

# SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## SEATTLE GAZETTE

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

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## UNION HOTEL

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TER.  
**H. F. CHALKER** - - Proprietor.  
THE above named Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.  
**THE TABLE**  
Is constantly supplied with the best market affords.  
THE BAR is always supplied with the finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
A FINE BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Establishment, free to all its Boarders.  
Snohomish City, April 18th, 1865. no50:tf

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter.  
**M. R. MADDOCKS,**  
**JOHN S. GUNSON,** PROPRIETORS.  
**AMOS BROWN,**

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 **ZEPHYRUS BILLIARD TABLE**, With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions. Is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally.  
Seattle, March 20, 1865. no45:tf

## WHAT-CHEER HOUSE

Yakima, Washington Territory.  
**DAVID SIRE** - - Proprietor.

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

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

**An Elegant Bar**  
Is connected with the House, constantly stocked with the best of  
WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.  
Seattle, April 3d, 1865. no47:tf

## CONNOISSEUR'S RETREAT

THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Seattle and vicinity for their patronage, and calls their attention to the conversion of the SEATTLE RESTAURANT into an

**OYSTER SALOON**  
AND A VERITABLE  
**CHOP HOUSE**  
He trusts that his long experience as caterer, his accustomed assiduity and desire to please the most fastidious, will merit a share of public patronage.  
MONT.  
Seattle, Feb. 25th, 1865. no48:tf

## YESLER, DENNY & CO.

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,  
DEALERS IN  
**LUMBER, FLOUR,**  
COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**  
**CROCKERY,**  
FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.  
Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates.  
Seattle, W. T. YESLER, DENNY & CO.

## NEW STORE

AT  
**Snohomish City,**  
**SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.**

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

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
SUCH AS  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Coarse and Fine  
**CLOTHING,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**Groceries,**  
**Provisions,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Cutlery,**

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

In connection with their store Messrs. Sinclair & Clendenin will keep the fast sailing schooner  
**"NOR. WESTER"**  
constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

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

## NEW GOODS?

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

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

Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the 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—Delsines, Red  
and black cotton Velvets,  
Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills,  
Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and  
cross-bar, Mulls, Juckonets,  
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,  
Morning Caps,  
Wool Scarfs and Hoods,  
Nabias, silk velvet trimmings,  
Embroideries, &c.

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

Trunks and Valises, Feed-cutters,  
Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheel-  
barrows, and a general assortment of  
**HARDWARE, GROCERIES,**

AND  
**PROVISIONS,**  
And many other things too numerous to mention.  
**CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.**

To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices.

**CASH, on delivery of Goods.**  
Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it.  
**D. HORTON.**  
Seattle, Oct. 25th 1864. no35:tf

**FOR CASH—NEW GOODS—FOR CASH**  
**YESLER, DENNY & CO.**

Have just received a new and well selected stock of **MERCHANDISE** suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap

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

## A New Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th December, 1863, and on the 24th March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion and inducing all to return to loyalty, and to restore authority in the United States, issue a proclamation offering an amnesty pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in rebellion; and, whereas many men engaging in said rebellion have since the issuing of the said proclamation neglected to take the benefits offered; and, whereas, many have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty pardon by reason of participation in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States, and who now desire to obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end therefore that authority of Government of the United States may be restored, peace, order and pardon be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that I do hereby grant all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except those hereinafter excepted, an amnesty pardon with reservation of all rights and property except in cases where legal proceedings under laws provided for confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on condition, nevertheless, that such persons shall take and subscribe the following and henceforth keep such oath inviolate, which oath shall be permanently preserved, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution and the United States thereunder; I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All persons who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government; all who left judicial stations in the United States to aid in the rebellion; all who have been in military or general offices of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of a colonel of the army or lieutenant of the navy; all who left seats in Congress to aid the Rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy to evade their duty in resisting rebellion; all who have engaged in treating in any way otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; all who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; all military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West point or the United States Naval Academy; all persons who have held the pretended office of Governor of States in insurrection; all who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and who passed beyond the Federal military line for the purpose of aiding rebellion; persons who have engaged in the destruction of commerce on the high seas; all persons who have made raids from Canada; men who were engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States; persons who at this time may seek the benefits hereof, by taking the oath prescribed, who are in military, naval, or civil confinement, or under bonds to the authorities as prisoners of war, and persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; all persons who voluntarily participated in the rebellion, the estimated value of whose taxable property was over twenty thousand dollars; all who have taken the oath of allegiance since said proclamation and have not kept the same inviolate; provided that special application may be made to the President for any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as is consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish such rules and regulations for administering such amnesty oath, as well as to ensure its benefits to the people and good government against fraud.

