



Puget Sound Dispatch.

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

JOB PRINTING
of every description done at the most reasonable rates.

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

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David T. Denny, County Judge.
Lewis V. Wyckoff, Sheriff.
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George F. Whitworth, Surveyor.
William H. Shouley, Assessor.
Josiah Settle, Coroner.
Peter Saar, Henry L. Yesler, and Francis Mc Natt, County Commissioners.

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C. P. Stone, Mayor.
George McCouha, Clerk.
Charles H. Burnett, Treasurer.
C. C. Perkins, Recorder.
L. V. Wyckoff, Marshall.
Beriah Brown, City Printer.
Frank Mathias, J. M. Lyon, L. B. Andrews, Samuel F. Coombs, Bailey Gatzert, M. R. Madocks, John T. Jordan, Councilmen.

Terms of Courts.
SUPREME COURT.
24 Monday in January.
DISTRICT COURTS.
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.
PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.
STELLACOOMB—3d Monday in January and July.
OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.
VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.
WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.
OTTERVILLE—2d Monday in July.
YAKIMA CITY—4th Monday in October.
FOK COLVILLE—2d Monday in June.

MAILS.
The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:
Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Stellacoomb: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.
Victoria, via Ports Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15 A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Whatecom, via Mukeltoe, Snohomish, Tulalip, Cooperville, Coveland, Utsalady, Laconner, Fladego and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 3 30 A. M.
Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrive, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.
Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.
Port Orchard, via Port Blakely: Arrive, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Depart, Mondays, 11 A. M. Close 10 45.

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

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

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

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

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

C. C. PERKINS,
Real Estate, Insurance and
General Agency, Notary Public
& Commissioner of Deeds.
Marine, Fire and Life Insurance effected at
lowest rates. Care and promptness guaranteed.
[c27f]

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

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

FOR SALE.
LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, im-
proved and unimproved.
Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Sno-
homish and Island Counties.
Tracts at HOLMES' HARBOR, CA-
MANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT
TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY,
NISQUALLY, etc. etc.
Also, several Bottom Land FARMS,
under cultivation, on the White, Black,
Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.
AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood,
New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose,
California, etc. etc.

McNAUGHT & LEARY.
JAMES McNAUGHT,
JOHN LEARY,
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 23, 1871. 15tf.

NOTICE!!
TO THE PUBLIC!
AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON"
has gone from us, no more
COLD TEA
Can be got there.

BUT
The people of Seattle mutually agree
that they can't get along without
SAM RAYMOND
And his **COLD TEA**, at the
ORO FINO!

Signed by
SAM RAYMOND,
and 10,000 others.
**DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED-
DED ROOMS**—by the day or week. 7tf

R. ABRAMS'
LIVERY STABLE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.
SEATTLE, W. T.
This Livery Stable is in the centre of
the city, and to persons desirous of
having Buggies, Carriages, and spirited
saddle animals, can find them at this
stable.
Horses boarded by the day or week.
R. ABRAMS, n6tf

PONY SALOON,
KEPT BY
BEN. MURPHY,
Commercial Street,
Opposite Schwabacher's.
This is the place to visit to have the in-
ner man replenished,
Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of
Liquors always on hand. 15tf

KOHLER & FROHLING
GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN
**California Wines and
Brandy,**
626 Montgomery Street.
(Basement Montgomery Block.)
San Francisco.
December 1, 1871. 11

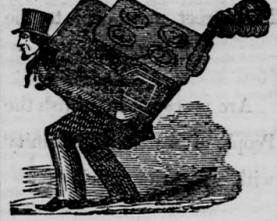
SIGN
AND
Ornamental Painting.
J. F. COCHRANE,
Mill street, near the P. O.
LETTERING IN THE BEST CITY STYLES.
Ornamental Painting and Glazing on
Glass. Charges reasonable.
Seattle, July 18, 1872. 33tf.

A. BAGLEY, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and
Surgeon,
At the United States Hotel, Seattle,
W. T. jyl18.

SUGAR CURED HAMS!
A LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE SUGAR
CURED HAMS, of our own curing, for
sale at 12 cents per lb.
BOOTH, FOSS & BORST.
April 4.

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH
Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.
Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant
Operations to give Satisfaction. [12tf]

REMOVAL.
S. P. ANDREWS
Has removed to his New Store on
Commercial Street, between Stone &
Burnett's & Schwabacher Bros. & Co.,
where he is receiving additions to his
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 Wood or Coal.
Also, a General Assortment of
Kitchen Furniture
French and English Wares,
Japan, Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron Wares.
Tin and Metallic Roofing,
Lead and Iron Pipe.
Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PIPE FITTINGS.
JOB WORK.

All work pertaining to the business
done at short notice and in a workman-
like manner.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
Orders from abroad promptly attend-
ed to.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchas-
ing elsewhere. 21

E. A. FARGO,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Brandies, Wines and Liquors.
316 Front Street, corner of
Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LLOYD WHISKEY!
Sole Agents on the Pacific
Coast for the sale of the cele-
brated **LLOYD KENTUCKY
WHISKEY.**
December 1, 1871. 11f.

L. P. SMITH,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT HIS
old stand at Coombs & Pumphrey's
Book Store, Mill street, where he is pre-
paring on short notice and in a satis-
factory manner. Jewelry made to order
and neatly repaired.
Seattle, May 24, 1872.

JAS. R. ROBBINS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
Brandies Whiskies, Etc.,
No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T.
Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on
hand. 5tf

THOMAS T. MINOR,
Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE—Next door to the Custom
House,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
36tf.

Deserting the Sinking Ship.

The column of leading men through-
out the country who are leaving the
Grant ranks and are declaring for Gre-
eley and Brown is a matter of wonder and
astonishment. Day by day the volume
increases in size and importance.—
Among others, Hon. Galusha A. Grow,
for twelve years Republican Congress-
man from the Wilnot district, of Penn-
sylvania, and speaker of the House dur-
ing his last term of service, has formally
repudiated Grant and declared for Gre-
eley. Mr. Grow's record as one of the
earliest, most earnest, and most consist-
ent of Republicans has given him an
unquestioned right to rank with the
ablest and purest of his party. He was
an early advocate of the Homestead law
and one of its most tireless champions.
In a letter recently addressed to Colonel
A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Penn-
sylvania Liberal Republican Committee,
after stating his inability to take the
stump because of throat disease and
generally impaired health, he says:
I am for Greeley for President. He
has devoted a "busy life" to earnest
thought on all the grave questions of
government policies, and the equally
grave questions affecting the welfare of
labor and the development of the indus-
trial interests of the country. Penny-
less, friendless and alone in a great city,
struggling for years against adverse
fortune, he has achieved unprecedented
success. Editing the recognized organ
of the old Whig party (in which he had
been schooled from boyhood,) he was
among the first in advocating its aban-
donment and the formation of the Re-
publican party, when he had to choose
between duty to his convictions or fealty
to party organization. For thirty years
with each setting sun he has boldly ut-
tered his convictions on the world's
public doings of the preceding 24 hours,
whether political, social, moral, or reli-
gious, yet never pandering to the vices
or follies of his time. During that
whole period, Crusader-like, he has
championed the universal manhood of
the race and the equal rights of all man-
kind.

