

Rev. J. Bagley

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JUNE 11, 1866.

NO. 12.

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY,
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 SEATTLE, W. T.

TERMS:
 [INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.]
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 Legal advertisements, advertisements from a distance and transient notices, must be accompanied by the cash.
 Notices of births, marriages, and deaths inserted free of charge.
 Legal Tender notes received at market value.

W. H. ROBERTSON, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

Offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Seattle and vicinity in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery.
 Thankful for past patronage he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
 April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

GARFIELDE & KENNEDY,
ATTORNEYS
 AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Will attend to Civil and Admiralty business in the Courts of Washington Territory.
 Mr. Garfiede will attend to criminal practice also.
 April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

M. W. WAITT & CO.
Booksellers
 AND
Stationers,
 Government Street,
 VICTORIA V. I.

DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
Sheet Music,
PERIODICALS,
 GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.
 April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

CIGAR MANUFACTORY
 Commercial Street,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Traders and the public generally that he has, and keeps constantly on hand for sale,
CIGARS,
 of all brands,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
 At prices to compete with the San Francisco market.
 Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
 nol-1f
CHEN CHEONG.

SEATTLE TANNERY.
 THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale of their own manufacture, a fine stock of
LEATHER. DRY GOODS,
 consisting of
SOLE LEATHER,
UPPER LEATHER,
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
BELTING LEATHER,
SKIRTING LEATHER,
RUSSET LEATHER,
CALF and KIP SKINS,
BUCKSKINS, &c. &c.
 All of which we will sell cheaper than they can be purchased at any other establishment North of San Francisco.
 M. D. WOODEN,
 IRA R. WOODEN,
 Seattle, April 5th. nol-1f

Good News!
NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY,
 Just established in Seattle.
 This magnificent Brewery having been completed is now manufacturing
PORTER,
ALE
 AND
LAGER BEER.
 Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
 Legal tenders taken at market value.
 Give us a Call—try for yourselves.
SCHMIEG & BROWN.
 Seattle, Ap. 1st, 1866. nol-1f

WASHINGTON BREWERY.
 SEATTLE, W. T.

M'LOON & SHERMAN
 (Successors to S. F. Coombs.)
 HAVING taken the above Establishment are now manufacturing the very best quality of
LAGER BEER,
PORTER,
PALE AMBER STOCK AND OREAM ALE.
 Orders for the above will be promptly filled at the lowest rates.
 April 5th. nol-1f

JOHN McDONALD,
BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturer
 Mill street, opposite Occidental Hotel,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

Repairing done to order,
 April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

JOSIAH SETTLE,
 DEALER IN
MEN'S CLOTHING,
 Consisting in part of
COATS, PANTS, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 And a well selected stock of
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
Provisions,
Etc., etc.
 ALSO
 Now on hand and constantly receiving new supplies of
Oregon Cloths
Blankets,
Yarn, etc.,
 all of which he will sell at
REASONABLE PRICES.
 MR. SETTLE
 is Agent for the Oregon City Woolen Manufacturing Company, and keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of their Goods at manufacturers' prices, freight added.

H. L. YESLER & CO,
 SEATTLE

LUMBER & FLOUR MILLS.
 DEALERS IN
LUMBER, FLOUR,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
FARMING TOOLS, &c.
 Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates.
H. L. YESLER, & CO.
 April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

MAGIC OIL.
TRY PROF. MURRAY'S CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL.
 An infallible cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Toothache, Headache, Cholera, Mordue, Flux, Cramp Cholera, Burns or Scalds,
 and all other corns, etc., etc.
 Cross Lane Co., Wholesale, Retail and Forwarding Agents for Dr. J. M. Kloss, Salem, Oregon.
 Dr. G. Kellogg is an authorized Agent for the sale of this medicine.
 Seattle, April 5, 1866. nol-1f

Wm. De Shaw
 DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
 AT THE
POINT AGATE STORE,
 KEEPS ON HAND
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING,
CIGARS,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
 etc., etc.
 Mr. T. O. Williams has charge of the above establishment, and will be glad to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
Wm. De Shaw.
 Point Agate, Feb. 16, 1866.
 nol-1f

CHAS. PLUMMER. WILLIAM DE SHAW
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
 By recent arrivals from San Francisco, and arrangements for
Future Supplies,
PLUMMER & DE SHAW,
 Corner of Main and Commercial streets,
 Seattle, Washington Territory.
 ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH AT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
Dry Goods,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
GROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Plows,
Stoves,
Iron and Tin Ware,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER,
 &c. &c. &c.,
 which they are determined to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH.
 AT
HIGHEST CASH PRICE
 and of the highest quality.
HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.
Produce
 TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
GOODS,
 And the highest Market Price paid.
 Particular attention paid to orders from abroad, and satisfaction guaranteed.
 Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Seattle, April 5th, 1866. nol-1f

The Law of Newspapers.
 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
 2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued without paying up, publishers may continue them until all arrears are paid.
 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle their bills and give notice to discontinue them.
 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

United States Official Directory.
 President..... Andrew Johnson
 Vice President..... John P. Taylor
 Sec'y of State..... Wm. H. Seward
 Sec'y of Treasury..... Hugh McCulloch
 Sec'y of War..... Edwin M. Stanton
 Sec'y of the Navy..... Gideon Welles
 Sec'y of the Interior..... Jas. Harlan
 Postmaster General..... Wm. Dennison
 Att'y General..... Jas. Speed

Territorial Official Directory.
 Governor..... Wm. Pickering
 Ch. Cl'k Ex. Dep't..... A. W. Moore
 Chief Justice..... O. D. Hewitt
 Associate Justice..... J. E. Wyche
 Associate Justice..... Chas. P. Downs
 U. S. Dist. Atty..... Leander Holms
 Marshall..... Wm. Huntington
 Secretary..... Elwood Evans
 Auditor..... John M. Murphy
 Treasurer..... Benj. Harned
 Librarian..... S. N. Woodruff
 Adjutant..... Tripp
 Quartermaster Gen'l..... J. M. Murphy
 Commissary Gen'l..... Jas. McAuliff
 Surveyor Gen'l..... S. Garfiede
 Ch. Cl'k to Sup. Gen'l.....
 Col. Int. Revenue..... P. D. Moore
 Ass't Int. Revenue..... S. B. Howe
 Col. Custs Puget S'd..... F. A. Wilson
 Register L. O. Olympia..... E. Marsh
 Receiver L. O. Olympia..... J. Cushman
 Register L. O. Vancouver.....
 Receiver L. O. Vancouver.....
 Receiver L. O. Vancouver.....
 S. W. Brown
 Paym't'r W. T. & O. Maj. S. Francis
 Sup't Ind'n Aff'rs..... W. H. Waterman
 Ch. Cl'k to Sup't..... C. P. Huntington
 Indian Agent, Simcoe..... J. H. Wilber
 Ind'n Ag't, Medico's Cr'k..... A. R. Elder
 Indian Agent, Tulalip.....
 Ind'n Ag't, Neah Bay..... H. A. Webster
 Sub-Agent, Skokomish.....

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

Meeting of the Courts.
 Supreme Court, C. C. Hewitt, C. J., J. E. Wyche and C. P. Downs, Associate Justices.—1st Monday in December. Special term, 2nd Monday in June. R. H. Hewitt, Clerk.
 District Court, (3d Judicial Dist.) Charles P. Downs, Judge.—2d Monday in April and October at Seattle for counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish. J. K. Kennedy, District Att'y, L. T. B. Andrews, Clerk.
 Probate Court, Thomas Mercer, Judge.—4th Monday in January, April, July and October.
 Board of Co. Commissioners.—2d Monday in May and November.

MONDAY, June 4, 1884.

OUR AGENTS.