Done at Washington this 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.  
(Signed) **ANDREW JOHNSON.**  
By the President,  
**WILLIAM H. SEWARD,**  
Secretary of State.

**A KINGLY MASON.**—The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom. Of this position he has just taken advantage to transmit to the Grand-Masters of all the lodges in Berlin and the provinces, a circular exhorting all the members to remain "faithful to the King" in the political struggles of the immediate future. The Grand-Masters requested to read the circular to their respective lodges, and to follow it up with exhortations of their own of a tendency similar to the document itself.

## MR. NABBY LAMENTETH OVER THE APOSTASY OF THE SAINTS.

**SAINT'S REST,** (which is the State of New York,) March 18, 1865.

I have perused the paper again. To me, noozepapers is pizen and the telegraph wass ner waterworks. For they bring tidings of evil to me, and tidings of grate goy to the Ablishnists. Weepin I can't do, fer my waterworks hev given out from too much yoose; easing is uv no avale, fer I can't do justis to the subligk.

And the household of the faithful hev apostatized—they bow the knee to the Mollock Ablishen.

Wher is them who bought revolvers to resist the drafts?

Lo! them ez live in Noo Hamsheet in filin affidavits that they brought em to plant corn by shootin the kernels atween the cracks uv the stuns in their fields, es is the custom uv the country.

Them ez live in the West, sware grate oaths that they bought em to shoot rats with.

Wher is them ez swore solemn oaths in their Lodges, to give neither man ner dollar fer the war?

Lo! they shell out their hundreds to draft funds, and er bizzy gittin in substitutes.

Wher is them who swore ef they had to go they wood shoot North?

Lo, they wuz drafted and they went like lambs to the slaughter and er now enthousiastic in the killin uv their Southern brethren.

Wher is them who swore no niggerhood cum North?

Verily, the contriband sweateth on their farms at 12 dollars per month—fer his labor they hug him to their bozzum.

Wher is them who professed that greenback wood be wuthless, and swore they wood never take em?

Lo, they sell their hoeses and their wheat and their lands, and will receive in pay therefor nothing else—they board em 'most, ez the hat will show that goath around at the close uv my lecture.

Wher is them who contribbitid to the support uv Vallandigham?

In my distress I asked wun uv em fer a single quarter, and he bade me be damned.

There is no faith in mankind—ther is none too—no not wun.

The party has flickered out—it has no more back bone than a eel.

In disgust I spit upon it—in my wrath I leave it to its fate.

Vallandigham and Voorhees her zone into the law—I shel embark into bounty jumpin.

Late Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensation.

**AGGREGATE LABOR OF MANKIND.**—Along with the compassion that is excited by listening to a tale of want, there is apt to arise, at that time, a feeling of astonishment that such a thing should be in a land like this. Perhaps, however, the true wonder is that want is not universal. One-half of those who survive the period of childhood are women who do not, as a general thing, contribute directly to the production of wealth. Of the men, many are sick, many are old, many are idle, many are wasteful, many are parasites. Those who do work, and live to the age of three-score years and ten, spend one-third of their lives in bed, one-twentieth at the table, one-sixth in recreation. Much of their time is wasted in mistakes, much of what they succeed in producing is swept away by fire and flood. During half of the year nature sleeps. One harvest in five proves a failure. Only a fraction of the earth's surface is capable of cultivation. A large part of the general labor is absorbed in the production of luxuries, in repairing the damages of war, in preparing for future conflicts, in the transportation of produce, and in journeys. Probably not more than one-tenth of the whole amount of human force is expended in earning the world's daily bread. The standing marvel, therefore, of society is, not that any should suffer want, but that there should be any who do not.

**THE GROOVES OF SOCIETY.**—It has been said that society in Europe runs in parallel grooves, and, as a rule, this is true. Men in the old world generally accept the condition in which they were born as their ultimate. They are content to be what their fathers were before them, and usually move along the old track at the old pace, without any desire to switch off into another where the grades are easier. It is the reverse here. The switch that connect one social groove with another in this country can readily be opened by enterprise and ambition, while abroad a miserable pride of class guards every line and resists to the uttermost all attempts at innovation. Not one American in a hundred is satisfied with the position in life to which circumstances seem to assign him at the outset. If his father is a bricklayer, he would at least be an architect; if a brakeman, he aspires to be the president of a railroad company. And if the sons of the bricklayer and the brakeman have brains and energy, there is no reason why the one should not build national monuments and the other central railroads.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN HEROES.