No one living has devoted more brain-
work to the cause of universal liberty,
or the elevation of fallen and crushed
humanity, and few, if any, have endur-
ed more of the jeers of gilded prejudices,
or the scoffs of bigotted error. Yet to-
day the leading ideas for which he has
struggled so long with unyielding tena-
city are incorporated into organic law
and are stamped indelibly upon the pil-
lars of the Republic. And now, when a
great political party, through its regular
organization, selects such a man for its
standard-bearer, I hail it as the political
dawn of a brighter and better day. The
Democrat who can lay aside his party
prejudices of a life-time and accept the
foremost and ablest representative of the
ideas of his political opponents, gives
the best evidence he can furnish that
he is willing to let the dead past
bury its dead and to act in the living
present.

When the people of one section of the
Union, despite the education of their
entire section, rally around the standard
of a man whom for a quarter of a centu-
ry they have been taught by all of their
teachings to hate as their deadliest foe,
they give the best evidence that with
them the animosities of the past are
buried forever. If not in this way, how
then is the Union ever to be restored to
peace and lasting reconciliation? A vic-
torious party in a carnival of blood can-
not, in this age, convert itself into a
party of perpetual hate. When the van-
quished are ready to close the bloody
chasm and bury forever the animosities
engendered in the deadly strife, return-
ing over the graves of their dead ones,
and through the bitter memories of the
past to grasp in fraternal concord the
hand of the victor, where is the patri-
otism that would refuse the proffered
one?

In what other way can we ever expect
to have our people homogeneous in
ideas and institutions from the Gulf to
the Lakes, and from ocean to ocean,
with one Union and one destiny now
and forever? Are these grand results of
less consequence to the Republic than
the ambitious wishes of one man strug-
gling to prolong his term of office?
Yours truly,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

**Speech by Horace Greeley at
Portland, Maine.**
We bespeak a careful perusal of this
short but able address believing that no
man can read it without feeling con-
vinced of the honesty and capability of
the author. We quote from the Exam-
iner.
Portland, (Me.) August 14th.—Follow-
ing is the speech made by Horace
Greeley at his reception here last night:
I have struggled throughout my life
for, first impartial and universal lib-
erty; second, for the unity and great-
ness of our common country; third, but
by no means least, when the former end
was attained, for an early and hearty
reconciliation and peace among our
countrymen. I recognize the propriety
of a candidate for the Presidency mak-

ing no speeches, yet there is a truth
to be uttered in behalf of those who
have placed me before the American
people in my present attitude, which
does them such honor that I claim the
privilege of stating it here now. This
is the truth—that no person has yet
made the fact that he proposed to sup-
port or actually did support my nomi-
nation, whether at Cincinnati, Balti-
more, or in the action which resulted in
sending delegates to either Convention,
a basis for claim to office. No one who
favored my nomination before either
Convention has sought an office at my
hand either for himself or any one else,
nor suggested to me that I might
strengthen myself as a candidate by ap-
pointing any one to any important
office whatever. For my own part, I
recognize every honest man who ap-
proves and adheres to the Cincinnati
platform as my political brother, and as
such, fully entitled to my confidence
and friendly regards.

One other point demands a word.
Those adverse to me ask what pledges I
have given to those lately hostile to the
Union, to secure their favor and sup-
port. I answer, that no man or woman
in all the south ever asked of me
either directly or through another, any
other pledge than that given through
all my acts and words, from the hour of
Lee's surrender down to this moment.
No southern man ever hinted to me an
expectation, hope or wish that the rebel
debt, whether Confederate or State,
should be assumed or paid by the Union.
No Southern man who could be elec-
ted to the Legislature or made Colonel
of a militia regiment, ever suggested
the pensioning of rebel soldiers, or
any of them, even as a remote possi-
bility. All who nominated me were aware
that I upheld and justified Federal Leg-
islation to repress the Ku-Klux conspir-
acy outrage, though I had long ago in-
sisted, as I now do, that a complete am-
nesty and general oblivion of the bloody,
hateful past, would do more for the sup-
pression and utter extinction of such
outrages than all the forced bills of sup-
pression and all the habes corpus sus-
pension ever devised by men. Wrong
and crime must be suppressed and pun-
ished; but far wiser and nobler is the
legislation of policy by which they are
prevented. From those who support
me in the South, I have but one demand
—justice, but one desire—reconciliation.
They wish to be heartily reunited—
at peace with the North on any terms
which do not involve the surrender of
their manhood. They desire a rule
which is alike for white and black, and
shall encourage industry and thrift, in
which I fully concur; that between the
5th of November and the 4th of March
next, quiet a number of Governors and
other dignitaries who in the abused
name of republicanism and loyalty have
for years been piling taxes and debts upon
the war wasted States, will follow the
wholesome example of Bullock, of
Georgia, and seek the shades of private
life, and darken those shades better for
themselves than for mankind generally.
The hope that my election may hasten
a much-desired hegin of thieves car-
pet-baggers, has reconciled to the
necessity supporting me, many who would
otherwise have hesitated and probably
refused. Fellow-citizens, the deposed
and partially exiled Tammany "ring"
has stolen about \$30,000,000 from the
city of New York. That was a most
gigantic robbery and hurled its cri-
minals and abettors from power and splen-
dor to impotency and infamy; but the
thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at
least three times that amount—stolen
from all citizens and impoverished the
needy; and they still flaunt their pros-
perous villiany in the highest places of
the land, and are addressed as Honorable
and Excellency. [Applause.] I think I
hear a voice from the honest
people, declaring that these iniquities
shall be borne in silence no longer—at
the farthest till the 4th of March next.
By that time those criminals will have
heard a national verdict pronounced
that will cause them to "fold their tents
like Arabs and silently steal away."
That I trust will be the end of their
stealing at the cost of the good of our
country and the well-being of her peo-
ple.

How the VOTES WERE OBTAINED.—
A good joke is told on Settle, Grant's
henchman in North Carolina. One
day an individual took him to one side
and told him that he knew about a do-
zen voters who would go on the other
side, but they could be got. "How can
they be got?" "Well, it will take mon-
ey; you know the kind of people there are
here." "How much will it take?"
said Settle. "I don't know, but not
much," was the answer. "Here,"
said Settle, taking a roll of green backs
from his pocket, "here is sixty dollars.
Is that enough?" "Yes, that is plen-
ty," said Settle. "This will do: this
will get them," said the individual, and
away he went. A few minutes after-
ward Settle had the pleasure of seeing
this individual on the speaker's stand
displaying the greenbacks to the crowd,
and telling, with a great deal of zest,

how he obtained them. Settle had only
a few minutes before been solemnly
protesting to the same crowd that the
Republicans were not using any money
in the campaign.