- L. P. Fisher, - - - San Francisco.
- M. W. Wallis, - - - Victoria.
- B. G. Head, - - - Portland.
- A. S. Pinkham, - - - Seattle.
- J. H. Hanson, - - - Olympia.
- E. A. Light, - - - Steilacoom City.
- James Scavey, - - - Port Townsend.
- W. H. Llewellyn, - - - Trekaleet.
- S. F. Coombs, - - - Port Madison.
- W. B. Sinclair, - - - Snohomish City.
- Simeon Hackley, - - - Port Discovery.
- N. Hale, - - - Port Orchard.
- W. E. Barnard, - - - Port Angeles.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, May 29.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Mary Woodruff towed out the barque Washington from Freeport, yesterday morning. The Washington is bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber.

THE steamer Cyrus Walker touched at this place on Sunday evening last, on her return from up the Sound, having conveyed Lieut. Kistler and his detachment of soldiers, to Fort Steilacoom. She had also proceeded to Olympia.

A vessel of two hundred tons burden is in process of construction at Port Orchard, upon the completion of which, the same parties will proceed to build a screw propeller of the size of the Mary Woodruff.

SHIP-YARD.—We understand that Messrs. Colman & Falk contemplate establishing a ship-yard at Port Orchard. The facilities for ship building on Puget Sound are unequalled, and it is surprising that that business is not more extensively engaged in than it is.

... would induce us to speak of practical matters in presence of those who have bidden adieu in an illegitimate manner to that class of affairs. Since entering the Straits we have been introduced to several dozens of gentlemen, who seem so like the well-bred, intelligent gentlemen at home that we cannot detect the slightest trace of either class of delinquents; yet every man we meet must belong to either one or the other of these classes, since a gentleman of the Sound has declared that to be the fact, and no man in his senses would underrate the community in which he has voluntarily chosen to reside. We are ashamed of our stupidity, but congratulate ourselves that nothing has been charged against the ladies of Puget Sound, for, upon our honor, we believe we should find it even more difficult to discover their shortcomings; we can only see that they are modest, refined, and intelligent. Such is the freedom of speech to which we have been accustomed that we cannot pledge ourselves to total avoidance of both classes of social phenomena, which might awaken unpleasant reflections in the persons whom we meet; we, therefore, beg that some benevolent person will point out to us the marks by which we shall distinguish the species of renegade with whom we may be at any moment conversing.

Very Respectfully,

H. F. STEVENS.

We are not an "old settler" on the Sound, ourself, and, therefore, are not as capable of forming opinions in regard to such matters, as are others who are old residents. That there are deserters from both the army and navy in this country, we doubt not, but that class of persons are, we think, rare; at any rate, we

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England stating if they should find reason to afford relief to firms of legitimate commerce, and make such advances as would require the issue of notes to the amount allowed, the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook in the event of that contingency, to make immediate application to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

Liverpool, May 18.—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports sales for the week at 46,000 bales. Four thousand were exported, the rest was sold to speculators. The market has been very dull, and prices are declined $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 pence. American and other descriptions are quoted as follows: Fair Orleans 16d; fair Mobile 18d; fair Uplands 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Spence & Co. report flour firm; wheat firm at an advance of 3d.

Liverpool, May 18.—On the 10th the Bank of France advanced the rate of discount from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent.

Napoleon made a significant speech at Auxerre, in which he said he detested the treaty of 1815. The Paris Bourse accepted it as a signal for war, and a severe panic had set in.

The Saturday review of the 12th of May says the whole Prussian army is massing along the frontier.

Austria is bringing to the field every man she can raise. It is enough to say that the whole nation is panting for war.

An attempt was made to assassinate Count Bismarck as he was walking in Berlin. The assassin fired several shots from a revolver. Bismarck only received a slight contusion. The assassin was arrested,

... to San Francisco, being absent from the city at the time; and, also, that he cannot be held responsible for the crime.

FIRE.

New York, May 25.—The Hudson River & Erie freight depot on 83d street burned this A. M. Loss, \$50,000.

ARRESTED.

A book keeper in the Savings Bank, son of a clergyman, whose name has been withheld, has been arrested for embezzlement to the amount of \$45,000. He has returned a part of the money.

JEFF DAVIS.

Fortress Monroe, May 25.—Instructions from Washington received by General Miles, give Jeff Davis on his parole, freedom of the fort, returning to his room at Carroll Hall at night. His counsel, Shea and O'Conner are allowed access to the fort and can have private interviews at any time.

New York, May 25.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says that the trial of Jeff Davis under the Norfolk indictment will probably be postponed till August or September. Much animosity prevails in Virginia towards the members of the grand Jury, who returned the indictment. Until the popular feeling somewhat subsides, the Attorney General thinks best to delay the trial.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Judge Thomas of the Circuit Court at Alexandria, Virginia, refused to admit negro testimony in a case where white men were concerned, on trial before him, declaring that Congress cannot decide that persons or classes of

... suggested by the surgeon's report. Unless the trial takes place in June, it is believed the change will be made.

Washington, May 23.—In the Senate Williams of Oregon introduced a bill guaranteeing lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Salt Lake to the Columbia river.

Washington, May 23.—It is asserted that an offer of mediation between Spain and the South American Republics would be agreeable to the two countries.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 26.—The steamers Saxona and America arrived with dates to April 16th.

The panic was over, and no more failures reported. The bank refused to make advances on consols and, the diplomatic situation continuing threatening, the consequence was, closed at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ @86 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5-20's relapsed to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Liverpool, May 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales made of 1,800 bales yesterday and today at previous rates.

The question of an European Congress was again mooted.

The Austrian troops had occupied the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers.

The volunteer corps had disbanded and the greater portion of them entered the army of the North.

Military preparations continued throughout all Germany.—Great excitement prevailed at Leipzig, owing to the report that the Prussians had crossed the Saxon frontiers, and that a collision with Sax-on troops was imminent.

Garibaldi accepted the com-

Church, were burned last night. The fire commenced in the Academy of Music. One steam fire engine burned and ten firemen are reported killed. The Academy of Music was valued at \$335,000. The loss will not exceed one million dollars.

MEXICAN VICTORIES.

New York, May 22.—Details of an engagement between the Liberals under Corona and the Imperialist garrison at Mazatlan, show that the Liberals gained a brilliant victory and that Corona is now master of the position, having routed another co-operative expedition. Ortega, the opponent of Juarez, proposes to enter Mexico from California. General Brenek, Commander of the French at Matamoras, says he believes the Imperial rule unpopular, and that its relations with the United States are threatening. He prefers taking leave of it, with no expectations of returning.

FROM THE NORTH—SIXTEEN MEN DROWNED.

Victoria, May 30.—The steamer California from San Francisco arrived this morning and will leave to-morrow morning for New Westminster.

News has just reached town that sixteen men were drowned in Death's rapids on the Columbia river on Saturday, the 19th, by the upsetting of a boat. Only six men out of twenty-two were saved. All of the drowned were Victorians with the exception of the following: Merrick Miller of Greenwood valley, Robert McGee of Drytown, Amador county.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

San Francisco, May 28.—Gold in New York on Saturday was 128 1/2. Greenbacks are 73 cents

which lasted about five seconds. In Oakland and vicinity, the shock was quite severe. No damage was done.

The certificate of incorporation of a Board of Trade of San Francisco was filed to-day. The object of the corporation is protection to trade and the promotion of commercial interests, with capital shares of \$1,000 each. Trustees, F. L. Castle, P. L. Weaver, M. P. Jones, W. W. Hodge, and R. G. Sneath.

The certificate of incorporation of the Daily Evening Tribune Publishing Company has been filed in the County court. They propose publishing a cheap evening paper. Capital stock, \$25,000. Trustees, R. G. McClellan, John J. Hucks, A. J. Snyder, J. Rosenburg and John Stratman.

At 12 o'clock this noon, Phil. Smith, a stage driver and notorious character, shot Anna McMahon, a waiter girl in a lager beer saloon, and having attempted in vain to escape, shot and killed himself.