The present war furnishes materials for a grander epic than the Iliad, if we only had a Homer to wed them to immortal verse. The Greek and Trojan champions were mere carpet knights as compared with the men who charge right up to the muzzles of eleven-inch guns and march through enduring fires of grape and caisiter without faltering. If one of our officers should flee panic-stricken from the strife as Hector, Achilles, Diomed, Troilus and a dozen other of Homer's heroes did repeatedly during the siege of Troy, he would be condemned to have his epauletts torn off, his sword broken, and to be drummed out of camp to the tune of the Rogues' March. The absolute contempt of death displayed by the troops on both sides in this most sanguinary of all wars has no parallel in the past. British valor and daring, as exhibited at Badajos, Talavera, Ciudad, Roderigo, and Malda, and the other sharp conflicts of the Spanish Peninsula and the Portuguese frontier—may, even the pluck and endurance which saved the battle of Waterloo—are cast into the shade by the almost superhuman courage and fortitude of heroes who fight half a dozen great battles a week, or, as in the late advance on Richmond, assail an enemy almost impregnably posted continuously for ten days, driving him from position to position, a distance of more than forty miles, within that period. The earth never shook beneath the tramp of a braver host than the army of the Potomac, and we doubt whether any military organization ever acquitted itself so nobly in the midst of equal difficulties and drawbacks. The march of the South-Western Army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and its brilliant victories on the route and at the goal of its labors, will also rank among the phenomenal military exploits of the age in all time to come. In short, the war for the restoration of the Union has proved that the Anglo-American race are the most tenacious and tremendous fighters of the Nineteenth Century.—Ledger.

**THE EARTH AS AN HISTORIAN.**—The earliest accounts we have of the tribes that inhabited the Northern and Central Europe, do not extend back two thousand years; but late discoveries made in the lakes of Switzerland, and the bogs and sand-hills of Denmark, have taught us about as much in relation to the people who inhabited those regions in far more remote times as we know of any of the nations encountered by Julius Caesar in his career of conquest. For example, there can be no doubt that the aborigines of Switzerland, in order to protect themselves against wild beasts, constructed their rude dwellings on piles driven into the shallow parts of the lakes. It is evident from the implements found among the debris of these amphibious settlements, that they were originally tenanted by a race who had no knowledge of metals. The results of antiquarian investigation go to show that this feeble people, was conquered by a superior race, possessing weapons of bronze, and that the conquerors in their turn succumbed to a still more intelligent tribe, armed with weapons of iron, who afterward fiercely opposed the progress of Caesar, and are known in history as the Helvetii.

In the morasses of Denmark, the remains of a variety of trees which do not now exist in that country, have recently been discovered, together with the fossil bones of beasts of prey at present found only in tropical Asia and Africa. In fact, the Earth, under scientific investigation, is continually making historic revelations of the most marvellous character.—Id.

**A HORSE IN SPECTACLES.**—The Philadelphia *North American* of the 16th says:

A well known resident of the Twenty-second ward has an old family horse, that for twenty years has done him service. The animal has always received the tenderest care; is in good condition and vigor, and can perform the duty required of him as well as many roasters of but half his years. For some time past the quadruped evinced a tendency to stumble, and to strain his sight at objects close to him, in a manner that set the kind-hearted owner to devising a remedy. The gentleman fed the animal by his own case, and satisfied himself that, with a pair of spectacles, the horse would do as well as when in his prime. An optician ground to order a pair of pebble glasses about the size of the object glasses of a large sized lorgnette. They were fixed in a frame over the horse's eyes. That animal is now a horse in spectacles, and not an elderly gentleman ever yet showed greater appreciation of the convenience. When in the stable the spectacles are removed. One day a servant man driving the horse forgot the periscopes in question. The horse very plainly indicated the deficiency before he had gone the first quarter of a mile, up the lane on which the stable is situated. We saw the sleek old animal joggling up York road yesterday with his glasses on, looking contented and jolly as his excellent owner.

The tears of the widow, are the distilled dew-drops of the human heart.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

The excitement concerning the newly discovered gold diggings on the Upper Columbia river and in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, which has for some weeks past been exercising the people east of the mountains, has finally reached the Sound country, and seems likely to start quite a number of clamorers on a sudden trip to the new El Dorado.

John Canby and four others had started up the Columbia river in a canoe, in search of the diggings that was said to have been struck last fall on the head of that river. Two of the men have just returned, they say that they have found rich diggings on the Columbia, this side of Bonanza, or Boat Encampment, and more than one hundred miles, this side of the diggings they were in search of.

Mr. Donnelly came yesterday from the Spokane river. He represents the excitement all along the road to be more intense, if possible, than there. Packers who were destined for Kootenai, left their trails in charge of Indians, and turned off in search of the new gold fields.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—The writer of the following letter, Mr. Daniel H. Ferguson, is well known in Oregon and Washington Territory, and his statements upon the mines just discovered may be considered perfectly reliable.