AN OMISSION SUPPLIED.—While the
absorbing question, "Who is Judge Set-
tle?" was being discussed, a biographer
appeared who undertook to make the
stranger known. The biographer told a
flattering tale, and thus kept back from
the anxious public certain "mournful
facts" in the career of the distinguished
Judge, which another and more impar-
tial historian has brought to light, as
related below:
It appears that in April, 1870, this
now famous Judge Settle was appointed,
by Grant, Minister Plenipotentiary and
Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of
Peru. As is the rule in such cases, the
new minister drew one year's salary,
\$10,000, in advance, and proceeded
forthwith to his home in North Carolina.
He remained there until April, 1871,
when he resigned, but did not return
the \$10,000. He had pocketed that nice
little sum of the people's money, with-
out giving an equivalent. He was a
faithful follower of Grant, and this act
was convincing proof that he was entire-
ly competent to belong to the President's
family. Of course, Settle was true to
Grant in 1872, not having had time to
change, and went to Philadelphia with
a delegation in favor of the President's
renomination. That settles the score;
he will not be asked to refund the \$10-
000.

[New York Staatszeitung.]
The San Juan Question.
Now that the danger of a disruption
of the proceedings of the Geneva tribu-
nal is past, the Emperor of Germany, to
whom the United States and England
submitted the San Juan question, has
placed into the hands of the crown at-
torney, at Berlin, all documents bearing
upon the subject, and as the matter is
not a very complicated one, we may,
owing to the excellent geographers of
which Germany has no lack, expect a
verdict in a very short time. Great in-
terest will attach to this decision, not so
much on account of the Emperor Wil-
liam, whose connection, indeed, with the
matter is more formal than otherwise,
as because of the fact that German
science and learning will be brought in
to decide with impartial justice a con-
troversy in which the two opposing par-
ties have each for so many years con-
tended with the greatest obstinacy and
sincere conviction for the correctness of
its standpoint.
There is something very peculiar with
regard to the phraseology of treaties.—
Had the Washington treaty been a little
more precise and definite in its state-
ments, England and the United States
would not have been under the necessity
of quarreling for half a year about
the indirect damages; and had there
been a little more care exercised in the
Ashburton, or Oregon treaty, in 1846,
there would have been no San Juan
question, which at one time assumed a
very threatening aspect, and might have
easily brought about a third war between
England and the United States.
At the time that treaty was made,
which was to fix the boundaries between
the British and American possessions,
there was but little value placed by
either party on the Island of San Juan
and the Gulf of Huro, and for this
reason it was neglected to specify
definitely on which side of the proposed
boundary line the island lay. Owing
to the discovery of gold at the mouth
of Fraser River, the island, lying be-
tween Vancouver's Island and the main
land, became of some importance. Both
powers at once claimed it, and under
the pretense that an American citizen
had received an insult at the hands of
the British—though the English, on
their part, denied the fact—Gen. Har-
ney, in the fall of 1858, occupied the
island with a few hundred troops.
The English became very much ex-
cited over the affair, and the Governor
of Vancouver's Island threatened to
drive out the Americans by force of arms;
he, however, soon reconsidered the mat-
ter, and contented himself with a solemn
protest. The English Government, as
soon as the matter was brought to notice
sent a sharp note to Washington, and if
the American Government had answered
in the same manner, the controversy
might have quickly assumed a serious
aspect. President Buchanan, however,
showed a conciliatory disposition. He
explained that Gen. Harney had not oc-
cupied the island by the order of Gov-
ernment, but that in his capacity of com-
manding general in the Oregon Terri-
tory he had felt himself authorized and
obligated to do so, and when after this
the English Government also gave way
a little, it was agreed that, for the time
being, the island should be jointly oc-
cupied, the English to hold the northern
part of the island, and the Americans
the southern part, a space of fifteen miles
to intervene between them.
This has been the condition of affairs
for the last fourteen years. The Eng-
lish have in the meantime repeatedly
made the offer of a definite settlement

of the question of arbitration. The
United States however, constantly refus-
ed in matter where the object in dispute
was of such importance, and their right
so clear, to submit to the decision of a
court of arbitration, until the negotia-
tions with reference to the Alabama
question induced them to yield the point
with a view to having all questions in
controversy between the two countries
definitely settled, and the Emperor of
Germany was agreed upon to give a de-
cision upon this question.
And the United States could not have
placed their interests in better hands.
They might, indeed, have been assured
of the most scrupulous impartiality in
the case of any other arbitrator; but not
in an equal degree of the capacity and
the strict conformity of the facts in the
case with the decision arrived at. Ger-
man scholars will see to it that the ver-
dict of the German Emperor shall do
honor to German scholarship, and as all
geographical, historical and interna-
tional questions will be examined with
the utmost care, the final result, unin-
fluenced by any other motive, will be in
strict accordance with truth, and even
the party against whom the decision
shall lie will have the satisfaction of be-
ing convinced of the justice of the same.

Changes of Climate.
Recent upheavals in circumpolar lands
are corroborated, in the opinion of Mr.
Howarth, in Nature, by many evidences
of change in climate. An increase of
land at the poles, at the expense of the
water, will tend to intensify the extremes
of temperature in winter and summer,
thus making the climate much more less
constant and much more severe.
At the present time the name of Green-
land is little less than a satire on the
country. But we have already referred
to Mr. Whympers' collections of fossil
leaves and fruits from the neighborhood
of Disco Island, which indicate a vege-
tation of southern character and luxuriance
for this land above the 7th parallel
of latitude in former times. In later
times evidence of emigration on the
part of Esquimaux from north to south
is found in the fact that they were not
known as inhabitants of Greenland to
the Saga writers; and also in the fact
that North American Indians, along
their frontier, have a uniform tradition
that the Esquimaux were formerly not
neighbors of theirs, but that they came
across the sea from islands beyond.—
Moreover, the Esquimaux of both shores
of Behring's Straits have been constant-
ly drifting southward, are only recent
occupants of their present areas.
Iceland is well known to have become
harsh and untenable in its climate since
the days of Norsemen. Ancient Ice-
landic documents show that on the ar-
rival of the Norwegians, and for centu-
ries afterwards, extensive forests grew
in different parts of the island, and fur-
nished the inhabitants with wood both
for domestic and nautical purposes.—
Now these have either wholly disappear-
ed or have dwindled down to mere un-
derwood of birch, willow and mountain
ash. Grain, too, was once largely raised
there. Now the climate is too severe for
the growth of any sort of grain.
The old Norse word for barley still
lingers in names in Norway where bar-
ley grows no longer. In Scotland many
places show signs of the plow for cereal
culture where arable farming is unprac-
ticed at the present time. Even in Eng-
land, as far south as Lancashire, large
districts that were once covered with
forests are now entirely bare of trees,
because trees cannot be made to grow
there. "The Romans planted vine
yards and made wine in parts of Eng-
land where the vine will now hardly
grow." Beyond the Dwina of North-
ern Russia there is a large area formerly
known as Biarmia, studded with the
graves and other remains of a prosper-
ous people, whose wealth and civilization
are much dwelt upon by the Saga
writers. Others found there these agri-
cultural inhabitants, with their tilled
fields. Subsequently they moved west-
ward and southward into Finland.
In Siberia Hedenstrom found on the
tundra among steep banks of lakes and
rivers large birch trees, complete with
bark, branches and roots, apparently
perfectly preserved, yet so thoroughly
decayed that on being lighted they
would glow, but never burst into flame.
The first living birch trees appear now
quite three degrees to the south; and
then only as shrubs. In a cliff beyond
the Malaja Kurspataschnaja river birch
roots were seen as fresh as if only just
torn from the trees, while the nearest
woods are seventy miles away. The
limit of trees, therefore, in this country,
in quite recent times, has been pushed
far to the south, without doubt, by in-
creased severity of climate.

