all over Ireland, Scotland and the Continent free of charge.

Trade the past week has been very quiet and a general complaint was made by our merchants that their outside customers were very slow with their payments and money was scarce. This is caused by the Mill Companies not drawing as many drafts as usual. This is only temporary and must be expected at times. All our mills are running as usual, lumber is being shipped in as large quantities as ever, logs are in good demand at the same prices as last year, the mills are employing as many men and paying as good wages as last year; and, although the mills may be a little slow in their payments for a time, caused by the tight money market in San Francisco, yet it will all come and times will improve and money be as plenty as ever.

We are assured, from a reliable source, that Mr. Meigs of the Port Madison Mills, will return in a few days. He has completed satisfactory arrangements in San Francisco for the carrying on of his business there, and upon arriving here will be prepared to go on with his business the same as before, and settle all outstanding bills contracted in his absence. The people of Seattle feel peculiarly interested in the success of this mill for most of its trade comes here.

We are informed by a gentleman connected with the Northern Pacific R. R. that active work has been commenced on the new contract of forty miles and that it will be pushed rapidly to completion; also that the Board of Directors will meet in New York next week, when it will be decided whether the road will be built to the Sound this year or only the forty miles now under contract.

Gold in New York has reacted from its highest point and looks as if it had seen "top." On the 1st of May the Treasury pays out some \$18,000,000 in gold for interest on bonds and will sell during the month of May some \$6,000,000 more, large amounts of coin have been shipped from California to New York to make the profit in the rise in gold of some ten per cent. Add these amounts together and we have more gold than will be needed by merchants for custom duties and a larger amount than the "gold clique" care to buy at these high figures; so we have good reason to expect a decline and we hope there will be since strangers visiting our Territory with the view of settling or investing will be so appalled at the necessary sacrifice of their currency as to induce them to hold on to their funds or return as they came with it in their pockets.

Gen. Crook accepted them in a few remarks, and the Chiefs promised to have all outside Indians in arms to come and surrender.

Passes to protect the runners were promised and the conference broke up.

The vanquished Apaches went up the river to their old camp where a feast was given them.

The general policy will be to treat them humanely, place them on a reservation, make no promises that cannot be fulfilled, maintain order among them, instruct them in their simple duties to God and man, and thus prove to them that peace is better than war.

Gen. Crook in general order, commends by name, a long list of officers and soldiers for gallantry in the last campaign.

Perfect harmony exists between the officers of the Indian and War departments, and the terms of the treaty will be strictly enforced.

There seems to be no doubt that the peace thus inaugurated will be a lasting one.

New York, April 21.—The Indian Peace Commission do not meet to-day. Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis is the only member in the city. Mr. Bruno, chairman, telegraphs that he is detained at Pittsburg by the death of his mother.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. Schofield telegraphs that he has every confidence in his troops, and is doing everything possible to make successful movements against the Modocs, who are he believes still in the lava bed.

Gov Kellogg informs the Attorney General Williams that matters are quiet in Louisiana, except in four or five parishes and requests that troops be sent there. He denies that he sent commissioners to fusion officers in the Grant parish, or any other than those first commissioned.

Taxes are being collected during the first quarter of the present year. The amount collected was \$254,000 against \$133,000 for the corresponding time the previous year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Eight freight cars laden with flour, tobacco and miscellaneous merchandise, on the way from New York to the West, were broken open last night and robbed. The amount of property taken is unknown.

New York, April 21.—In Wall street the market is free from excitement and all apprehension of trouble has passed away.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Reports have been sent hence that Sec. Delano con-

templated retiring from office, having already prepared his resignation. The Secretary himself pronounces the story untrue.

At a conference here last fall with the Govs, the government promised to exercise its good offices with Gov. Lewis or the release of Santana and Big Tree out owing to the Modoc massacre and excitement consequent on their release. It is advisable that the President and Sec. of the Interior have control of the matter.

New York, April 21.—A call has been issued for a National Convention of Producers and Consumers in the United States, to be held in this city May 6th, to promote by co-operation the interests of producer and consumer, and also, to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation by rail and water between the west and seaboard.

The Senate committee on transportation, propose to be present in person or by delegate.

Henry Ward Beecher in a sermon last night, invoked the Father of all mankind to remember in mercy the children of the forest whose pent up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder.