COVILVILLE, May 30th, 1865.
Oct. 3. S. BOOKER, Dear Sir.—You will no doubt be acquainted with the fact that some seventy-five men left old Fort Coville this spring to go up the Columbia river prospecting.

By referring to the map, we find the new region to be in latitude 51° above the head of the upper lake of the Columbia river, and some distance below the Great Canyon. The spirit of inquiry, and the work of developing the regions of Kootenai, the Columbia, Cœur d'Alene, and numerous other points lately discovered in that section, will be the means of opening a much favored spot for the adventurer, the miner, and ultimately the citizen, and it will be utterly impossible for any one to estimate the benefits that must flow from its discovery.

Additional intelligence, relating to the same discoveries has reached us. The news was brought to Coville by Henry LaFleur, military engineer, who reports that there is a number of streams on the western side believed to be rich in gold.

new mines are distant from Colville about 225 miles, and the steamer now building at Little Dalles, above Colville, by Capt. Len. White, is designed to run on the Columbia quite near to the new diggings.

THE CŒUR D'ALENE MINES.—The excitement in Lewiston, consequent upon the gold discoveries in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, has been steadily on the increase; whether from adequate cause, the reader, upon receiving such facts as we are in possession of, must be his own judge.

But one man, that we are aware of, has come to Lewiston during the week from the Cœur d'Alene mountains. This man (a Frenchman) tells a straightforward story, and the fact that he is going right back, settles its truthfulness in our mind. He came in for supplies, yesterday—started out in the evening, and has not been seen in town since. We presume he is now under way, returning. He states that the gold of the basin he is operating in is coarse, and that the basin is quite extensive. He had frequently got a dollar to the pan. He seemed to impart what information was drawn from him very reluctantly. He would not, or could not, disclose the exact locality; but it is understood to be not over sixty or seventy miles from Cœur d'Alene Mission. This man's statements, so far as they go, may, we believe, be depended upon.

A Mr. Donnelly came yesterday from the Spokane river. He represents the excitement all along the road to be more intense, if possible, than there. Packers who were destined for Kootenai, left their trails in charge of Indians, and turned off in search of the new gold fields. The fever has become general among those whose original intention it was to go to Fisherville, and Kootenai was dropped from mind among them as a bygone. Mr. D. met thirty to thirty-five bound from Lewiston to Cœur d'Alene, and several different parties from Walla Walla. As parties have been for over a week leaving here daily, and others are constantly out, he could not have seen but a small per centage of the full number on the road.

BEST ROUTE TO THE NEW MINES.—As near as we can ascertain the new mines of the Columbia river and Cœur d'Alene mountains are about four hundred miles west of Seattle. Should these mines prove extensive and as rich as represented, thousands of miners will soon be on their way there, and three-fourths of the travel to and from them, would be by Puget Sound and across the mountains, were there a good road from any point on the Sound to the open country on the other side—a distance of a little more than a hundred miles.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not survive the close of the war. The writer says: He may have looked for it from the hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that his life would end with the war long ago.

A STARTLING BIT OF LOCAL ROMANCE.—The Victoria Chronicle of Tuesday says: A letter received from San Francisco yesterday by a legal firm of this city conveys the astounding intelligence that a former resident of Victoria, who was supposed to have sickened and died here about a twelve month since, and whose "remains" were followed to the grave by a large number of sympathizing friends—is alive and well in California; in short, that his sickness, death and burial were a sham!! The letter goes on to say that the man was in debt, and seeing no way out of it but by flight, adopted the expedient alluded to and thus escaped from the country. If this story be true, as accustomed as we are to local excitement, it completely takes the shine off all previous escapades. It beats even Charles, and Culverwell may hide his diminished head; he is eclipsed. We understand that the parties who superintended the funeral will be examined, and that the grave will be opened and the coffin examined for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of this most extraordinary statement.

THE REBELLION FETTERED AND THE NATION SAVED.

An eastern religious journal, whose ideas in reference to the close of the war we endorse, says: "What heart can restrain its joy, or refuse to join in the general exultations of a patriotic and loyal people who have been conducted by the hand of Providence, through scenes of blood and carnage, to ultimate victory and triumph? This end, it is true, has been secured by the expenditure of millions of treasure, and the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives; and the accents of praise that go up to God, are mingled with the sighs of the bereaved, whose loved ones went forth to the conflict, but who shall not return after the battle! Many a hand will lift his country's flag and unfurl it to the breeze, who must wring it in sables in memory of his loved and honored dead. We know the conflicting emotions of such hearts, and know their need of more than human sympathy; yet there are thousands of such who would rather repeat the sacrifice than desert the cause of right, and abandon their country in its hour of trial. Honored, thrice honored, be the men and women who have endured so much personal solicitude, and who now rejoice, through their tears at our final victory!"