The editor of the New York Indepen-
dent was congratulating himself on the
increased tone of circus morality, on ac-
count of the number of copies of his
paper taken by that class. But he de-
stroyed an editorial on the subject when
he learned that it was for the pasting
over hoops and making balloons, that
the wicked showman used the sheets.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 1. No. 41.

BERRIAN BROWN, EDITOR.

Seattle, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1872.

A Practical Man.

We have never been more impressed with the broad and comprehensive views, business tact and practical sagacity of any man in the line of his calling, than in reading the brief remarks of Thomas A. Scott, justly called the Railroad King, before the Railroad Committee of San Francisco. He has undertaken to build the Texas Pacific Railroad, and he goes for his project with a directness of purpose, a full and frank exposition of the designs of the Company in regard to route, connections and terminal points, and cordially invites connections with all other projects of like or collateral bearings, in such a sincere manner as to command credit and remove all doubts as to ulterior motives or private designs, and with such an assurance of certainty as to invite capital and enterprise to cooperate with or anticipate the construction of the road without danger of being overwhelmed by changes in the line or policy of the Company. We copy the following extracts from the report of the Bulletin: Mr. Scott came forward amid great cheering, and said: Ladies and Gentlemen:—As stated by your Chairman, we appear here before you to-night—myself, particularly, as an executive officer of the Texas Pacific Railroad—on our way to the southern portion of this State to locate the Terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad, chartered, as you all know, under Acts of Congress, to be constructed from the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Pacific Ocean at the harbor of San Diego. We are, therefore, on a business trip, to inaugurate a road, which, I believe, is going to traverse a country of great interest to all our people; a road that will make a development on the southern line of this country and on the borders of old Mexico, that your people will hail with a great deal of interest. [Applause.] Yesterday we were invited and pressed to make an appearance of a half hour or more before your people to-night for the purpose of stating what this project meant, and the way we believed it would interest your people.

Coming through Texas we come to New Mexico, and cross the Territory of New Mexico, with its mineral resources. Following from that in your direction we come across the Territory of Arizona, which, I suppose, everybody here is entirely familiar with as to its capacities. Thence by way of Fort Yuma, if you please, near the thirty-second parallel, we come into your great State, and traverse it by such line as we may find best adapted for the wants of a railroad, until we reach San Diego. Being thus located in the corner of your great State I have always believed, and since I have been here I am quite sure that the people of San Francisco and of California will be earnest and they will be quick in getting a connection from your great city to our road. [Applause.]

A question has been asked of me since I have been in your city, whether the enterprise was on the basis that insured success and completion. To this I take great pleasure in saying, that its basis is sound and good, that its capital is well in hand, that within the next five years you building a road or providing a road to meet us at the Colorado on this side of it, we will take great pleasure in carrying you through to the waters of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The road is now organized, and as I hope it will ever be conducted, is a continental line, an open highway, created through the influence of the State of Texas and the General Government. The State of Texas has given us large donations, in the way of lands and bonds.

The United States Government has given us over fifteen millions of acres of public lands to aid in the construction of this highway. And with this aid and the very large and liberal donations that have been made by the counties the road will be built and built rapidly. When in Texas two months ago, after going over the whole scheme carefully, looking at the country and its resources, the Company decided to put under contract immediately five hundred miles of this road—the letting for which will be made in the first of October—to be completed by the first of January, 1874—in about eighteen months. [Applause.] Now we are on our way down to San Diego to start the enterprise at this end.

And we will be able to commence the work at several points in the interior of Texas—if you please, at the Colorado River. And from these several points I am safe in saying that the whole work can be completed and will be completed within five years. [Great applause.] This being so, I trust that the people of San Francisco and the whole people of California will see it to their interest to make such arrangements as will insure prompt, thorough, and complete connections with this road. The road itself will be built and operated as an open highway to all roads that will come to it. And we will hail no road with greater delight than the road that will connect us with this great city of yours. [Applause.] I have heard, since I have been in your city, a great many statements in connection with your various schemes for building a road. I hope when the city of San Francisco takes up the enterprise to build a road to the

southern portion of the State, that she will do it on a basis that will open a highway to the 32d or 35th degree, and any other thirtieth road that will be built to your borders; that it shall be an open highway, over which commerce from all States eastward and from all parts of the world will come—all the commerce that you can concentrate here—all that can come, according to the direction and the wishes of the shipper. [Applause.] You may rest assured that so far as the Texas Pacific is concerned, they will take anything and everything that the energy and capital of San Francisco can bring to them, on terms that shall be fair and equitable and satisfactory under all circumstances. [Applause.]

The Public Thieves.

The organ of the plunderers make a lame and impotent attempt at reply to our exposition of last week showing how the tax-payers were robbed for the benefit of that paper and the officials who are in collusion with it. It first endorses Mr. Bryan, one of its "pals," as an "upright man as ever there was in Seattle," and then brings him forward with a certificate traversing our veracity in a matter in no way affecting the main issue, but simply showing that the fellow is as destitute of truth as of moral honesty, and which we can dispose of in brief. He says: "Beriah Brown states that he called on me to pay the Special School Tax, which I deny, and say that I called on him, when he paid the tax on the property assessed to him for 1872, and inquired for, and paid the tax on the property of another party, for the same year; but he did not mention the name of Jean McHugh Brown, whom I supposed to be a non-resident, but who proved to be, as I only learned afterwards, the wife of Beriah Brown, and to whom the property was assessed for the year 1871, and the tax remained, and still remains, on my books as delinquent for that year, and for which I had the property advertised."