There is continued good demand for export to China and the market for standard brands of flour is tolerably well supported. The arrival of the Teresa hence at Hong Kong previous to April 1st, without flour had strengthened the market, the price of California having advanced to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. The next vessel hence to arrive is the White Swallow with a full cargo. The above quotations afford a good market and others avail themselves of it. Sales of superfine hf sks, per bbl, \$5 @ \$5 25, qr sks \$5 25 @ \$5 50; extra hf sks \$5 25 @ \$5 50, qr sks

Almighty God, by special services, and liberal thank-offerings, therefore—

Resolved, 1st. That while we rejoice in the success of Methodism in general, and feel a common interest in the connectional bond that unites us in one body with our brethren in older States, our peculiar position, and the requirements of Christian civilization, as well as every principle of Methodist history and economy, render it an imperative duty to devote our Centenary offerings chiefly to the endowment and permanence of our own educational interests.

2d. That it is the judgment of this convention that the cause of Christian education can be better served among us at present, by concentrating our efforts to build up an institution of learning which shall compare favorably and permanently with our older colleges, rather than by dividing our efforts among various objects, however praiseworthy and deserving.

3d. That the Centenary contributions, the objects of which shall be unspecified by the donors, be placed under the control of the Committee of the Oregon Conference, to be appointed according to the plan proposed by the 7th resolution of the General Conference, and that said committee, under direction of the Annual Conference, shall designate the proportion to be sent to the connectional fund.

4th. That we commend special and specified Centenary contributions to be appropriated—

1st. To the permanent endowment of the Wallamet University.

2d. To the establishment and endowment of a Theological Department in the Wallamet University.

3d. To furnish the Wallamet University with apparatus and appliances of education.

5th. That we recommend the formation of Ladies' Centenary Associations in each circuit and station for the purpose of aiding any or all of the above specified objects.

6th. That we respectfully request the Sunday schools under our care to take collections and contributions for the above objects.

7th. That we will carefully enter, in books prepared for the purpose, the names of contributors, and amounts subscribed, and the specific objects to which the sums shall be

FROM THE S. P. DUNN, MARYLAND. JOURNAL OF LIFE ON THE STEAMER "CONTINENTAL"

BY MISS HARRIET P. STEVENS.

After almost innumerable postponements, the good ship Continental left New York on the 16th of January, at ten minutes past three, p. m. Having got fairly out into the stream, we came to anchor. At four o'clock on the following morning we began our voyage in earnest. During Wednesday night a severe storm arose, and many of us experienced for the first time all the horrors usually inaugurated by a storm at sea. The banging and crashing were indescribable. The furniture of the cabin dashed against the state-rooms and then recoiled upon the tables. At intervals came what seemed to be the utter destruction of barrels of crockery and indefinite tin ware. A piano, minus its legs, and a tin bathtub performed a fandango on the floor above us. But that which most puzzled me, and of which I have not yet received any satisfactory explanation, was a series of grand cavalry charges upon our doors, executed by a host of junk bottles, apparently. This was not the least fearful feature of the night. The dining room floor and the upper state-rooms were converted into shallow ponds. As I wished to display a greatness of soul worthy of my pilgrim ancestry, I remained very quiet in my berth, carefully analyzing the uproar, and comparing my own experience with various descriptions of storms at sea which I had read. The result was that a severe storm was in full career, but the good ship would not succumb. Then, mindful of the self-control inculcated by the blue laws, I said very quietly, "Mollie, I think there is a storm." "I know there is," was the confident reply.

During two days we were very sick, helpless and wretched to such a degree that, but for the kindness of the physician and the few passengers who were sea-proof, I know not what would have been our fate. On the 18th, being very desirous of seeing the ocean before the agitation of the storm should subside, we contrived to get on deck for a few moments. The gentlemen were staggering about fearfully, but few ladies were visible.

grand and novel in our experience to feel assured that the love of adventure, the ardor and romance of youth are sufficient to account for their share of our Hegira. But are all the unmarried ladies young ladies? Certainly not! Besides your humble correspondent there are several equally venerable. Their bright faces, wit, and sound sense, are, however, such that they cannot fail to be desirable members of society in a new country. Some of the children are particularly lovely and well-bred. The avidity with which every one cares for and caresses them is pleasant to behold. One young married lady is totally blind—a pretty, delicate woman, who entertains us by her intelligent conversation and skill on the piano. She has been educated at an asylum for the blind. Several of the gentlemen of our party have fought for God, the right and the flag. One gentleman tells me that the sum of service rendered by himself and his immediate friends during the war amounts to seventeen years. Many of the ladies play, and since the piano has been put upon its legs and secured by heavy wooden cleats against future tossing of the sea, music has become one of our chief amusements. On Saturday, 20th, Mr. Mercer formed a small choir, designed to lead the Sabbath service. The first Sabbath upon the great deep dawned upon us, grand and calm. The services were appropriate and affecting. Mr. Mercer, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated at the provided desk, covered with the de old flag. Your correspondent presided at the piano. All, I trust, raised their hearts in devout gratitude to the Father of us all. This day and the two preceding it were among the happiest of my life. Delays had become to our minds like the heart-sickening telegram "All is quiet on the Potomac!" were at last really, as our California friend would say, "on the float," cannot describe the sense of freedom from all the care and constraint of life, the glory and gladness of the days.

During this week something of a regular system of life was established among us. Some were sick, but the greater part of the ladies had got out working mat and were engaged in sewing, knitting and fancy work, with reading, singing, playing, conversation

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PORT TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday last, whilst the steamer Cyrus Walker was lying at Fowler's wharf, at Port Townsend, Mr. Tibbals' team, which was attached to a truck loaded with freight, ran away—being frightened by the Walker's whistle—and, making too short a turn, capsized the truck, throwing Mr. A. A. Plummer, who was on the load, beneath it, breaking both his legs, and dislocating a shoulder. It was supposed when the Anderson left, on Thursday, that one of his legs would have to be amputated, and that there was little hope of his recovery. Mr. Tibbals also received some severe bruises, but they were not particularly serious.

PUGA STRAITS COAL MINE.—It is reported that this lead has been lost or has run out altogether.

ARRIVED.—The bark Coquilmo arrived at Port Madison yesterday from San Francisco.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

PORT DISCOVERY.—Although our Brown is still strongly in favor of Port Gamble, yet the list of subscribers sent us by our excellent Agent at Port Discovery, Mr. Simeon Hackley, (and the little document representing the cash) has given Brown a decidedly favorable impression of that place also. Says Brown, "Mr. Simeon Hackley is a brick, and it is a matter of great regret to me that I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with him." Brown has a somewhat rough and eccentric manner of expressing his ideas, but his head is generally square on whatever point he sees fit to express himself.

NEW STORE

J. P. BLUMBERG & CO.,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES

Flour, Provisions, Hardware,
Crockery, Lamps, Lamp Oil,
Paints, Boiled Oil,
Wines, Liquors,
Tobacco, Cigars,

Hats, Caps,
Clothing, Boots,
Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Stationery,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
of Merchandise. The highest market price paid for

Wool, Hides, Deer skins, Etc.,

Mr. BLUMBERG is engaged in the Commission business in San Francisco, and will attend to any orders to purchase merchandise, or will dispose of any articles produced in the Puget Sound country which may be consigned to him, at the lowest rates of commission.

All orders will be attended to promptly at the lowest market prices.

G. O. HALLER, Port Townsend, W. T. } J. P. BLUMBERG, No. 223, Clay st., San Francisco.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!