But great as the sacrifices which have been made, the results secured will afford an ample compensation to our country and our race. The integrity of the nation has been preserved; the strength and stability of Republican institutions have demonstrated, and their perpetuity, if not their universal prevalence secured; the fetters of four millions of human beings have been broken, and the foul blot of Slavery, which has discolored us so long, and been the foundation of all our national troubles has been blotted out forever.

But the work is not yet completed. Justice must be meted out to the leaders of the late rebellion, as a warning to all others not to engage in treasonable acts against the Government, and plot its overthrow, and thereby deluge the nation again in blood. A great and noble people may be generous, but they should not be generous before they are just. God is merciful, but he is also just, and he has assured us that there is a sin against his Government, which is unto death, and which hath not forgiveness in this life, neither in that which is to come. The leaders of this rebellion have committed public crimes which no just Government ought to pardon. They have been the means of sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of true and loyal citizens, and filling the land with widows and orphans. And shall such traitorous rebels, who have forfeited every right to life, be permitted to go unwhipped of justice, and to stalk abroad, their hands covered with human gore, a taunt to the living, and a reproach to the dead? If the Government would crush out rebellion, and gain for its own authority, in all coming time, the respect which must be rendered it, to secure the ends of good government, it must visit with condign punishment traitors, who have not only deserted its flag, but labored for years in open war, to destroy the government itself.

But what policy shall be pursued by the loyal people of this land toward Northern traitors—men who have to the last opposed every act for the accomplishment of these ends? Already the cry is "let bye gones be bygones," and pseudo Union men are affiliating with them, and placing them in the lead. This, no doubt, is very desirable as far as those traitors themselves are concerned. They will wish their deep guilt forgotten and the record blotted out. But is it just? Is it safe? They have the same spleen and hate they had before—and if they could have any opportunity, would manifest them. The snake never changes its nature. If they are thus treated, this carcass, at the first opportunity they will strike their deadly fangs into the vitals of the Government, or consistent Union men. If Jeff. Davis & Co. should be dealt with severely by the Government, so should these Northern Copperheads; by the people. Let them feel that treason is odious. And if possible more so; when acted by these Northern miscreants. Let them alone; leave them in their own guilt; give them no place of trust or prominence; till they thoroughly repent. And let that repentance be deep, long continued, and even unto tears. We would counsel no overt act toward them. Let them become wandering Gains, and Ishmaels in the land, till they feel their punishment is greater than they can bear.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—The Independent Order of S. S. S., Seattle, W. T., propose giving a grand ball in that place on the evening of the coming Fourth. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend, and a cordial invitation is also extended to "outside barbarians" generally.—Lynx.

OFF FOR THE NEW DIGGINGS.—Messrs. Jepson, Dennis, and Bowers, armed and equipped as the miner's law directs, left Seattle on Tuesday last, to cross the mountains direct for the Cœur d'Alene and Columbia river mining region. We understand that another party of about twenty talk of leaving here for those mines in a few weeks.

NOT LESS THAN FOURTEEN STEAMERS are advertised for Idaho and the gold mines, in the St. Louis papers.

FREEMONT MILLS.

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—Thinking perhaps, that your many readers would feel interested in the indications of improvements exhibited on any part of the Sound, I beg leave to state that a few days since I visited the flourishing town of Freemont, situated on Elliott's bay, opposite Seattle, and was much pleased with the indications of industry and enterprise there exhibited.

Landing on the new wharf I was welcomed by one of the gentlemanly proprietors of the Freemont Mill Company, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Coombs, clerk, and upon a pressing invitation, which I did not refuse, I adjourned to the cook house and partook of a feast of good things, after which I took a general survey of the place and its improvements. The mill, was of course, the first object, and to that was our attention directed; it has a double-circular saw, one edge, two planing machines and one lathe machine; all of which were in fine order and apparently fulfilling the entire expectations of the owners. There are also connected with the mill a complete machine shop, with a fine forge, two lathes and an iron-planer, with power and hand drills, all other tools necessary. The motive power of double-circular is a high pressure engine, of good working capacity—but Mr. Williamson informed me that this engine would soon be removed and a new one used in its place of much larger dimensions. The rest of the machinery is propelled by a Watts' low pressure engine, of 36 inch and stroke; as fine a working piece of mechanical structure as I have ever seen. The steam is manufactured by a tubular and four cylinder boilers, of No. 1 material, and apparently capable of supplying any demand made of them. There is also in this mill, a beautiful little machine of their own manufacture, for slicing circular saws—another illustration of the old adage, that "necessity is the mother of invention." This machine alone is worth a visit to the mill to see.