The truth is, that we never saw this man in or about our premises, and never exchanged a word with him until we called upon him in the drug store of M. A. Kelly, in company with Major Warren, and offered to pay the taxes on block 14, in Edes & Knight's addition, and distinctly told him that the property belonged to Jean McHugh Brown. He received the taxes and gave us a receipt in our own name for the money, when we again told him that it was not our property; to which he replied that it made no difference, as the receipt covered the taxes on that property.—Major Warren was present during the entire interview, and recollects the facts as we have stated. We might have believed that Bryan was but the stupid instrument of the cupidity of others but for these volunteer falsehoods, which prove conclusively that he was a consenting party to the gross fraud practiced upon the tax-payers, in compelling them to pay, in many instances, for advertising, more than twenty times the amount of their delinquent taxes.

The only explanation which the *Intelligencer* offers for these swindling charges is as follows: "We state that the rate of charges for such advertisements appears on our first page, although, with two exceptions, we have never charged that amount; and on these two occasions were compelled to send to San Francisco for extra "sorts" to execute the work in a proper manner." Now every printer knows that this advertisement, set in nonpareil, the ordinary advertising type, would not have made over forty squares in that paper, which, according to the advertised rates, would have amounted to \$160 for three publications; but the *Intelligencer* ordinarily charges, and we never charge, but one half these rates, and for business advertisements its highest charges are \$15 per month per column, according to which this advertising would have amounted to no more than \$45 for a month, whereas, the tax-payers are compelled to pay in the aggregate \$525 for three weeks—a difference in amount sufficient to pay the first cost of every type used in the publication of that paper.

But this is only a smaller portion of the swindle. We understand that the Sheriff's advertisement of sale for delinquent taxes, amounting to considerably more than this, was charged at the same rate. These comprise the only two advertisements which the *Intelligencer* says were ever charged to the amount of their advertised rates; and we know of columns of advertisements published in that paper after we had rejected them because they did not pay one-tenth of the rates charged by the *Intelligencer* for this advertisement. The aggregate amount charged for these two tax sales is certainly not less than \$1,200, and the overcharge is at least \$1,000, which is more than the value of the press and all the material used in the publication of that paper, all of which is a forced contribution from the pockets of the tax-payers by the connivance of corrupt officials, for the support of an unscrupulous paper in the interest of the "ring."

The bumper editor says that paper has "three times the circulation of the DISPATCH." He knew this to be a monstrous lie; but the fact is well known, that when we took the DISPATCH, with less than half the circulation it now has, it was the chosen organ for the publication of all the official printing of the present county officers, and the circulation of the *Intelligencer* was quite as large then as it is now. This printing was transferred, at an expense to the tax-payers of \$1,200 or \$1,500, solely for the purpose of securing a newspaper organ to defend corrupt official practices.

Again, he says—"We would like very much to have Beriah, since he alleges that there is a Tammany ring in this

county, and that our officials are thieves, to come out squarely, like a common informer, and designate the men—and while doing so, give some evidence, aside from his own unsupported assertions, which would tend in the least to affect the good standing, or official integrity of any official in King County."

This is precisely our uniform practice. We have never assailed any man or set of men without distinctly specifying the men and showing the actor acts with which we charged them. If we have not been sufficiently explicit in the foregoing charges, we would be glad to have any one point out in the published exposition of the New York "Tammany ring," a grosser act of official theft and robbery than this we have pointed out and which cannot be denied. This forced contribution from tax-payers lacks the manly courage of high-way robbery, is more cowardly, than ordinary theft, and lacks in moral obliquity neither of these crimes.

"A certain man went down to Jericho and fell among thieves." He has returned, somewhat demoralized and mortified by the contact, but not utterly degraded, as is manifest by the fact that the association was dissolved after a very short experience. Our readers who are acquainted with the circumstances need not be told that we allude to our respected fellow-townsmen, W. W. Theobalds, Esq., who for some months past has been employed at Olympia in editing the organ of the Federal "ring." The experiment proved that a square man cannot be fitted to a round hole, and he has been superseded by H. G. Struve, whose habits of adaptation are much better calculated for the place. And this reminds us of an incident in our Western experience: A Yankee store-keeper started business in a Western town with two young kinsmen for clerks, respectively named Nat. and Eliab. He had occasion to sue a customer on an account which was disputed, and called the younger of the two to testify to its correctness. The boy had some idea of the sanctity of an oath, and hesitated to say he knew of the delivery of the goods, whereat the trader became greatly enraged and exclaimed, "stand aside! stand aside! I will call Nat.; he has the moral courage to do it!"

Mr. Theobalds had the education and moral training of a gentleman, and bore the reputation of a man of integrity among his neighbors. Being a devoted party Republican, he cheerfully engaged to edit what he supposed to be a Republican paper; and from his former association believing that persons holding high official positions were governed by some sense of honor, he readily accepted their statements as true, and endorsed them as such through the paper, and hence became editorially responsible for Ferry's story of the "thirty Democrats," and his denial of the report of the Seattle conference to substitute Judge Jacobs on the ticket for Garfield, and the implied denial that Garfield owned a house in Washington, and several other like misrepresentations which he believed solely on Ferry's authority. But when he was called upon to invent facts, and testify to matters of which he had no knowledge, he was not equal to the task, and was required to stand aside for Struve, who has the moral courage to do it.

Without formally announcing his withdrawal from the *Courier*, Mr. Theobalds publishes an article on the Mission of the Press, so just in sentiment and so entirely different from what the managers of that paper expected of their editor, as to clearly show that he was not the right man in the right place.—We have room only for a short extract: "Again, in the work of criticizing, how little do just rules of thought and taste guide the utterances of the press! Even bare truth and simple justice are lost sight of, and instead of laying evil deeds, low tastes, false assertions, and bitter personalities prostrate, by the power of high examples and noble expressions, there is rather a vieing with each other to see how much bitterness of ire and vindictiveness of personal malice can be crowded into the fewest and most venomous words possible. Instead of emulating each other in the strife after excellence, the contest is to see who can descend lowest into the muddy stream of billingsgate and abuse. And then a certain class of the public, those who are the noisiest and cry the loudest, stand by, and applaud! This is all simply shameful and debasing.—The calm and quiet judgment of good citizens is ignored in the outcry of partisan strife, and the malignity of personal hate and selfish ambition. Thus is the press perverted and polluted.

"The mission of the press to purify the public taste, aid public morals, raise up a high standard of social excellence, and keep the same ever in view, is implied in all that we have just said under the head of its duty to criticize aright."

AUCTION!

Every Saturday, at Seattle. Horses, Mules, Saddles and Harness, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Houses to rent. General Agency. Money to loan and advanced on Goods and Wares. BALLOU & CO. 414.

Seattle Market,

Corner Commercial and Washington streets.

Seattle, W. T.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Beef,

Pork,

Mutton,

Veal,

Vegetables

Bologne Sausage,

Pork Sausage,

Beef Sausage,

German Sausage,

Summer Sausage.