GEORGE F. SYLVESTER,
IMPORTER AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealer in all the varieties of

Vegetable, Flower, Fruit,
AND

Agricultural SEEDS.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer, which are warranted to be pure and to give entire satisfaction. We would invite the attention of Dairymen, Ranchmen and others to our stock of

White Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga,
Mangel-Wurzel, Field Pumpkin,
Long Orange Carrot, Mam. Squash,

SIRE'S HOTEL;

[FORMERLY "WHAT CHIEF HOUSE."] **DAVID SIRE'S, Proprietor.**

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

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

The House will be conducted on the

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE

BREAKFAST, from 6 to 11 o'clock.
DINNER, " 12, 2 "
SUPPER, " 6, 8 "

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

Connected with the Hotel is

A SPLENDID BAR

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

one of Phelan's New Style Four Pocket

BILLIARD TABLES.

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

Seattle, April 6th, 1866. nol-1f

STOVES! STOVES!

STOVES!

Occidental HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.

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

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

FIRST CLASS HOUSE

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

CULINARY DEPARTMENT

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

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors Cigars, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE,

With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally.

A LIVERY STABLE

is attached to the house, where all who desire them, will find good horses, and where feed can be found for those who wish to stable their animals.

Seattle, Apr. 5, 1866. nol-1f

REMOVAL,

CONNOISEUR'S

NEW GOODS?

Wholesale and Retail

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market.

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

English, French, and American Prints, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine, plain and cross-bar, Mulls, Jackonetts, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,

Morning Caps, Wool Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries &c., &c., &c.

Also, Fine and Heavy

CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES

Hats and Caps

Trunks and Valises, Feeders, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows,

IRON, STEEL, BOILER IRON AND

and a

general assortment

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

And many other things too numerous to mention.

MONDAY, June 11, 1866

TELEGRAPHIC.

INVASION OF CANADA

—BY—

THE FENIANS

Rochester, Buffalo, and other land ports on a large scale, to join the forces in Canada. Reports, also, indicate that large bodies of Fenians are at St. Albans and all ports along the St. Lawrence river, threatening a similar invasion. Reinforcements are moving from Boston, New York and the Eastern States to assist General Sweeney. This Fenian army of invasion is under the auspices of Roberts and in defiance of the Organizer Stevens whose counsels they reject. Dispatches from Toronto represent active military preparations to punish the invaders. The Canadian Government has taken possession of the railroads and telegraphs and having a large force of well organized militia at command besides regular troops, will make short work of this invasion. United States troops from the East and West are being sent to the borders in detachments sufficient it is hoped to prevent further breach of neutrality.

New York, May 30.—Suspicious Fenian movements lead to the belief that Sweeney is on the war path and means mischief.—Bodies of armed Fenians are leaving Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleve-

land, and other land ports on a large scale, to join the forces in Canada. Reports, also, indicate that large bodies of Fenians are at St. Albans and all ports along the St. Lawrence river, threatening a similar invasion. Reinforcements are moving from Boston, New York and the Eastern States to assist General Sweeney. This Fenian army of invasion is under the auspices of Roberts and in defiance of the Organizer Stevens whose counsels they reject. Dispatches from Toronto represent active military preparations to punish the invaders. The Canadian Government has taken possession of the railroads and telegraphs and having a large force of well organized militia at command besides regular troops, will make short work of this invasion. United States troops from the East and West are being sent to the borders in detachments sufficient it is hoped to prevent further breach of neutrality.

Buffalo, June 2.—The river last evening from Mackrook to Tonawanda was filled with small boats carrying Fenians to Canada. It is reported that three Fenian vessels full of troops and some cannon are at Gravelly Bay. The Niagara river was patrolled last night by the United States steamer Michigan and the steam tugs Harrison and Farrier and it is understood that the patrol tugs fired on and stopped several boats.—General Grant passed west this morning and telegraphed General Meade to assign General Barry to the command of the Niagara frontier. General Barry is here. A dispatch from Albany says that Governor Fenton will issue a proclamation to-day warning citizens against countenancing the Fenian invasion of Canada. It is also

about equal distant from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.—Its capture would be a severe blow to the Imperialists in Southern Mexico.

GENERAL SCOTT'S FUNERAL.

New York, May 30.—The funeral of General Scott will take place at West Point on Friday morning.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, May 30.—The British steamer Union arrived at the Lower Quarantine, 16 days from Liverpool with four hundred passengers, among whom there were fifteen cases of cholera.—Thirty-nine deaths had occurred during the passage.

New York, May 30.—The Peruvian brought 758 passengers. During the passage there were 35 deaths from cholera. Eighteen now sick will be transferred to the Hospital Ship.

Chicago, June 4.—The British troops now guarding the Niagara frontier, are picking up the Fenian stragglers of whom it is estimated there are two or three hundred who remained after the evacuation. The Fenian loss will not exceed 25 killed. The entire invading force did not exceed one thousand. The British loss is estimated at fifty killed and wounded. General Barry having assumed the command on the American frontier from Erie to Oswego, is prepared to prevent any further breach of the neutrality laws. He is awaiting instructions from Washington as to what to do with the prisoners. Gov. Fenton has not yet called out any militia and will not.

The Fenian loss is supposed to be heavier, many being taken prisoners.

5:30 p. m.—The steam tug Robb arrived at Fort Erie with 40 Fenians who were taken prisoners at Ridgeway. She was lying at the dock when 200 Fenians came over the hill and fired into her. The tug backed into the stream and fired two shots, and while floating down the stream, the Fenians attacked a company of volunteers and artillery posted in town and after a brief resistance the Canadians wavered and finally gave way retreating down to the bank, rallying at times.—The tug steamed down until abreast of the Canadians. The firing finally ceased and the Canadians surrendered. The affair lasted about 20 minutes. The Fenians did not recapture any of their men. The fight was witnessed by a large number on this side.

Buffalo, June 2, 6 p. m.—Accounts from the battle of Ridgeway are so conflicting that it is almost impossible to get the truth. Some still assert that the Fenians drove and whipped the Canadians; and others the contrary.—Col. Starr commanding the Fenians, gave orders to scatter and save themselves. The affair at Fort Erie this afternoon was brief but severe. A Canadian Captain was wounded and a Fenian Captain was killed. The British forces consisted of the 47th, 16th and 10th regulars, and artillery besides. Canadian volunteers are now en route for Fort Erie. A thousand are expected there to-night.

Chicago, June 4.—The Fenian invasion at Fort Erie has terminated disastrously. From the mass of dispatches, it appears that reinforcements tried to cross Niagara river on Saturday night, June 3, and were driven back by the U. S. patrol boats. The situation on the Canadian side is perilous from the close proximity of 3,000 British regulars, under Col. Gordon. Col. O'Neill, commanding the Fenian invaders, attempted to retreat across the river under cover of darkness, on Sunday morning, June 3, when the Colonel and staff, and from 300 to 500 men were picked up by patrol boats. They are now on rafts anchored in the river a few miles below Buffalo, under guns of the U. S. steamer Michigan; it being thought unsafe to bring them ashore lest their rescue might be attempted by several hundred Irishmen who swarm the American shore.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

San Francisco, June 4.—In the case of the California State Telegraph Company vs. the U. S. Pacific Telegraph Company in the U. S. District Court for the District of Nevada, Judge Baldwin to-day issued an injunction restraining defendants from telegraphing between cities in Nevada and California on the ground that the plaintiff has exclusive ir-respective franchise from the Legislature of Nevada which even Congress cannot invade. This closes defendant's line.