Outside of the mill is a large and convenient wharf for storing or shipping lumber, which is being enlarged as the increasing wants demand. On this new wharf the company have a large store, now nearly completed and well filled with all the various articles of merchandise necessary, and this with their cook-house and their tenement and lodgement houses, show that they have a commendable regard for the comfort and convenience of their laborers. A sly peep into the culinary department revealed a magnificent cooking range with shining accompaniments, all in keeping with the neatness and thrift observable throughout the entire works.

I was much pleased with my visit, and would advise all who wish to spend a day profitably, as well as pleasantly, to visit this hive of industry, and thereby give the blue Devil a shake off, and my word for it they will go away well pleased with their talk.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The society of S. S. S., of Seattle, will give a grand celebration on the Fourth of July. A grand ball will be given in the evening, to which all are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds will be appropriated for a road across the mountains. The society are building a Mammoth Pavilion for the celebration, the floor of which will be one hundred and sixteen feet long and thirty feet wide, with a grand Triumphal Arch in front of the building. Every effort will be made by the society to make the coming National holiday a glorious one.

Our friend Bob. May has taken the Hotel at Freemont. We were made aware of the fact by the presentation of a bottle of genuine "refreshments" of which we partook wishing health and success to Robert. Bully for Bob.

E. M. SAMMERS has now one of the finest Photographic Galleries on the North-West Coast. His instruments and apparatus are new, and so perfect that he says he can "take a bear fight from the description." See his advertisement.

REMOVAL.—The Connoisseur's Retreat is removed to the building recently occupied by the Union store, where the lovers of good living will find increased accommodations and a plenty of the best "grab" to be had in the market.

HICKS thinks Jeff. Davis was not accessory to the assassination of the President, and says that "high treason is his worst crime." Only high treason! Of course Jeff. ought not to suffer much for that, for high treason is not much of a crime—in the estimation of Copperheads!

EXCURSION TO THE SHOQUALMIE FALLS.—An account of this visit has been promised us for publication by one of the excursionists. It will probably appear in our next issue.

THE "MET BY CHANCE, THE USUAL WAY."—The steamers Alexandra and Fideliter collided near Victoria, last week. The Fideliter was sunk and the Alexandra was considerably injured.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS has received from the widow of Senator Douglas, for \$25,000, a deed of the lot in Chicago where he lies buried. A magnificent monument will be erected upon it.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL states that a merchant of that city says he heard some preachers in conversation on the night of the assassination, and one of them said distinctly that he thought that on the following day Andrew Johnson would be President of the United States.

We are under repeated obligations to Captain Finch, of the steamer Anderson, for the Victoria papers and other favors.

PLEASE GENTLEMEN, PAY UP.—A large number of our subscribers have now been furnished with the paper several weeks over the year, and have neither paid up their arrears nor renewed their subscriptions in accordance with our terms, which are in advance. As it would by no means pay for us to call on every man on Puget Sound who owes us a dollar or two, our little dues must either be sent to us or we must lose them. We are very forgiving, and will square accounts with every man who thinks newspapers are useless institutions, and that he needs the subscription price more than we do. Those who do not pay up after this issue will please consider the Gazette defunct; for so far as they are concerned it will be as dead as the Copperheads have prophesied it would be every week for more than a year past.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—Orders will soon be issued from the military headquarters for the creation of a new sub-military district, including Forts Klamath, Crook and Bidwell on Goose Lake, the district to be under the command of Major Miller. This action is taken by the authorities to guard the approaches and protect the emigrants to the Owyhee country.

Beriah Brown, late editor of the Democratic Press, embarked on board the brig Auguette for Mexico on the 8th inst. John Dannonan and William Fitzgerald were convicted in the County Court on the 8th inst. of using treasonable language. Dannonan rejoiced at the assassination of President Lincoln, and Fitzgerald proclaimed himself a Jeff. Davis man.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A note from Cyrus W. Field, dated London, May 17th, says they have 2300 miles of cable completed, and expected to sail last of June.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Truthful experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than a quarter of a century, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or merely give temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way—by depurating the blood and removing those imperfections which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They repel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is restored and the energies stimulated.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

FIRST CLASS GALLERY

IN THE TOWN OF SEATTLE,

He is now prepared to do with neatness and dispatch

ALL KINDS OF WORK

Pertaining to the Art,

From the SMALLEST LOCKET, to the

Life Size Pictures

AMBROTYPES MELANOTYPES, STEREOSCOPIC AND PATENT

LEATHER PICTURES AND LANDSCAPE VIEWS

Put up in Every Style, and Enlarged to

Any size required

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Promptly attended to.

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

Rooms over Kellogg's Drug Store, Mill Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.