Liver Puddings,

Black Puddings,

Saveloys,

Tripe,

Head Cheese,

Pig's Feet, in vinegar,

Soused Beef feet,

Fresh Tongues,

Corned Tongues,

Smoked Tongues,

Sheep's Tongues

in vinegar,

Pig's Tongues

Smoked Beef,

Dried Beef, etc.,

A superior quality of corned beef, prepared expressly for family use and put up in quantities to suit.

Sugar-Cured Hams, canvassed, Sugar-

Cured Breakfast Bacon Canvassed,

Heavy Bacon, Mess and clear Mess

Pork, per bbl, Barrelled Beef, warrent-

ed 200 lbs. in each Bbl. Neat's Foot

Oil, Tallow, Work Oxen, Milch Cows,

Hay, Potatoes in bulk, Beef Cattle,

Mutton Sheep etc., etc.

We are prepared to supply Vessels

bound for foreign ports, with Barrelled

Beef, Pork, Vegetables, Smoked Meats,

and in fact every article in our line ne-

cessary for the voyage on short notice.

Keep it Before the

People

That we have a

LARGER STOCK,

GREATER VARIETY,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AND SELL CHEAPER

Than any other firm on Puget Sound.

Orders from all parts of the Sound

and Victoria B. C. respectfully solicited

and Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST.

Seattle Market, Sept. 1, 1872.

NORTH PACIFIC

RESTAURANT,

Opposite Schwabacher's new Brick

Building, Commercial street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHAS-

ed the interest of the former proprietor,

is now prepared to keep a first class Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.

Board per week.....\$5 00

Board per day..... 1 00

Single meals..... 50

Oysters served in all styles

J. W. HUBLEY,

Proprietor.

NEW

Furniture Store

ANDERSON & HOPKINS,

Mill street, next door to the

Post Office,

Are prepared to furnish the

People of Seattle and vicinity

with a superior article of

FURNITURE,

at Reduced Prices!

Also,

Doors,

Sash and

Blinds.

WALNUT AND REDWOOD MOULDINGS,

Undertaking,

Furniture Repaired.

SHOW CASES

Made to order.

SOLE AGENTS AND

Manufacturers of

GASTON'S IMPROVED SPRING

MATRASS.

Give us a call before

purchasing elsewhere.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Seattle, August 15, 1872.



W. G. JAMIESON,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

IS IN RECEIPT, PER LATE ARRIVALS, OF

New Invoices of

Elgin, Waltham, Swiss

California Watches;

Gold Opera, Leontine and

Chatelaine Chains;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry of new styles,

Solid Silver-ware,

Al Electroplate-ware,

Pebble Spectacles

and Eye-Glasses,

Calendar, Office,

Ionic, Drop Oct,

Mantel and

Marine Clocks,

Compasses,

Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,

All offered at the lowest rates.

Jewelry of any desired pattern

made to order.

Timepieces of every description

carefully repaired and warranted.

Engraving in all its branches.

A continuance of the public patronage

is respectfully solicited and we warrant

entire satisfaction in every particular.

Orders by mail will receive prompt

attention.

W. G. JAMIESON,

Next door to Schwabacher's new Brick

Building, Commercial street.

Seattle, Aug. 21, 1872.

324.

New Barber Shop.

S. REY,

Just of St. Louis,

INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF SEATTLE

and visitors to the QUEEN CITY OF THE

SOUND, that he has fitted up a first class

TONSORIAL SALOON

On Commercial street, next door to the Bank

Exchange.

Shaving, Hair Dressing and Shampooing.

Hair and Whiskers Dyed in the highest style

of the art.

Particular attention paid to Children's Hair

Cutting.

Give me a trial and you will come again.

July 18, 1872. 334f

Seattle

BREWERY

Cor. Mill and Fourth Streets,

(opposite Baxter's Tanner y.

SEATTLE, W. T.

STUART CRICHTON & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

above premises, we are prepared

to supply the

WHOLE OF PUGET SOUND

WITH THE

Best Draft and Bottled

Ale, Beer,

Porter and

Lager Beer,

made on the Pacific Coast.

Our BOTTLED ALE and

PORTER is considered by

competent judges equal to the

best imported, while our LA-

GER BEER, (made by Mr.

JOHN CRAETZ, the famous Ger-

man Beer Brewer, so well and

favorably known on the Sound

and lately Brewer for the N.

P. R. R. Brewery, at Steila-

oom,) is excelled by none.

The patronage of the beer-drinking

public of Puget Sound is solicited, as

we feel satisfied we can supply them

with a

BETTER AND PURER ARTICLE

than they can get elsewhere.

All our MALT LIQUORS are made

of the best Malt and Hops—contain no

drugs—and are properly fermented on

scientific principles.

All orders promptly attended to, and

particular attention paid to orders from

families.

STUART CRICHTON & Co.

Seattle, July 11, 1873.

Millinery Establishment.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY

Goods just received.

Fine Feather Flowers,

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1872.

Authorized Agents for this Paper. BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Financial and Commercial.

SEATTLE, Sept. 4, 1872.

The Puget Sound Banking Company report Gold in New York, 113. Currency buying 87 1/2. Sight exchange on Portland and San Francisco 1/2 per cent. premium; on New York 1/4 per cent. premium for Currency, 1 1/2 per cent. premium for Gold. Money is in fair supply at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. a month.

This Company is now drawing Exchange in sums to suit on the well-known house of Ladd & Tilton, Portland.

Dexter Horton, Esq., of the Banking House of Phillips, Horton and Co., has returned from a flying visit to San Francisco.

The ship Marmion arrived Tuesday evening with a small freight for the Sound Ports.

Our merchants report trade during the week as good.

The new two story brick Store House of Schwabacher Bros. & Co. is fast reaching completion and is a great ornament to our city besides showing that one of our largest, most enterprising, and prosperous firms are willing to risk their capital on the future growth of our city.

We wish we had more such enterprise in our midst. From a private letter from New York we learn that money is loaning as low as two per cent. per year; that Jay Cook & Co. are meeting with remarkable success in the sale of Northern Pacific R.R. Bonds, that they have succeeded in having them placed on the regular call at the London Stock Board and have a favorable report from the Committee on Securities for their introduction to the New York Stock Exchange, which is an acknowledgement from some of our best financiers that as a Railroad Bond they are considered as a good and safe investment and an endorsement of all that Jay Cook & Co. have said in their favor.

The schooner Big River and bark Amelia sailed Tuesday evening with some 800,000 feet of lumber.

E. G. Farnham, Esq., leaves this week for San Francisco to buy a large fall and winter stock of merchandise.

Parties wishing to buy Stoves or Tinware will do well to call at S. P. Andrews and examine his large stock, he is selling goods, as cheap if not cheaper than any other house in that line on the Sound.

City Improvements.