San Francisco, June 6.—The Telegraph brings gold quotations to the 4th. The market is excited by continued unfavorable accounts from London. Dates to May 25th have been received.—There are reports of additional failures including the Bank of London, an old and well known

bells and steeples. By some sort of legal hocus-pocus the lands and other property here are under the protection of the American flag, and a Consul is stationed here to protect our interests. Mr. Silva, the Consul, occupies a very picturesque mansion situated on a high bluff and surrounded by grounds rich in flowers. The ladies received much attention from the Consul. We were also indebted to Chilian officers and several English and American gentlemen who chanced to be here during our stay. Every day the ladies were on shore riding, walking and visiting. Some of the native women of the better class came to visit us on shipboard. They danced and played for us. Their cordiality and gaiety were truly delightful. We decorated the upper saloon with flowers, and every day during our stay at Sota a party of gentlemen came from the shore to pass the evening with us. There was much flirtation, very pleasant to witness. Our California friend tells us that the scenery here is like that of California. Under his escort a small party of us passed a day in rambling over the hills. In some places the paths were so steep that I was in fear of falling, perceiving which, our friend declaimed against the helplessness of women, though he did not hesitate to employ his longitude for our benefit whenever the graceful copine was discovered high above our heads. The copine is a vine which twines itself around a beautiful dark green shrub. It has a dark green leaf, and its flower is a large and brilliant red blossom. The Chilian ladies value it highly as an ornament for the hair.

On Tuesday, March 28th, we left Sota. As we came out into the open sea we found the Pacific in a mood one would hardly expect to find in anything bearing its name. We pitched and rolled fearfully, and at night were obliged to sleep with our ports closed. When I arose in the morning I found the air so oppressive that I ventured to open ours. I had taken my bath and was partially dressed when a very heavy roll of the ship brought what seemed to be a very respectable ocean upon my devoted head. Our floor was flooded, and my room-mate escaped a drenching only by hurrying into her berth, while I stood trembling and gasping. Many of the ladies were sick. My extra bath compelled me to remain so long below that I was among this forlorn group. Early in the afternoon we reached Talcahuano. Saturday was stormy. Sunday, 25th, opened upon us with a dense fog. We left the harbor at an early hour, but were destined not to proceed far this day. In consequence of the great opacity of the atmosphere we ran upon a shoal and were obliged to await the flood tide of the afternoon, when with the help of the good engines we floated off triumphantly. After two days rather rough sea we came upon the genuine Pacific—clear, blue sky, sunny days and nights of fabulous beauty. On the evening of March 30th, we were upon the hurricane deck as usual. The moonlight seemed to surpass in brilliancy anything I had ever before seen. The loveliness of the night tempted us to remain on deck until a later hour than usual. One of our friends, who had descended to the saloon, returned with the information that a total eclipse of the moon was to take place on this night, visible from all parts of the American continent. This interesting phenomenon had already begun. We did not retire to our state-rooms until past one o'clock, at which hour the moon had become partially unveiled. So long as the moon remained but partially eclipsed, the eclipsed portion appeared of a dark brown color. When the eclipse became total, it assumed a hue which excited great surprise among us. The whole surface of the moon appeared of a light salmon color. It was so brilliant that, had I been awakened from sleep to look upon it, I should have considered it of its usual splendor and never dreamed of eclipse. One lady who had not seen the gradual obscuration, was very sure that we were wrong, that it was no eclipse. The next day we consulted Mr. L.'s "Hercubel" for some elucidation of the extraordinary appearance, and were so happy as to find an account of certain concurrent conditions ca-

pable of producing such an effect. It was, indeed, one of the most marvelous exhibitions of celestial phenomena.

During the voyage we had amused ourselves with such plays as "spiritual rapping," "throw light upon it," and guessing proverbs. About this time the active mind of Mr. M. invented the "Continental game." Cards with subjects written upon them are distributed, face down, to those engaged in the play. The first in order reverses his card, rises and immediately proceeds to speak five minutes upon the subject which fate has assigned him. The ladies who, of course, were "unaccustomed to public speaking," quite surprised themselves by their readiness. Our friend "Snikaw" has steadily increased in favor. There is a particular group of six ladies, which he calls the "constellation." As twilight approaches, he may be seen as the central figure of this group. He is externally the ideal Californian, and as he is a favorite with the reading public of that State, I presume he may be considered altogether one of her representative men. He stands before us tall, broad-shouldered, sandy-complexioned, with a rough, strong face, full of underlying good humor and energy. By birth a Virginian, though bred in Kentucky. He is naturally a clear, independent thinker, to which has been added the polish and accuracy of liberal culture. From a student's life he passed directly to that of a miner, and fourteen years of almost entire seclusion from the society of ladies has made his manners toward them a rather fascinating compound of diffidence, admiration, delicacy and abruptness. No true woman can fail to discern an inner man of sterling justice, kindness and parity. He will suddenly announce a radical view of a subject—will go on to prove himself in the right, with vehemence and force of lungs that only after half an hour of gesticulation and sudden thrusting of sentences in the pauses to take breath can I convince him that we agree perfectly, and that there is not the least chance in the world for an argument, between us. Having made this discovery, he will laugh and beg to know why I do not throw myself into the sea, because I am so small. He has a passion for cold baths, clean linen and Graham bread. Even under all the disadvantages of life on shipboard, the great, unaccustomed extent of him is most refreshing to behold. We are much indebted to him for the pleasure of the voyage. We have found him ever available for discussion, fun, declamation and more substantial service. On the whole I imagine we have been rather an afflicting party to the officers of the ship, accustomed as they are to great regularity and deference to authority. The wants of so many ladies during so long a voyage have rendered them the subjects of never ending petitions, which I must do them the justice to say they have listened to with such patience and granted when it was practicable. One day I playfully begged the captain to stop at an island where we were approaching and obtain some turtle. "I would like to do so," he replied, "but should I, in a few days some lady would come to me and say (here he assumed an imitable expression of mock distress), 'Captain, can't you give us something besides turtle soup?'"

April 7th, we came in sight of Galapagos Islands. As our engine required some repairs, we came to anchor on the north side of Charles Island, one of the most southern of the archipelago. These islands are of volcanic origin. A boat went ashore. The captain reported the island to consist of lava and volcanic products, resounding to the tread. It is totally destitute of soil, yet some cactus plants and stunted trees were growing upon it, and it was generally covered with grass apparently perfectly dead, but probably its revivification requires only the return of the rainy season. Although this archipelago lies directly under the Equator, yet we did not find the excessive. April 17th, the wind was dead ahead, and the swell heavy. We were in sight of Cape St. Lucas. Wednesday, 18th, late in the afternoon, we observed a steamship in the distance. She rapidly approached us and finally passed within thirty

yards of us. The Golden Age, we read upon her prow. She is truly a grand ship. Her great crowd of passengers cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. It was one of those thrilling events that bring tears. We are determined to believe that she passed us only at an expense of steam, which threatened to reduce the whole institution to a molecular condition, surpassing in rarity that of a comet's tail. The Continental is incapable of petty ambition and will keep on the even tenor of her way through "earthquake's shock," or a whole fleet of Panama steamers. Monday, April 23. Since the 18th, we have had much head wind. Today every one is busy with preparations for leaving the ship. By to-morrow evening we shall probably enter the Golden Gate.

AGRICULTURAL

Over the signature of the President, Hon. C. Clymer, I notice a call for the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society for King county, for the 16th inst., at this place. Let said call be heeded, and promptly obeyed. A more important notice has not been given for some time. This branch of industry does not receive the attention and encouragement its merits demand. It being necessary to human existence, should give it prominence to all classes. True, at present it is far from remunerative in those parts, and hence the unwillingness of so many to engage and continue therein. But as it grows out of the real wants of society it must and will pay if rightly carried on. Let there be a good gathering of the bones and sinews of these parts for consultation. Let there be a free and full exchange of views, practices and experiences. By so doing the more excellent way can be ascertained. If some branches of farming cannot be made to pay, let it be known, and let others be taken up and prosecuted with vigor. Again I say, let there be a full attendance. FARMER.

WHEN INVENTED—Hats for men were invented at Paris in 1403. In London they were first manufactured by Spaniards, about a century later. Before that time the men in England wore close felt caps. When Charles II made a public entry into Rouen in 1649, he wore a hat lined with red velvet and surmounted with a plume.

DONT BELIEVE THEM—If any one tells you that they know a better remedy for coughs and colds than the genuine Hall's Pulmonary Balsam don't believe it; there is no better remedy, as any one who has ever used it can testify. For sale by G. Kellogg of this place.