Seattle June 22d, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. Kellogg & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all claims against said Firm will be settled by G. BELLOD, Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

TO LET

THE NEW STORE adjoining the Drug Store of G. Kellogg & Brother, for particulars inquire of the Store, or of G. BELLOD, Seattle, June 1st, 1865.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to June 12th.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Howell Cobb and Mallory passed through Chattanooga yesterday for Knoxville, under guard.

Warren has resigned his commission as Major-General of volunteers.

General Logan has received orders to transfer the army of Tennessee to Louisville.

The Times special says: Stanton is not going to Berlin, but intends to resign tomorrow.

Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are daily arriving at Chattanooga.

The Commercial's Frankfort, Ky., correspondent says: recruiting is going on bravely among the states in Kentucky.

A few more negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of constitutional amendment.

The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says: General Upton has arrived with the State archives, and \$65,000 in specie.

The Tennessee Senate passed the elective franchise bill yesterday—56 to 5.

The rebel champion, C. Ferguson, has been captured, and closely confined in irons at Nashville.

New York, June 2.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Col. W. H. Taylor, Gen. Lee's Adjutant General, Sergeant W. J. Moore and about fifty Confederate soldiers at present residing at Norfolk, Va., were summoned to appear before the United States District Court this morning, with a view to testify against R. E. Lee and other prominent officials on the charge of treason.

The Herald's dispatch says: Charles O'Connor had applied to the War Department for permission to tender Jefferson Davis his professional services in case he is arraigned upon the indictment found in the District Court. The president has decided that O'Connor's application be granted to the end that the constitutional provision, which secures the accused persons the assistance of counsel, may be respected.

New York, June 3d.—The steamer Wachusett brings Savannah dates to the 31st. The Savannah Herald says: A large public meeting was held on the night of the 30th, at which resolutions were adopted, endorsing President Johnson's policy, that sympathizers with secession should not be supported for office, and asking for a Military Governor for Georgia.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writing from Columbia, under date of May 28th, says: Governor Smith has issued a notice that his function as executive, have ceased, and the State is in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped. Couriers have been sent after him.

New York, May 31.—The Herald announces that the Memorial Diplomatique of May 24th, makes public the following important fact: That President Johnson has instructed American ministers at London to require of the English government a prompt decision as to indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by cruisers, such as the Alabama and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war. It adds, the demand has several times been made by the United States, but its justice has never been conceded by the British Government. Lincoln has nevertheless persisted in the demand, repeating it a short time before his death. Johnson, far from abandoning the demand, has reiterated it, asserting it with more vigor and energy than before.

In the opinion of the Memorial, this question which up to the present time, had not seemed serious or pressing, may perhaps cause a conflict between the two nations. The English Cabinet cannot ignore the accounts, amounting to many millions sterling, and it seems certain that the Federal Government will not modify the demand, at the present point at which matters have actually arrived. The Memorial thinks the English government will hardly persist in the negative, which would be followed by bad consequences, but will make this new sacrifice to peace, after having made so many heroic sacrifices for the same end during the past few years.

The Madrid Epochs, of May 1st, mentions a precedent to sustain the claim of the United States. It says: "we are of the same opinion as the Memorial Diplomatique, because, apart from the justice of the American demands, they are supported by a powerful State Cabinet. St. James will always be found disposed to make heroic sacrifices in any conflict of personal strength, reserving all the honor of its national pride for difficulties with nations inferior in strength."

The City of Washington, from Liverpool May 24th, and Queenstown May 25th, has arrived.

The London Times says: The question of the Alabama's depredations has reached an unpleasant point. Great Britain having refused to indemnify the American remainder amounts to a complication.

The Paris Moniteur confirms the report of an order limiting the stay of Federal ships in French ports and says: France has also announced that she will hasten the removal of all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet consents to exceptional rights which as a preliminary step enabled her to entertain towards neutral nations.

In the House of Commons on the 29th Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he would give was that her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The declaration was received with loud cheers.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the news of the opening of recruiting for Mexico in New York and in Washington created immense sensation in Paris.

The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Juarez.

Strange rumors were current in the Stock Exchange, London, on the 19th that had a depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico; also that Maximilian had been shot.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Emperor and Ministers long for the return of the Emperor. These are the recruiting offices for volunteers said to be open in towns of the United States, and the opposition of a committee of the Chambers to the alienation of State arrests.

The London Globe editorially remarks that Maximilian will be highly favored by Napoleon, and will prove his ability if he can vanquish the adverse circumstances which surround him. It thinks Maximilian's success is very doubtful, and hopes that it will not be a source of calamity to the people.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and will go as Minister Resident to Berlin in place of Fogg.

The President has within the past few days received a threatening letter, which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation.

The Commercial's special correspondent says: The Mexican question once more attracts attention. Gen. Steele has been ordered to the Rio Grande, with an army of observation consisting of thirty thousand men. The foreign embassies are greatly perplexed by the movement. It is understood that Count Molothol will demand an explanation from the State Department.

