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NO. 9.

SEATTLE GAZETTE

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

An Act to incorporate a national military and naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ulysses S. Grant, David G. Farragut, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, John A. Dix, George Bancroft, William T. Sherman, John A. Andrews, Andrew G. Curtis, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Butler, George G. Meade, John Brough, Nathaniel P. Todd, Henry Ward Beecher, Ambrose E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Daniel S. Dickinson, William A. Buckingham, Carl Schurz, Oliver O. Howard, Hamilton Fish, Frank Sigel, Francis Pickens, Austin Blair, Thomas C. Fletcher, Robert Breckinridge, Lovell H. Rousseau, Horace Greeley, George H. Stuart, Joseph Henry, John G. Barnard, Henry J. Raymond, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, H. W. Halleck, William E. Dodge, William M. Everts, James S. Brady, Gerritt Smith, Reuben E. Fenton, Bellamy Storer, George P. M'Intire, Galusha A. Grow, Henry W. Bellows, J. S. O. Abbott, Jay Cooke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Israel Washburn, Ichabod Goodwin, Fredrick Smyth, John Z. Goodrich, Charles Henry Davis, William Claiborne, F. Wilby Edwards, Amos A. Lawrence, Edward B. Tobe, Thomas Russell, Charles G. Loring, George B. Upton, Charles G. Greene, S. M. S. Williams, George G. Stanard, Henry M. Rice, Grenville M. Dodge, Morton M. Mitchell, Thomas Webster, James M. Scovel, Nathaniel B. Baker, Richmond J. Field, Henry C. Carey, John W. Forney, Bishop M. Simpson, G. S. Griffith, William Henry Channing, James E. Yeastman, Dwight Durkee, A. T. Stewart, Barnabas Hobbs, Montgomery Blair, Joseph R. Barnes, E. B. Ward, Henry Benham, Frank Moore, Alfred Lee, Edward Solomon, Thomas C. Terry, Edward Tompkins, Moses F. Odell, and their successors, duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation hereby constituted shall consist of one hundred members. They shall have power to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations: Provided, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business of said corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, who shall elect from their number a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary, and seven of the directors, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any special meeting of the board of directors.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of directors shall have authority to procure for early use, at a suitable place, a site for a military asylum for officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States who have been or may hereafter be totally disabled by wounds received, or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion; and to have the necessary buildings erected, having due regard to the health of the location, facility of access, and competency to accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the establishment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen by sentence of courts-martial or military commission, over and above the amount necessary for the reimbursement of the government or of individuals, all forfeitures on account of desertion from the volunteer service, and all moneys due deceased volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, which now are, or may be, unclaimed for three

years after the death of such officers, soldiers, or seamen, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers, soldiers, or seamen. And the said directors are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property, made by any person or persons, for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the selection of the site for the said asylum, and the plan of the buildings, and the rules and regulations for the general and internal direction of the asylum, shall be made by the directors, and they may do all other acts necessary for the government and interest of the same as hereby authorized: Provided, however, That no selection of a site for said asylum or adoption of any plan of buildings shall be agreed upon until after the sum of half a million of dollars shall have been first subscribed or donated and paid into the treasury of said corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the asylum shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, a secretary and a treasurer, and such officers shall be appointed from the pensioned officers of the volunteer service, and they may be appointed and removed from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the board of directors.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and may be admitted thereto upon the recommendation of the board of directors, namely: all volunteer officers, soldiers, and seamen who have served during the present war, who have been or who may be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty, and such persons on becoming inmates of this asylum shall assign their pensions during the time they shall remain therein and receive its benefits.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall make an annual report of the conditions of the asylum to the War Department, which shall be communicated to congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of this act, and it shall be the duty of the said directors to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer of this asylum quarterly, and to visit and inspect them at least six times a year.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all inmates of the asylum shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the army or navy of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