SEATTLE FOUNDRY.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
Done at short notice by
JAS. TIMON.

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

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

Copy of the Report of the Committee of Awards at the Fair of the AMERICAN EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1865.

To the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., for the Best Family Sewing Machine.

Highest Premium!

- REASONS:**
- 1st. Its simplicity and great range of work.
 - 2d. The reversible feed motion.
 - 3d. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.
 - 4th. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of work done.
 - 5th. The self-adjusting tension.

The "Florence" was awarded the First and Highest Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific Coast at which any two double thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1864.

The FLORENCE received the only premium awarded by the Mechanics' Institute, of San Francisco, in 1864 and 1865, to any Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine Co., or Agent. The claim of a competitor to a medal is without any foundation whatever.

Wherever the FLORENCE has been brought in competition with other Sewing Machines, it has always been declared the best. It is the most simple, the most substantial, the most efficient, and its use is easily learned. Every machine sold is guaranteed in the full sense of the word.

Send for Circulars and Samples of Work.

SAMUEL HILL, General Agent, 111 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

EUREKA BAKERY.

C. C. Terry,
SEATTLE, W. T.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Ship Bread,

ALL KINDS OF
CRACKERS
AND
Fancy Cakes.

—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

ALSO
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries,
Provisions,
CONFECTIONERY,
CROCKERY.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
For Cash on Delivery of Goods.
no 1-101

SEATTLE CLOTHING STORE.

WILCH & GREENFIELD
SEATTLE, W. T.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON
hand for sale a large assortment of
Ready Made and Custom

CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' HATS, CLOAKS, and
RIDING DRESSES,

Of the Latest Style.

We have, also, on hand a large assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Which we will make up to order on the most reasonable terms.

Wagon Cloths for sale at the lowest market value.

Orders from abroad strictly attended to

Terms Cash.
Seattle, April 5th.

In Admiralty.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
Third Judicial District, }
County of Jefferson, }
In the District Court of the United States, for the Third Judicial District, holding terms at Port Townsend.
The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the Territory of Washington, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Third Judicial District, holding terms at Port Townsend, on the 20th day of April 1866, by William Delany, Frank Perkins, Thomas Snow, Samuel Smart, Charles J. Hart, Eliza B. Wright, Harris Garcelon, Charles Roberts, Angus Beaton, William Turner, Thomas Griffin, Thomas J. Davis, Cornelius C. Perkins, George Nicholson and James Kennedy, against a vessel or steamer called, or intended to be called, the Transport, her machinery, tackle, boilers, apparel and furniture, for the reasons and causes in said libel mentioned, and praying the usual process and motion of the said Court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons claiming, or having any right, title or interest in the said steamer, or vessel, her machinery, tackle, apparel, furniture and appurtenances, may be cited to answer the premises, and all proceedings being had, the said steamer or vessel, her machinery, tackle, &c., may, for the causes in said libel mentioned, be condemned and sold to pay the demands of the libellants.

You are hereby commanded, To attach the said ship or vessel, her machinery, tackle, apparel, appurtenances, boilers and furniture, and to detain the same in your custody, until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing of having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold, pursuant to the prayer of said libel: That they be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the said District, at Port Townsend, on the 10th day of June, 1866, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day. If that be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. And have you then and there this writ with your return thereon, Witness the Honorable the Judge of said Court, this 20th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

Attest my hand with the seal of said Court affixed the date above named.
[Seal] JAMES SEA VEE,
Clark Dist. Court, U. S., for the 3d Judicial Dist., holding terms at Port Townsend.
PAUL K. HUBBS,
Proctor for Libellants.
Aggregate claims \$6,787.75.
[U. S. Stamp, 50 cents, on Libel.]

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Jefferson, }

By virtue of the writ of which the above is a correct copy, I have attached and hold in my custody, subject to the further order of the Court, the steamer called, or intended to be called, the Transport, her hull, boilers, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture, being unfinished, and lying upon the shore of Port Ludlow Bay, in the Third Judicial District, and one boat, appurtenant to said steamer, on the waters of said bay; and hereby publish the foregoing motion, as commanded by said writ, this 24th day of May, 1866.

WM. HUNTINGTON,
Marshal of the Territory of Washington,
By L. V. WYCKOFF,
His Deputy.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of John Frederic Carr, deceased, Territory of Washington, King Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed executors of last will of John Frederic Carr, by the Probate Court of King County, W. T. All persons, having claims against said estate, are required to present them, with proper vouchers, within one year from date, or they will be forever barred.

Executors DANIEL BAGLEY,
S. B. HINDS.
Seattle, May 21, 1866. 9:1m

H. J. STEVENSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, and Promissory Notes protested; Oaths administered, Affidavits and other legal instruments drawn and certified; acknowledgment of Deeds, Wills, etc. taken.
Seattle, April 5th, 1866. no 1-16

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington } ss.
County of King, }

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, holding terms at Seattle.

To Walter B. Thayer: You are hereby notified that Elenor Thayer has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 20th day of April, 1866; and unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce from you, and the care and custody of the minor child.

S. GARFIELD,
Att'y for Plaintiff.
SEATTLE, April 20th, 1866. 6 2m

Chicago, June 4.—The air is filled with rumors of demonstrations, real and threatened, from all points from Port Colborne to St. Albans. There does not, however, at present appear to be any evidence of anything beyond mere threatened attacks having been made at any point except from Buffalo. General Sweeney was at Albany yesterday and started last night for Potsdam.

Dispatches from Albany say that the Niagara failures do not discourage the Fenians. There is great enthusiasm for another invasion in stronger force.

A dispatch from Detroit says 4,800 Fenian rifles were seized there yesterday.

Dispatches from Canada represent that there was great excitement in Toronto, Montreal and all the principal cities yesterday, but express the belief that military preparations are so thorough that no further invasion need be apprehended.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 4.—General Meade and staff are perfecting arrangements to enforce military laws. He came on as far as DeCalb Junction on the same train with General Sweeney and some 200 Fenians. Gen. Meade thinks the Fenians gathered in Northern New York mean fight. Sweeney and his men left DeCalb Junction for Malone, N. Y., where nearly 10,000 Fenians are gathered. Three companies of regulars have arrived at Ogdensburg. 28 companies of British troops are now at Prescott, Canada. 2 British mail steamers are

A Washington special says the decision has been arrived at in the case of the prisoners in our possession. One thing is positively decided on, however, that is, not to surrender them to the British authorities. The Canadians are said to have about 100 prisoners, and it is reported that not less than 25 or 30 had been shot in the woods around Forts Erie and Ridgeway, but this needs confirmation. It is reported that several Canadian volunteers who deserted have been tried by drum-head martial and shot. The most exaggerated rumors continue to circulate to fire the heart, but active sympathy in Canada and demonstrations such as cutting canals, railroads, telegraphs etc. to impede the movements of the Canadian troops, are all false. There has been most enthusiastic and solid loyalty throughout Canada and not a single resident Fenian has shown himself; indeed several hundred Canadians residing in Chicago and Western cities have gone home to volunteer for the defense. The funeral of volunteers killed at Ridgeway was attended at Toronto yesterday with more popular demonstrations, all business being suspended. The Toronto Globe says, general Napier's admirable disposition of troops will enable him to meet the enemy in any part of the shores of the peninsula. Several gunboats have been improvised to patrol the St. Lawrence river and not less than 5000 British veterans are stationed along the frontier. These stirring events have pretty effectually squelched the Irish chief organizer Stephens, who has mournfully declared that the cause of Ireland has been destroyed by both the O'Mahony and the Sweeney factions.