The magnificent new brick, iron front, store building for Schwabacher Bros. & Co., on Commercial street, is now enclosed and presents a fine appearance, fully equal to the best upon Front street, in Portland. We are informed that the cost of this building, when completed, exclusive of ground, will be about \$26,000. The business of this house for the current year will be about \$250,000, and this large business has been built up within the past three years, from a branch store, by the sagacity, integrity and business tact of Mr. Bailey Gatzert, the managing partner of the house. Mr. Gatzert will duplicate all Portland bills at a liberal discount on wholesale prices.

Stone & Burnett, in the same line of general merchandize, an older house and started on much less means, it is supposed do nearly an equal business, both wholesale and retail.

Crawford & Harrington, in the exclusive line of groceries, hardware and liquors, with an average stock on hand of from \$40,000 to 60,000, are rapidly increasing their trade.

Booth, Foss & Borst, in the meat trade, are constantly increasing their business, and now have the largest trade and most ample facilities of any house in that line north of San Francisco. They have a steamer exclusively employed in conveying meat from their slaughter house on the Duwamish to their market in this city.

S. P. Andrews has just returned from San Francisco, where he has made arrangements for supplying the rapidly increasing demands of trade in the line of stoves, and tinware and general hardware. His new store and manufacturing rooms on Commercial street are calculated for the large business which he is attaining.

T. S. Russell & Co. and Anderson & Hopkins are carrying on a lively competition in the Furniture trade. Mr. Hopkins has lately returned from San Francisco with a large stock, and the manufacture of mattresses and bedding has been added to their business. Mr. T. S. Russell is now in San Francisco purchasing for his house.

J. A. Woodward in the dry goods and grocery trade is doing a prosperous business, as are also several other houses in the same and similar line of trade.

Jamieson is thus far ahead of all competition in the Watch and Jewelry business. L. P. Smith & Son are about opening a new establishment in the same trade.

The merchants of Seattle have achieved an enviable reputation among country merchants and general customers for fair dealing, and that is what has made this city the Commercial metropolis of Puget Sound. We have not time to specify the material improvements completed and in

progress in this city. They may be judged of by the fact that more than a million feet of lumber has been worked into buildings and other improvements within the past six months.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Regents have taken hold in earnest to place the University of Washington Territory upon a footing equal to the highest grade of academic schools upon the Pacific Coast. They are fitting up the beautiful and commodious University buildings in this city with all the modern appliances, having ordered from Chicago seats and desks of the best quality, and the winter term will open on the 27th inst., under the Presidency of Professor E. K. Hill, formerly of the Michigan University, who as a practical teacher has won a high reputation in the Profession.

In their published Circular, the Regents say in conclusion: "Thus it will be seen that the Officers of the University are determined to make it all that the number and advancement of the pupils require and the liberality of the people will permit. The location is most central and accessible, healthful and beautiful. Board and rooms can be had at the University boarding-house and in private houses at cheap rates. Those wishing to board in the University boarding-house under the care of the President, will find it cheaper to furnish their own rooms.

"The school-rooms are undergoing a thorough renovation and will present a pleasant appearance with new gothic desks, new black-boards, new window shades, hard finish walls, and new matting on clean floors.

"Pupils are equally welcome from other Territories and States. At least let none go abroad until they have tried the University of Washington Territory under its new administration.

"Please observe that the tuition is reduced one-third, and with a liberal patronage will be still further reduced.

"It is hoped that pupils will be prompt in attendance at regular examinations on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27th and 28th, as it will save delay in their classifications and much extra work and annoyance to the teachers.

"In selecting text-books we have endeavored to avoid the useless expense of following through the long series which are often repetitions, useless except to authors, publishers and booksellers, and to get those most modern and best adapted to the wants of the respective classes."

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the City Council at the Office of the City Marshall, 7 o'clock Thursday evening, Sept. 5th, 1872. All members are requested to be present.

C. P. STONE, Mayor.

Dr. J. C. Grasse, Dentist, has moved to his new rooms on Commercial street, over Booth, Foss & Borst's meat market, at the head of Stone & Burnett's wharf.

BUMMERS' CONVENTION.—The following dispatch clearly indicates that the Louisville Convention, upon which so much dependence was placed by the Grant party will turn out a ridiculous farce:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Probably 150 delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in town; part of the delegation from New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Arkansas, Indiana and Pennsylvania are here. The talk is that Senator Bayard of Delaware will be pro tem. Chairman. The Convention meets at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

B. H. Hill, the Chairman of the Arkansas Delegation, was arrested and lodged in the station house to-day charged with obtaining goods on false pretences from a merchant of this city.

The Bayard here spoken of, is a defaulting land officer from Iowa; the Senator of that name is in Europe, expecting to return in time to vote for Greeley.

THE UBIQUITOUS MARAUDERS.—The Intelligencer publishes a sensational story of the doings of Brown and Shepley in the Kittitas Valley, on the other side of the Cascade mountains. Mr. Borst, who has just come over the mountains, informs us that the two men supposed to be Brown and Shepley were a couple of vagabonds whose names he did not learn; but one was formerly a fiddler at John Pinnell's and the other a gambler from Olympia. A Victoria paper says Shipley was seen at some place down the Sound a few days since, peeping in at a window.

ASSAULT.—A man by the name of McDermot assaulted and nearly killed Mr. Babcock, at a ball in Tacoma on Monday evening, with a large baying pin. McDermot was on examination before a Justice of the Peace when our informant left.

BURGLARY.—The drug store of M. R. Maddocks was entered by burglars on Sunday night last. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon the safe, and the burglars left with only a few dollars in change found in the cash drawer.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—The railroad surveying party under Capt. Birney, returned last week from an experimental survey of a line from the main land, near the mouth of the Skagit river, to Whidby Island, which proved impracticable. The party has again taken up the line near Black River, from whence it is proposed to make a locating survey direct to this city.

A NEW SILVER DISTRICT.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. B.F. Potts, Governor of Montana: A new silver district has been discovered on the Madison river, within fifty

ten miles of the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which promises the richest results of any discovery in the Rocky Mountains. Great excitement exists, and is on the increase. The camp is on the Madison river, and about 20 miles above the three forks of the Missouri river.

Our crops promise to surpass anything heretofore grown in Montana. Wheat will average about 45 bushels to the acre.

The West Virginia Election.

MR. EDITOR:—In reading our Territorial papers I observe that the election which took place in West Virginia is not properly understood; and a great many erroneous statements are made in relation to it. When this State was carved out of the Old State of Virginia, during the late civil war, a Constitution was framed by a minority of the people of the territory composing the new State. This Constitution was obnoxious in many of its features and prominent among these was an article empowering the Legislature to adopt a Registration law. The Legislature, composed almost entirely of Republicans, did adopt a law which placed the elections virtually under the control of the Governor. Under its operations thousands of Democrats were disfranchised, who had never in any way participated in the Rebellion. By its stringent provisions no one who had given aid or comfort to the Rebellion could vote. It took away the rights of citizens, who, when summoned before the Board of Registration, were supposed to be guilty of treason or of sympathizing with the South, and compelled the accused to prove his own innocence. Three men in each county, selected invariably from the Republican party, passed upon the right to vote and from their decision there was no appeal. If a voter's name was not placed upon the registration books he could not vote. Under this infamous law the Republican party controlled the elections up to 1870. In 1869 Grant carried the State by over 8,000 majority.