An Act to incorporate the Freeman's Savings and Trust Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Peter Cooper, William C. Bryant, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Charles H. Marshall, William A. Booth, Gerritt Smith, William A. Hall, William Allen, John Jay, Abraham Baldwin, A. S. Barnes, Hiram Barney, Seth B. Hunt, Samuel Holmes, Charles Collins, R. R. Graves, Walter S. Griffith, A. H. Wallis, D. S. Gregory, J. W. Alvord, George Whipple, A. S. Hatch, Walter T. Hatch, E. A. Lambert, W. G. Lambert, Roe Lockwood, R. H. Manning, R. W. Ropes, Albert Woodruff, and Thos. Dewey, of New York; John M. Forbes, Wm. Claiborne, S. G. Howe, George L. Stearns, Edward Atkinson, A. A. Lawrence, and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Edward Harris and Thomas Davis, of Rhode Island; Stephen Colwell, J. Wheaton Smith, Francis E. Cope, Thomas Webster, B. S. Hunt, and Henry Samuel, of Pennsylvania; Edward Harwood, Adam Poe, Levi Coffin, J. M. Waldon, of Ohio, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by the name of "The Freeman's Savings and Trust Company," and by that name may sue and be sued in any court of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the trustees of the corporation, and all vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, in the office of trustee, shall be filled by the board by ballot, without unnecessary delay, and at least ten votes shall be necessary for the election of any trustee. The trustees shall hold a regular meeting at least once a month, to receive reports and transact such business as may be necessary; and any trustee omitting to attend the regular meetings of the board for six months in succession, may thereupon be considered as having vacated his place, and a successor may be elected to fill the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business of the corporation shall be managed and directed by the board of trustees, who shall elect from their number a president and two vice-presidents; and

may appoint such other officers as they may see fit; nine of the trustees, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or adjourned meeting of the board of trustees, and the affirmative vote of at least seven members of the board shall be requisite in making any order for, or authorizing the investment of any moneys, or the sale or transfer of any stock or securities belonging to the corporation, or the appointment of any officer receiving any salary therefrom.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of trustees of the corporation shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such by-laws and regulations as they shall judge proper with regard to the elections of officers and their respective functions, and generally for the management of the affairs of the corporation, provided such by-laws and regulations are not repugnant to this act or to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the general business and objects of the corporation be, by created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may be from time to time offered therefor, by, or on behalf of, persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States, or their descendants, and investing the same in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the corporation to invest, as soon as practicable, in the securities named in the next preceding section, all sums received by them beyond an available fund, not exceeding one third of the total amount of deposits with the corporation, at the discretion of the trustees, which available funds may be kept by the trustees to meet current payments of the corporation, and may by them be left on deposit at interest or otherwise, or in such available form as the trustees may direct.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the corporation may, under such regulations as the board of trustees shall from time to time prescribe, receive any deposit hereby authorized to be received, upon such trusts and for such purposes, not contrary to the laws of the United States, as may be indicated in writing by the depositor, such writing to be subscribed by the depositor and acknowledged or proved before any officer in the civil or military service of the United States, the certificate of which acknowledgment or proof shall be indorsed on the writing; and the writing so acknowledged or proved shall accompany such deposit and be filed among the papers of the corporation, and be carefully preserved therein, and may be read in evidence in any court or before any judicial officer of the United States without further proof; and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be prima facie evidence only of the due execution of such writing.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all sums received on deposit shall be repaid to such depositor when required, at such time, with such interest, not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and under such regulations as the board of trustees shall, from time to time, prescribe, which regulations shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the room where the business of the corporation shall be transacted, but shall not be altered so as to affect any deposit previously made.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all trusts upon which, and all purposes for which any deposit shall be made, and which shall be indicated in the writing to accompany such deposit, shall be faithfully performed by the corporation, unless the performing of the same is rendered impossible.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any depositor shall die, the funds remaining on deposit with the corporation to his credit, and all accumulations thereof, shall belong and be paid to the personal representatives of such depositor, in case he shall have left a last will and testament; and in default of a last will and testament or of any person qualifying under a last will and testament competent to act as executor, the corporation shall be entitled, in respect to the funds so remaining on deposit to the credit of any such depositor, to administration thereon in preference to all other persons, and letters of administration shall be granted to the corporation accordingly in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the granting of letters of administration, with the will annexed, and in cases of intestacy.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in the case of the death of any depositor, whose deposit shall not be held upon any trust created pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained, or where it may prove impossible to execute such trust, it shall be the duty of the corporation to make diligent efforts to ascertain and discover whether such deceased depositor has left a husband, wife, or children surviving, and the corporation shall keep a record of the efforts so made, and of the results thereof, and in case no person law-

fully entitled thereto shall be discovered, or shall appear, or claim the funds remaining to the credit of such depositor before the expiration of two years from the death of depositor, it shall be lawful for the corporation to hold and invest such funds as a separate trust-fund, to be applied, with the accumulations thereof, to the education and improvement of persons heretofore held in slavery, or their descendants, being inhabitants of the United States, in such manner and through agencies as the board of trustees shall deem best calculated of effect that object.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall not directly or indirectly receive any pay or emoluments for their services as such, except the president and vice-president.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the president and vice-president, the subordinate officers and agents of the corporation shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the books or the corporation shall, at all times during the hours of business, be open for inspection and examination by such persons as congress shall designate or appoint.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventeen of the act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to extend the time for the completion of their railroad line, except that part thereof between Seventeenth Street and the Capitol, for one year from the passage of this act: Provided, however, That the line from Seventeenth Street and the Capitol be completed, equipped, and running, within thirty days from the passage of this act.