A vessel has cleared from Philadelphia which it is believed will be turned into a gunboat to aid in freeing the Cubans from the Spanish Dominion.

The liabilities of the firm of Barton & Allen is estimated at \$300,000; assets not ascertained, but supposed to be considerable.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A Washington special says the present attitude of the Government with regard to the Louisiana disturbances may be summed up as follows: Acting Secretary of War, has instructed Gen. Emery in command of the department of the Gulf, not to use troops in any local troubles, except to enforce the decisions of U. S. Circuit Court, or in case of disturbances becoming general, to await the requisition of the Governor or President for troops.

New York, April 21.—The Washington special published on the 12th, erroneously states that a patent had been issued to lands on which the Amador mines are located, before attempted fraud was discovered. I tried to telegraph to you that it had not been issued. The word "the" appears to have been substituted for the word "no" before the word patent, pay and word patent having been omitted.

MEXICO, April 21.—The funeral of Baron Liebig, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of distinguished persons.

BREIT, April 21.—The French Atlantic cable is broken 230 miles from Breit.

HEAD QUARTERS, lava bed, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired, pending the return of the Calvary. The Warm Springs Indians are scouring the country, East of the battle ground, working around towards the craters which end the high edge of the Modoc strong-hold to the South. It the Modocs have fled to the East, they will be likely to strike their trail. Part, or all of the calvary will return to-night; then we shall know whether the Modocs have fled to the South. The Warm Spring Indians and Calvary will probably communicate with each other to-day. Col. Mason has moved his camp into Capt. Jack's lair, and holds it now.

The Lava bed presents a horrible spectacle; bodies are being discovered in the lava beds, and from under heaps of rock, a sickening stench exhales, filling the air with sickening odors. There must have been many killed and wounded that we knew nothing about. Our loss was six killed and twelve wounded. We have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must have been in a much greater ratio than ours, for the shell tore them up awfully. The ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells. Three shells fell into the main ravine, in the centre of their camp, scattering them to the winds.

Most of their women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. There were about 220 men, women, and children sixty of whom could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days fight.

Yesterday, the boys captured an old squaw, who was unable to escape. She confirms the death of Schochin, who she says, was shot by Meacham, at the massacre. The cap he wore on that fatal day is now in the camp.

If the Indians do not make a stand this country will be in a horrid state, this summer. Ranchers will lose all their stock and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate savages roaming through these rocky fastnesses can, and will do incalculable damage to property, and cause a horrible loss of lives. They will lay waste the country, while the soldiers will be comparatively powerless, because they cannot hurt them. When they find the Modocs, they will render a good account of them, but to find them is the trouble.

We cannot venture anywhere without an escort for we know not but every rock or bunch of sage brush conceals a desperate foe.

The country around this section is in a terrible excitement and all business is suspended in a great measure. We are hourly in expectation of hearing of the massacre of some of our defenseless citizens living in these parts.

If the Indians will only make a stand together in any place we will soon have the last one, but if they scatter in small bands it will be next to an impossibility to get them.

LATER—10 A. M., the firing commenced at the head of the long cave, where we were attacked by the Indians com-

ing down to water. An escort coming to meet the pack train, has also been attacked. An attack has been made about one mile from the camp, the firing is steady and heavy. It seems the escort is driving the Modocs.

YREKA, April 21.—James Glenn arrived here at 8 P. M. from the front bringing dispatches from Gen. Gillem and also from the newspaper correspondents. He reports being shot at twice, when four miles this side of the camp by the Indians, but was untouched.

The settlers on Bogus and Willow Creeks are much excited, and are all preparing to move into town. It is reported that three Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Bogus Creek a few days since, and others were seen near the Klamath Reservation, supposed to be Modocs.

At Christian Creek, in Scott Valley, the Klamath Indians were around painted and having their war-dance. They number fifteen or twenty and are well armed. Whether there be danger or not the people are alarmed.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A Washington special says that parties in the interest of the Kellogg government in Louisiana, deny that the citizens of that State, or in New Orleans, more than ordinarily delinquent in the payment of taxes. They state that the official records of the Parish of New Orleans will show that during the months of February and March, two-thirds of the tax-payers voluntarily paid the assessments levied upon their real and personal property other due, as well as assessments for licenses. Returns from Country parishes are not so complete, but as far as received, show a similar proportion. From this statement it is argued that anticipated troubles from this source is greatly exaggerated, with a view to ruin the Kellogg government.