Special to the Post, from Washington, May 5th, says that Dr. Sam Cox, of Newark, Maryland, charged with harboring Booth and Harold, has been arrested.

Col. Greve, proprietor of the Yarnum Place Washington, and his wife, have also been arrested.

Newbern advices state the result of the judicial investigation at Nassau, showing that the Yellow fever last summer, which carried off some thousands of persons, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, has caused the utmost horror.

The people of North Carolina are fast becoming reconciled to free labor system and like the change. There is a strong attachment between masters and former slaves. They seek each other and make satisfactory terms for labor. The universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to when negroes should vote.

New Orleans, June 5.—Gen. Hood, the last rebel of note, surrendered to Gen. Davidson on May 31st.

New York, June 11th.—Morgan, the rebel who shot General Canby, has been arrested.

Washington, June 11th.—Despatches received by the State Department announce that the Government of Holland has formally rescinded the recognition of belligerent rights accorded to the rebels.

New York June 12th.—The Times special from Chattanooga, June 10th, says a tremendous explosion and fire occurred on the evening of the 9th, supposed through carelessness or sparks from a locomotive igniting loose powder in Ordnance Department. Several tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder exploded. Shot and shell were sent hissing about the town. Many were killed and wounded. The immense Quartermaster's buildings took fire. Loss amounts to a quarter of a million dollars.

The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta.

Prominent rebels are being arrested in Lower Georgia.

Hullfax, June 17.—The Africa, from Liverpool on the 25th and Queenstown on the 28th ult., has arrived.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Walsh, Q. C., asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government intended to comply with the official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama, or any other Confederate cruiser, alleged to have been fitted out in British ports.

Palmerston said a correspondence had been going on some time between the two Governments, on prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. Within the last few days, further correspondence through Mr. Adams was received, but he had not had time to reply to it. He might add, that from the course in which each nice question had been discussed, most friendly terms existed.

San Francisco, June 20.—Legal Tenders 73 to 734.

CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT.

SEATTLE, W. T.

MONET & HEDGES, Proprietors.

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

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

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

The Table Will always be supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and they trust, their long experience and strict attention to business will give general satisfaction.

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

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

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

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

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

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

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

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

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, March 25, 1865.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE

BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

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

SPACIOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Nos. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Establishment on the Pacific Coast, All of which they sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES!

Merchants from the Interior are respectfully invited to

Call and Examine Our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

All those who complain of high prices for poor articles, will find it to their advantage to examine our Goods and Prices.

MINERS' SUPPLIES carefully prepared for shipment. Particular attention paid to CABIN AND PASS-ENGER STORES.

ONE FOREIGN BRANDIES AND WINES ARE KEPT, and selected expressly for Medical purposes. FINE TEAS are our specialties.

Large Sales and Small Profits for Cash. ALL ORDERS from the Interior promptly attended to.

BOWEN BROTHERS, 425 and 427 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

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

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

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES TO OUR

NEW STORE, ON MILL STREET, OPPOSITE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

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

Our relations with Houses in California afford us with facilities for buying unpassed by any other House outside of San Francisco.

Our assortment of Medicines cannot be excelled in variety, consisting of

Sarsaparillas AYERS' TOWNSEND'S SAND'S GUYROT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and LE DOYNE'S.

ALSO Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectoant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochocs, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Colicogogue.

Ayers' Ague & Fever Cure, Clove Anodyne, Soidlets Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Flier's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carmine, Balsam, Hostetter's Balm, and Richardson's Bitters.

Cooking Extracts Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Farina, Cooper's Island.

Toilet Articles: Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soap, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lotion Extracts, Brown Whisk Soap, Nail Brushes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS: Brown's Essence Valerian, White's Balsam Wild Cherry, Ostarrah Saff and Macaboy Snuff.

Camphene, Turpentine and Alcohol, By the Gallon, Can, or Case.

BEND NEW DOWNER'S COAL OIL, Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

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

Lowest Rates for Cash. G. KELLOGG, Seattle, May 18th, 1865.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

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

CASH PRINCIPLES, AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A good variety of MEN'S CLOTHING Consisting in part of Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., &c.

ALSO BOOTS AND SHOES, And a well selected stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY All of which will be sold cheap for the reason that Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales."

SEATTLE, Aug. 20th 1864. BAGLEY & SETTLER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

E. H. THOMPSON, Skagit River, April 29th, 1865.

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

SEATTLE, June 6, 1865. E. WALSH.

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. BUTTERFIELD & CO., Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DEALER IN DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SEATTLE, W. T.

NOTICE!

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

Seattle Feb. 25th 1865. H. B. HOWTON.

NOTICE

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