Approved, Jan. 23, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Franklin Insurance Company," approved second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to amend and extend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company, passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force for the period of twenty years, from the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the time at which such amendatory act expired; and that all proceedings had by the said Franklin Insurance Company, and all legal rights accrued or acquired, and all legal obligations entered into by said company between the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and the date of this act be, and the same are hereby, made valid for all legal purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Franklin Insurance Company are hereby authorized to increase their capital stock to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, Jan. 30, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

An Act to establish a Bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Ohio, a Post-Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and at Covington, in the State of Kentucky, is hereby declared to be, when completed, in accordance with the laws of the States of Ohio and Kentucky, a lawful structure and post-road for the conveyance of the mails of the United States.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

An Act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain Fortifications and other works of defence, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: For Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michi-

gan, seventy-five thousand dollars.
For repairs of Fort Niagara, near Yorktown, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Popham, Kennebec River, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Preble, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort George, on Hog Island Ledge, Portland, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort McClary, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For sea-wall of Great Brewster's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of sea-walls on Deer and on Lovell's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, three thousand dollars.

For permanent forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort at Wilet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, on Potomac River, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For additional defences at San Francisco, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For defences of Washington, three hundred thousand dollars.

For field works and field operations, one million dollars.

For bridge trains and equipment for armies in the field, three hundred thousand dollars.

For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, five hundred thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, for purchase of campaign maps, three hundred thousand dollars.

For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairing, equipping, and enlarging Fort Porter, at Buffalo, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, Feb. 28, 1865.

[RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

Joint Resolution in relation to the distribution of books and documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the undistributed portions of the books and documents heretofore printed or purchased for its use by order of either house of congress, previous to the thirty-seventh congress, and now deposited in the Interior Department and elsewhere, be distributed to members of the present congress, under the direction of the joint committee on printing; and said committee is hereby directed to divide the books in question into parcels equal in number to the whole number of senators, representatives, and delegates from territories, and as nearly equal in value and importance as possible, and to distribute them to the senators, representatives, and delegates by such method as may be found most feasible and proper.

Approved, Feb. 28, 1864.

THE CASCADES ROAD AGAIN.

The Road meeting of last Saturday was not so largely attended as the importance of the object demanded, but those of our citizens who came together seemed actuated by a spirit of enterprise proper for the occasion, and evinced a determination to take some immediate action with a view to the construction of a road over the Cascades.

The merits of the several Passes through the mountains were discussed at some length, and the weight of evidence adduced was decidedly favorable to the Snoqualmie Pass as the most practicable for the construction of a permanent and durable road over the mountains. A committee was accordingly appointed to solicit subscriptions in King and neighboring counties, to build the road through the Snoqualmie Pass, when the meeting adjourned to meet as soon as the result of the soliciting committee's labors could be reported.

The committee, composed of Mr. John Denny, H. L. Yesler and J. E. Clark, are now out on duty, and thus far are meeting with fair success. We commend these gentlemen to all interested (and who on the Sound, is not interested in this Cascades Road?) and trust that they will subscribe the required amount at once, that the work may be speedily commenced.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that our gentlemanly and obliging Telegraphic Operator, Mr. Daniel Leiby, leaves us by the Anderson this week, for San Francisco, to resume the duties of an Operator in that city. By his polite and courteous manner during a brief stay among us, Mr. Leiby has made many warm friends, who part with him with reluctance.

OUR READERS are referred to the advertisement of the U. S. Tax Collector, and to the fact that if the tax-payers do not pay up at the appointed time, there will be an addition to their taxes. If the U. S. Excise law is not complied with in the use of Revenue Stamps, the Collector will enforce the penalties of the law, walk up, gentlemen, and do your duty by cheerfully sustaining the Government and its Law.

WASHINGTON BEVERAGE.—This popular establishment is now in full blast under the management of Messrs. McLoon & Sherman, and is now pouring out Lager Beer, Ale and Porter of an excellent quality and in quantities to suit purchasers. They say that Chris and Mac's beverages are non-intoxicating if taken in doses not exceeding a gallon a minute. The best way to test the matter is to try it. Read their advertisement and then "take a drink."

THE TANNERY.—It is not generally known that there is a good Tannery and Leather Factory in Seattle, but our friends, the Woodens, have resolved that everybody who takes the papers shall no longer remain ignorant of the fact, and have therefore commenced by advertising their business. Those who want to save money and purchase a good article of leather, will do well to call and see them.

Business Like.—Who says Seattle is not the head of navigation, and the commercialemporium of Puget Sound? Six large ships are now loading in the harbor, and innumerable small craft constantly plying to and from the several mill ponds across the water.