There was also another objectionable feature in the old Constitution; under it no one was a citizen or could hold office unless he was white. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was in direct conflict with the white clause in the State Constitution and this made a new Constitution necessary.

In 1870 hundreds of fair minded Republicans united with the Democrats in support of the Democratic State ticket and the result was that the State was carried by the Democracy by a majority of about 2,000. John J. Jacobs was the Governor elected at that time. In 1871 a Constitutional Convention was called, after being first submitted to a vote of the people. The Convention elected under this call was made up of the best men in the State. It adopted a liberal Constitution; one that did away with the distinction of color, provided for free school education and forbid forever registration laws. Under its provisions white and black, rebel and loyal, were entitled to the same rights and privileges. It was, in a word a Constitution of amnesty.

In 1872 the Democratic party refused to renominate Mr. Jacobs for Governor and nominated in his place Johnson N. Camden. Up to the time of the meeting of the Democratic Convention Mr. Jacobs acted with that party. He failed however to get the nomination; but took the stump as an Independent Democrat. The Republican party made no nomination for Governor. A few politicians got up what was called a People's Independent ticket, at the head of which was placed Jacob's name. As regards National politics, both Jacobs and Camden are supporters of Horace Greeley.

If the new Constitution should be defeated none of the officers elected on the 22d of August will hold office as they are elected to hold under the new Constitution. In that event the regular State election will take place on the 22d of October next.

It is also proper to remark here that the recent election, save the vote on the call for the Constitutional Convention, is the first at which rebel soldiers and officers have been allowed to vote. In the First Congressional District, Republicans and Bourbon Democrats supported John J. Davis the present Democratic member, who argues from the stump the unconstitutionality of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, opposes both Greeley and Grant, Camden and the new Constitution, is lukewarm towards Jacobs and fraternizes politically with Brick Pomeroy.

W. H. W.

MAINE INTELLIGENCE. Ship Marmion left San Francisco Aug. 6; arrived at Seattle Sept. 10, with the following freight: Seattle—J. S. Conner, 3 pkgs.; L. Reing, 5; Andrews & Osborne, 1; J. Sullivan, 2; S. P. Andrews, 8; Crawford & Harrington, 37; W. & M., 2; Stone & Burnett, 837; S. R. R., 7; N. P. Commercial Co., 407; Str. Comet, 2; J. Booth, 9; A. Schwabacher, 32; S. C. & Co. 104; Schwabacher, 34; Port Townsend—E. T. Fowler, 31; C. C. Bartlett, 4; Newton & Keyning, 1. Olympia—E. Sylvester, 2; S. Williams, 2; Abbott & H., 5; H. & F., 27; Wa Chong, 2. Steilacoom—J. R. Wibbon, 120; North, 5; Boss & Co., 41; C. & M., 94; J. Latham, 3; Mrs. L. Goodtime, 2; E. Haggin, 2; N. P. Railroad Brewery, 50. Port Gamble—W. S. Jamieson, 3; John Collins, 5. Coupeville—G. O. Haller, 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Arrived—Bk. Gen. Cobb and Roman, Seabeck; Scotland, Seattle; Sampson, Pt. Blakeley; ship War Hawk, Port Discovery; barks Nic. Biddle and Oakhill, Port Blakeley, Rival, Columbia River; Onward, Utsalady; ship Prince of Wales, Nanaimo; schr. Walter Raleigh, Freeport; bk. Amethyst, Bellingham Bay; ship Shirley, Tacoma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Arrived, bark Oakland, Port Madison; schooner Loleta, Coos Bay. Sailed, ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma; bark Chris. Mitchell, Port Townsend; Brontez, Utsalady; Free Trade, Port Ludlow.

SPECIAL NOTICE. INDIGESTION is the cause of nine-tenths of all diseases the living machine is subject to. Give one to the stomach and digestive organs, and you will save more than half in your doctor's bill. Dr. MEDLEY'S Celebrated L.I.E. Bitters are recommended by all physicians to Dyspepsia and for ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. See advertisement in another column.

PIPIFAX THE FAMOUS GERMAN BITTERS. BEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND INACTION OF THE LIVER.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY. ANDERSON & HOPKINS, ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH AT CALIFORNIA PRICES Spring, Hair, Pulu, Eureka, and Wool MATTRESSES, ALSO Gaston's Celebrated Patent SPRING BED. Upholstering in all its branches. The Trade supplied.

Pioneer Book Store, Millstreet, Seattle, W. T. COOMBS & PUMPHREY, PROPRIETORS. HAVING MADE SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS and Blank Books a speciality we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly in that line. Also having the Agency for the best Pianos and Organs. On this Coast we are prepared to fill all orders at short notice on easy terms. Parties desiring to dispose of Drafts on SAN FRANCISCO OR THE Eastern States Please enquire of Wells, Fargo & Co's. Agent at the PIONEER BOOK STORE. 25,tf. Seattle, May 16, 1872.

The Puget Sound Banking Co. SEATTLE, W. T. Capital Stock \$500,000. C. T. WARREN, President. SAMUEL P. WARREN, Cashier.

THIS COMPANY WILL TRANSACT ALL kinds of legitimate Banking business, receive deposits, make collections, and sell Exchange in Gold and Currency drawn direct on New York or San Francisco. Make no charge for collections in Seattle; Drafts on New York or San Francisco collected at cost. Certificates of Deposit issued bearing interest from six to ten per cent. per annum. Approved business paper discounted for depositors. Funds invested in Real Estate or loaned on Mortgage, and reliable information furnished regarding this Territory for non-residents.

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To the Trade and the public generally we return our thanks for past favors. Our mutual transactions in business, heretofore, is our chief claim for increased patronage.

The rapidly increasing Trade of this City with the Merchants of the Sound Ports warrants our present importation.

The Stock now on hand, as usual, consists of HARD-WARE, in great variety, GROCERIES, of the best qualities and assortment, BREADSTUFFS of several grades, Teas and Coffees; General Supplies for Families and Outfits for Farmers, Miners, Loggers, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Shipwrights, etc. etc. etc.

Our Stock of WINES AND LIQUORS is also equal to the requirements of the trade, and consists of the Most Choice Brands, Foreign and Domestic. An examination of the Stock and prices is solicited. We have extended our WHARF, and made it in all respects FIRST CLASS. Shippers and Importers will find it to their interest to have their goods landed here. AGENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF LONDON. Seattle, W. T., April 25, 1872.

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