Some specials say that the Session of the Peace Commissioners will soon be commenced in New York, for the purpose of having a consultation on the Indian affairs. The Commissioners generally, admit that the recent conduct of the Indians culminated in the Modoc massacre, has done much to destroy public confidence in the efficacy of the peace policy.

Those of the Commissioners who have expressed an opinion in the matter generally, condemn the order for the extermination of the Modocs, claiming that it had its origin more in revengeful impulses than a desire to peacefully solve the difficult problems.

New York, April 22.—A special announces that one of the Commissioners to Vienna, has been suspended for improper intercourse, who is now on his way to Vienna, and another is suspected, and his case is being inquired into. Reports are in circulation that some of the complimentary Commissioners secured their appointments in order to represent certain manufacturing interests. The Sewing Machine Co., has a good Commissioner in their employ.

Gen. Butler is announced to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and he is confident of success.

PARIS, April 22.—Dispatches from Algiers says that four Insurgent Arabian chiefs were executed at Constantine.

LONDON, April 22.—An advance in the Atlantic rates is now expected, instead of a reduction as was some time ago announced to take place, May 1st.

St. Louis, April 22.—It is stated that the President and party will leave here Thursday morning for Indian Springs, Colorado. In a brief response at H. T. Blow's yesterday, the President said that while St. Louis was one of the few places which he had lived in long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that he will ever make his home in this city.

Dispatches from Paris announce the death of Taghiona, the famous dancer.

The War Department has no dispatches to-day from Gen. Schofield, and none are expected until he can report the result of the present military movements against the Modocs.

New York, April 22.—The case of Stokes was before the Supreme Court to-day, on preliminary motion as to the procedure in a higher court. The Court will give a decision to-morrow, when the main motion will be heard.

The number of passengers booked to cross the Atlantic this season is 213,000. The Director of the Mint states that the dies for the new trade dollar will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in about one week, and thinks that the coin will be ready for issue in New York and San Francisco about the first of June.

LINCOLN, April 22.—A train Band M. R. R. came in this morning for the first time for a week.

Reports of the late storm show it to have been the severest ever known here. Men were troze to death within two rods of their houses, trying to get to stock to feed them.

Near Grafton, a man named Keller, attempted to reach a neighbor's, only half a mile distant, accompanied by his wife and child, when the two latter were frozen to death.

A child of Mr. Brent, near White Cloud, was frozen while trying to reach a neighbor's, after their house was rendered inhabitable. The family was compelled to take refuge in the cellar for 2 days as the house was blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of horses and cattle was great. Some lost all they had. The railroad gullies were filled with snow and snow-plows were useless.

Marine Intelligence.

Brig Perpetua, McDonald, master, left San Francisco April 12; arrived at Seattle April 22, with the following freight:

Seattle—L. C. Harmon 5 packages; M. & G. 1; D. S. & J. 2; R. Ball 3; F. A. D. 5; L. R. 6; C. C. & Son 1; G. W. I. 6; P. & T. 1; M. & R. 9; Crawford & Harrington 168; L. & S. 3; Schwabacher Bros. & Co. 78; M. McA. 6; S. P. A. 13; Johnstone Bros. 1; J. E. Hale 53; Crawford & Harrington 132 bales of hay.

Olympia—Wo Chong 4; Hoffman & Frost 5; S. Williams 5; S. W. Percival 137; R. R. Smith 7; T. G. Lowe & Co. 1. La Connor—J. O. Laughlin 12. Tacoma—C. & C. 15. Port Townsend—C. E. 39; R. & Co. 47.