St. Albans, Vt. June 4th.—Another company of U. S. artillery from Fort Independence arrived this

morning. Several buildings including the Metropolitan theatre, were burned last night. Loss, \$160,000. The loss by burning Freeman's warehouse on Wednesday night, was about \$100,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, June 1.—Further advices from Callao say that the Government of Gen. Pareto was more popular than ever since the fight and all Spanish subjects had been ordered to leave the Republic under penalty of perpetual imprisonment. A grand celebration of the victory at Callao took place at Lima, May 13th.

New York, June 1.—Advices from the seat of war on the Parana river in South America are important. There was a fearful slaughter on April 10th of 12,000 Paraguayans who attacked the Brazilians on the island opposite Atapetare. 10,000 Brazilians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition and drove the enemy, killing and wounding 3,000. The next morning they occupied Atapetare. The Paraguayans had retreated and the Brazilians had crossed the upper Parana river and reached the railway within 20 miles of the Capital, Asuncion, which cannot be held. Speedily the end of the war is anticipated.

FROM EUROPE.

Farther Point, June 4th.—Steamer Nova Scotia from Liverpool May 24th, via Londondary, 25th, has arrived. Consols 86½ @ 86 3/4; 5-20s 64 @ 64 1/4; Cotton declined 1/4 @ 1d. during the week; sales of the week 4,500 bales of middling Orleans at 12½. Breadstuffs, nominal. Provisions declined. Political situation unchanged; more failures reported and financial affairs gloomy. Combined Russian and Turkish corps entered Moldavia May 22d; Omar Pasha commands Turks and Gen. Keetzel commands the Russian troops.

New York, June 2d.—Steamers Hermann and Martha bring foreign advices to May 23. The London Post of May 23d publishes a Paris telegram stating it was definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia, on one side, and those of Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, would assemble at Paris under the Presidency of Drayn De L. Huys for a formal opening of the Conference to solve the questions pending between Prussia, Austria and Italy. It was reported at Paris that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, would proceed shortly to Vienna.

The London Herald says that a Congress for Conference can do nothing more than adjourn until one or the other becomes exhausted under military preparations.

The official Dresden Journal of May 21, says that a Congress was agreed to by all the powers and would meet May 25th. According to some authorities Austria

THE ELECTION IN PIERCE COUNTY.

The election in Pierce county passed off quietly and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, except one Representative, who was defeated, we are informed, on account of his great unpopularity; the same man was also defeated for School Superintendent. The rest of the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from ten to sixty. The Representatives are N. T. Kelly, D., and F. A. Clark, R. An unusually large vote was cast.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

In Australia, not long ago, a man committed suicide, and left behind him the following curious document:

I think my fair expectancy of life may be put down at ten years. Deduct five for time in sleep and two for illness and staring about and doing nothing; so it would appear I rob the public of about three years' services, which as they appear to value at present at nothing, I don't think they have much grievance.

As for my own settlement on the other side, that is strictly my own affair; and if any gentleman has anything to say about that, I advise him to keep his breath to cool his own chestnuts.

I had better by way of simplifying matters, state my reasons: The terms on which I exist here are not such as any man can acquiesce in for any lengthened period. I have tried two years without change, and 'tis time I retired.

Eight, p. m., 6th.—Suppose the jurg are sane, they must find me sane. Consecrated ground is rubbish. Wherever God is—and where is He not?—is consecrated

TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers? They're the life of my delight—Except about election time, And then I read for spite.

Subscribe! You cannot lose a cent—Why should you be afraid? For cash thus paid is money lent On interest, four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers, And pay to-day, nor pay delay, And my word for it is inferred—You'll live till you are grey.

An old newspaper friend of mine, While dying with a cough, Desired to hear the latest news While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read Of some new pills in force: He bought a box—and is he dead? No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once, Backed with a scorching fever, Who swore to pay her debt next day, If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work, Invested of her pain, But did forget to pay the debt Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take this money quick, And pay the printer now!" She slept and slept, and then awoke With health upon her brow.

I knew two men as much alike As e'er you saw two stamps; And no phenologist could find A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life Is happier than a king's; His children all can read and write And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and While strolling through the wood, A tree fell down and broke his crown, And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news At home like neighbor Jim, I'll bet a cent that accident Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers? Nor from the printer sneak, Because you borrow from his boy A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers, And pays his bills when due, Can live in peace with God and man, And with the printer too.

The New York Times thus hits off the Fenian sensation dispatches: By Galvanic Telegraph from Kickapoo—General Sweeney arrived yesterday at Salt Lake City and was delayed six hours

Chicago, June 4.—The air is filled with rumors of demonstrations, real and threatened, from all points from Port Colborne to St. Albans. There does not, however, at present appear to be any evidence of any thing beyond mere threatened attacks having been made at any point except from Buffalo. General Sweeney was at Albany yesterday and started last night for Potsdam.

Dispatches from Albany say that the Niagara failures do not discourage the Fenians. There is great enthusiasm for another invasion in stronger force.

A dispatch from Detroit says 4,800 Fenian rifles were seized there yesterday.

Dispatches from Canada represent that there was great excitement in Toronto, Montreal and all the principal cities yesterday, but express the belief that military preparations are so thorough that no further invasion need be apprehended.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 4.—General Meade and staff are perfecting arrangements to enforce military laws. He came on as far as DeCalb Junction on the same train with General Sweeney and some 200 Fenians. Gen. Meade thinks the Fenians gathered in Northern New York mean fight. Sweeney and his men left DeCalb Junction for Malone, N. Y., where nearly 10,000 Fenians are gathered. Three companies of regulars have arrived at Ogdensburg. 28 companies of British troops are now at Prescott, Canada. 2 British mail steamers are kept fired up ready to transport troops to any point.

Buffalo, June 4.—About 15 cases of arms were seized by U. S. authorities at Central depot to-day. Several hundred Fenians arrived in town this evening. They still hint at movements on this frontier and presumed that, as but a small number of British troops are at Fort Erie, most of the force has been ordered elsewhere yesterday.

Washington, June 4.—Sir Frederick Bruce, British minister, had a long interview to-day with Secretary Seward and it is said asked the Government to surrender to Canadian authorities the Fenians captured by the steamer Michigan but the request was not complied with as it has not been decided what course the Government will pursue in disposing of those that fall into our hands. It is most probable that they will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial for violating the neutrality laws.

New York, June 4.—A proclamation has been issued through the Attorney General ordering U. S. Dist. Atty. and Marshalls to arrest all conspirators known as Fenians, who have or are about to be guilty of violating the neutrality laws. No arrests have thus far been made and only in rare instances have any arms been seized. Warrants were issued yesterday, directing U. S. Marshal to arrest the Fenians now in custody on board the steamer Michigan at Buffalo and bring them before the U. S. Commissioner for examination preliminary to trial before the U. S. Dist. Court for a breach of the neutrality laws. The writ was served last evening but the answer was withheld until commander Bryson of the steamer Michigan should consult with the Washington authorities. The prisoners are ready in the custody of the civil authorities, and the military and naval forces are guarding them.

A Washington special says no decision has been arrived at in the case of the prisoners in our possession. One thing is positively decided on, however, that is, not to surrender them to the British authorities. The Canadians are said to have about 100 prisoners, and it is reported that not less than 25 or 30 had been shot in the woods around Forts Erie and Ridgeway, but this needs confirmation. It is reported that several Canadian volunteers who deserted have been tried by drum-head martial and shot. The most exaggerated rumors continue to circulate to fire the heart, but active sympathy in Canada and demonstrations such as cutting canals, railroads, telegraphs etc. to impede the movements of the Canadian troops, are all false. There has been most enthusiastic and solid loyalty throughout Canada and not a single resident Fenian has shown himself; indeed several hundred Canadians residing in Chicago and Western cities have gone home to volunteer for the defense. The funeral of volunteers killed at Ridgeway was attended at Toronto yesterday with more popular demonstrations, all business being suspended. The Toronto Globe says, general Napier's admirable disposition of troops will enable him to meet the enemy in any part of the shores of the peninsula. Several gunboats have been improvised to patrol the St. Lawrence river and not less than 5000 British veterans are stationed along the frontier. These stirring events have pretty effectually squelched the Irish chief organizer Stephens, who has mournfully declared that the cause of Ireland has been destroyed by both the O'Mahony and the Sweeny factions.

St. Albans, Vt. June 4th.—Another company of U. S. artillery from Fort Independence arrived this morning. The United States authorities are using every effort to preserve neutrality. Fenians are preparing for movement.

Chicago, June 6th.—The excitement continues about a new invasion of Canada. If Fenians however were half as active and belligerent as gentlemen engaged in getting up telegraphic news, they would have had Canada before this time. It is nevertheless certain that activity among Fenian circles throughout the country is greater than ever, and that men are being hurried forward from all parts of the country. This looks ominous and gives reasons for concluding that there is trouble ahead. Fenian forces are being massed at Detroit, Buffalo, Potsdam, Malone and St. Albans, towards all which points trains are moving heavily loaded with armed bodies of men. Reports are so badly conflicting that it is impossible to tell how many Fenians are in the field, but probably not less than 10,000.

FROM THE NORTH.
Victoria, V. I., June 9th.—The authorities here are taking precautions to guard against any Fenian raid. The men-of-war Scout and Albert, and the Gunboats Forward and Sparrowhawk received orders to-day to cruise off the harbor. Much excitement has been created by the dispatches from Canada. H. M. ship Sutlej, fifty-six days from Valparaiso, with Admiral Denman aboard, arrived at Esquimault this evening. The Sutlej is a first class frigate.

EXPLOSION—FIRE.
Chicago, June 1.—The steamer City of Memphis from below for St. Louis, exploded her boilers 43 miles below Memphis yesterday. Ten lives were lost and forty persons were maimed.

St. Louis, June 1.—Several buildings including the Metropolitan theatre, were burned last night. Loss, \$150,000. The loss by burning Freeman's warehouse on Wednesday night, was about \$200,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
New York, June 1.—Further advices from Callao say that the Government of Gen. Pareto was more popular than ever since the fight and all Spanish subjects had been ordered to leave the Republic under penalty of perpetual imprisonment. A grand celebration of the victory at Callao took place at Lima, May 13th.

New York, June 1.—Advices from the seat of war on the Parana river in South America are important. There was a fearful slaughter on April 10th of 12,000 Paraguayans who attacked the Brazilians on the island opposite Atapetara. 10,000 Brazilians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition and drove the enemy, killing and wounding 3,000. The next morning they occupied Atapetara. The Paraguayans had retreated and the Brazilians had crossed the upper Parana river and reached the railway within 20 miles of the Capital, Asencion, which cannot be held. Speedily the end of the war is anticipated.

FROM EUROPE.
Further Point, June 4th.—Steamer Nova Scotia from Liverpool May 24th, via Londonderry, 25th, has arrived. Consols 86½ @ 85 3/4; 5-20s 64 @ 64 1/4; Cotton declined 1/4 @ 1d. during the week; sales of the week 4,500 bales of, middling Orleans at 12½. Breadstuffs, nominal. Provisions declined. Political situation unchanged; more failures reported and financial affairs gloomy. Combined Russian and Turkish corps entered Moldavia May 23d; Omar Pasha commands Turks and Gen. Koztzebul commands the Russian troops.

New York, June 4th.—Steamers Hermann and Martha bring foreign advices to May 23. The London Post of May 23d publishes a Paris telegram stating it was definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia, on one side, and those of Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, would assemble at Paris under the Presidency of Druyn De L. Huys for a formal opening of the Conference to solve the questions pending between Prussia, Austria and Italy. It was reported at Paris that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, would proceed shortly to Vienna.

The London Herald says that a Congress for Conference can do nothing more than adjourn until one or the other becomes exhausted under military preparations. The official Dresden Journal of May 21, says that a Congress was agreed to by all the powers and would meet May 25th. According to some authorities Austria evinces no inclination to join a conference and it was asserted that she would persist and probably be represented pro tem by England and Italy. There is however no indication of relaxation in military preparations by the several powers and the almost universal feeling was that a pacific solution was hopeless.

Liverpool, May 23.—The European crisis is unchanged. The statement that all the powers had consented, to a Congress was premature but it is confirmed that invitations were sent out.

A WOMAN ON SEDUCTION.—“Topay Turvey,” in the San Francisco Sunday Mercury, thus expresses her opinion of the law recently enacted in relation to seduction: I do not believe that people should hunt up cases of this kind in order to drag them up for punishment; but when a woman parades her shame before the public, give her such a share in the punishment as shall deter others from walking in her footsteps. Every woman that receives damage at the hands of the law for the loss of her virtue does more to lower the standard of morality than a dozen courtesans of the lowest order. The example of the former works its poisonous effects in circles from which the latter are entirely excluded and can never reach. The man that gives his voice towards setting a price on woman's honor, and by his vote heaps riches on a shameless wanton, should consider what an inducement he is holding out to his own daughter or sister to what she may learn to think so small a sacrifice. My creed can be condensed into a very small space and still express the sentiments of all enlightened, high-minded and noble men and women. Punish whom, when and how you will, but do not pay women a premium to degrade their lives.

The marriage of the Princess Helena is fixed for the 9th of July.

THE ELECTION IN PIERCE.
The election in Pierce county passed off quietly and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, except one Representative, who was defeated, we are informed, on account of his great unpopularity; the same man was also defeated for School Superintendent. The rest of the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from ten to sixty. The Representatives are N. T. Kelly, D., and F. A. Clark, R. An unusually large vote was cast.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—In Australia, not long ago, a man committed suicide, and left behind him the following curious document:
I think my fair expectancy of life may be put down at ten years. Deduct five for time in sleep and two for illness and staring about and doing nothing; so it would appear I rob the public of about three years' services, which as they appear to value at present at nothing, I don't think they have much grievances.

As, for my own settlement on the other side, that is strictly my own affair; and if any gentleman has anything to say about that, I advise him to keep his breath to cool his own chestnuts.

I had better by way of simplifying matters, state my reasons: The terms on which I exist here are not such as any man can acquiesce in for any lengthened period. I have tried two years without change, and 'tis time I retired.

Eight, p. m., 6th.—Suppose the jugglers were sane, they must find me sane. Consecrated ground is rubbish. Wherever God is—and where is He not?—is consecrated ground. Do bury me here. Let the sea breeze blow over me, and don't tumble me in amongst a parcel of shopkeepers and deserters in some fœtid cemetery.

The following verdict was returned: “That the deceased, John Clark, came by his death by taking laudanum while laboring under great depression of mind, arising from adverse circumstances.”

THE UNWASHED.—Personal cleanliness ought to be regarded as a sanitary measure of the greatest importance, and to come under the same category with the cleansing of the streets and the interior of houses. Whether we look at it on the score of health or comfort, it has not received the attention its importance demands. The neglect of cleanliness by the colliers of Lancashire, recorded by Mr. Chadwick in his report some years back, is, we fear, not without a parallel among the same classes elsewhere, as among others in more favorable circumstances, but whose skin does not tell the tale to the eye so forcibly as if it were blackened with coal dust. Neither the men nor the girls employed in the coal mines ever wash themselves. ‘Their bodies,’ said a witness, ‘are as black as your hat.’ One laborer remembered that a particular event took place, because it was when he washed his feet. The effects of these habits are seen in the workhouse, in almost every pauper admitted. When it is necessary to wash them on their admission, they usually show great reluctance to the process. Their common feeling was expressed by one when he declared it equal to robbing of a great coat which he had for many years.

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The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law ordering that marriages between colored people shall be solemnized in the same way as marriages between whites, the act also providing a heavy penalty against the marriage of a white person and one of African descent.

In the morning think what thou hast to do, and at night ask what thou hast done.