Point Agate—W. DeShaw 1. Coupeville—E. B. Abbey 1. SEATTLE, April 22.—Arrived, bark Oakland, Capt. Batchelder, 13 days from San Francisco, with Mr. Johnstone, wife and child, as passengers, and the following freight:

Seattle—Schwabacher Bros. & Co. 529; E. G. Farnham, 37; S. Kenney, 1; J. A. Woodward, 130; Frank Guttenberg, 10; Jones & Stubbs, 3; S. & B., 30; Johnstone Bros., 563; S. Raymond, 49; Murphy, 3; Jno. Collins, 2; Wm. Clancy, 1; Wm. Richards, 7; C. Mechon, 2; R. C. Graves, 2; Mrs. E. W. P. Guye, 1; W. M. 13; Crawford & Harrington, 269; Frautenthal Bros., 38; M. & R., Union City, 25; J. R. Robbins 1; M. O'Conner, 2; Kelley & Carney, 23; W. G. Jamieson, 3; Pomphrey & Young, 2.

Port Townsend.—Waterman & Katz, 3; E. S. Fowler, 26; J. J. H., 12; C. C. Bartlett, 20; G. H. Phelps, 3; W. Law, 31; J. & H. Terry, 1; M. R., 6; Rothschilds & Co., 87.

Olympia.—B. & F. 2; T. G. Lowe & Co., 16; P. R. Smith, 3; A. Hawks, 4 E. Persh, 1; M. G. Meyers, 57; J. M. Murphy, 2; P. in diamond, 1; E. M. Ouimette, 3; S. Williams, 45; S. W. Percival, 22; L. & B. Bettman, 105; B. C. Morvell, 2.

Steilacoom.—W. L., 14; Goodtime, 2 M. J., 7. Whatcom.—Z. Jans, 13; F. Settle, 13. Snohomish.—Wm. Hodge, 4; Low & Robbins, 1; H. M. Spokum, 4. W. H., Port Gamble. Will load with lumber at Port Madison.

SEATTLE, April 22.—Arrived ship Marmion, Capt. Boyd, 55 days from aliao, in ballast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Sailed, the Adelaide, Port Ludlow.

RUSSELL & CO

Seattle Market, Corner Commercial and Washington streets.

DEALERS

In all styles of

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND

Upholstering Goods,

Mouldings and Picture Frames!

In Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Vegetables

PICTURES, Window Curtains,

Of all kinds

MIRRORS AND LOOKING GLASSES

Undertaking.

Agents for Shorey & Butler's Patent Buckshot Roller for Windows.

ALSO

Agent for the celebrated

Wood's Cabinet Organ

T. S. RUSSELL & Co.

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

EUREKA BAKERY

Seattle, W. T.

WM. MEYDENBAUER, Prop.

MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Bread,

Soda crackers,

Graham crackers,

Sugar crackers,

Oyster crackers,

Fancy crackers,

Pilot bread,

Navy bread,

All in different varieties and grades.

As he has lately made extensive improvements in his machinery, he offers his customers extra inducements in quality and price.

CANDY.

He has added this to his department as a

New Enterprise!

The Candy manufactured by him will retain brilliancy longer in this climate than the stale article heretofore imported from San Francisco

He will manufacture anything from a con mon HARD TACK to a first class ornamented WEDDING CAKE, and guarantee satisfaction.

For Sale!

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Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY DISPATCH

YREKA, April 20.—No courier has arrived from the front to-day, but Frank Merritt, of McConnell & McManus' sutler store at camp Tule, just arrived from the front, having left at 1 P. M. on Friday. He reports the Indians still in the lava bed, some of them having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication to the lake for water.

A number of shots were fired along the lines just before he left and the troops are still remaining in the lava bed.

Col. Perry with one hundred men started at 6 A. M. the day Merritt left, for the south side of the lava bed, on the Truckee road, to cut the Indians off from the springs.

The Indian found in Jack's cave was Scar Face'd Charley, without a doubt, from the description given and he was found dead, not wounded as before reported.

Eugene Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday afternoon. It was so horribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

From a note from Hon. J. K. Luttrell who went out yesterday morning with a company of volunteers from this place, we learn that the body organized yesterday noon at the foot of Goose Nest Mountain, by electing J. C. Berns, Capt.; J. G. Halleck, First Lieut., and A. Noble, Second Lieut. All are well armed and mounted numbering 18 or 20 men. They arrived at Ball's last night and would leave for the lava beds at 2 o'clock this morning, escorting the regular courier to headquarters.

Mr. Merritt says that the epizootic has not reached the front but was at Ball's place.

Weather cloudy and cool with a slight sprinkle of rain.