The man who occasionally dwells in the wilderness had gone out to hunt for his cow when Speaker Colfax and his distinguished companions passed that rural region.

THE COLFAX PARTY.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, accompanied by Ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, Mr. Bowes, Editor of the Springfield (Ill.) Republican, and Mr. Richardson, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, paid us a short visit on Wednesday last. His arrival was announced by the firing of a National salute, and a general hoisting of flags throughout the town. At the request of numerous citizens, Mr. Colfax delivered a brief address, in which he eloquently tendered his thanks to the people for the hearty welcome with which he had been received, and bid us hope,—now that the clouds of war had passed away, and the angel of Victory had been followed by that sweet angel of Peace,—that the inexhaustible and yet untold resources of our country would now rapidly become developed, and expressed a sincere hope that ere long he might have the pleasure of greeting an additional star to the constellation that adorns the Federal Arch,—when Washington Territory will form another link in that chain of love and unity which now binds together the whole American continent.

Mr. Colfax is an able, genial and patriotic man, possessing that freedom and ease which adapts itself to all circumstances and places; an eloquent, sound and logical speaker, and a man of a plain, unassuming character. He was followed by Gov. Bross, who eulogized our youthful Territory in a very eloquent manner. Mr. Colfax has traveled from the National Capital overland to California, Oregon and Washington Territory for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the natural characteristics and resources of the Pacific coast. It is to be hoped that his visit will prove of some benefit to our enterprising people, and to the advancement of the rapidly growing interests of Washington Territory.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The following letters, says an exchange, were found among the debris of Beriah Brown's office at San Francisco, some time ago, when the people of that place entered it:

GRASS VALLEY, AUG. 23d, 1865. Beriah Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir: We are very anxious up here, that you should send us along the 57 arrangements, about which I wrote you a week ago. Also send a copy of the alphabet. We are organizing in various parts of the country, and will soon be able to make you a good report, both numerically and pecuniarily. It would be well to continue my power to organize. Do I still have authority? I think we can raise hundreds.

Not a Copperhead throughout the whole country can be found, who will not indignantly deny the existence of these Democratic organizations. They can run through the whole gamut of angry and scornful eloquence, when denouncing such societies as the Union League; but innocent patriots, as they are they will try to swear you to a belief that they never do anything covertly, and never have any schemes for the accomplishment of any secret purpose.

NIAGARA VARIETY STORE.—A neat and elegant store, taking its name from a large beautifully executed painting, by one of our citizens, of the American ship NIAGARA, which forms a conspicuous feature of the establishment, has just been opened on Mill street, one door above Kellogg's Drug Store, by Mr. Albert Pinkham, recently of Port Townsend. It is with pleasure that we mention this addition to our thriving town.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success, attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box of Holloway's medicaments. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense, will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The printed directions for the use of the Ointment also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

A Complimentary dinner was given by the American residents of Victoria, on last Thursday, in the Lyceum Hall, to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of Congress, on the occasion of that gentleman's arrival in that city. The dinner was a grand affair and passed off with decided success.

OUR THANKS are due Capt. Finch of the steamer Anderson for numerous favors.

GENERAL H. E. LEE.

Of the chiefs of the slaveholders' rebellion, Gen. Lee has been the special object of the markish tenderness which was largely coming into exercise just before the nation was aroused from its infatuation by the assassination of the President, a deed which proved nothing new as to the diabolical character of the rebellion and its agents, though it served to awaken a more just and lively sense of the patent atrocity. It was becoming a kind of prevailing sentiment—opinion it could not be—that though some others were not altogether excusable for their acts of treason and subsequent barbarity, the commander-in-chief of the Southern armies was less deserving of our censures. Accordingly, when at his late forced capitulation he was "honorably paroled" instead of being sent to prison, not only was the act accepted by the people without a murmur, but the captured general was spoken of as a hero, and even "receptions" at the North proposed for him.

But why all this? What is there in his case that entitles him to a more favorable consideration than the very worst of his accomplices? His previous position would have been felt by a mind sensitive to the claims of honor as especially binding him to fidelity to the national government, while the official oaths under which he lived would have held him to his allegiance had he not been from the first a traitor at heart. The leniency of the government toward him during the months of his apparent hesitation would have been felt by a less determined traitor as a motive to fidelity to that government. His treason was no sudden impulse; it was deliberately taken against strong motives to the contrary course, and, therefore, wholly without excuse.

As leader of the rebel armies, what has he done to soften the resentment of the loyal people of the nation which his first defection awakened? All his skill and powers has been devoted to the injury of the country and government that had made him what he is, except his traitorous baseness, and when at last overcome in arms, he accepts, his fate unshaken, and breathing the spirit of an unrepentant rebel.

But not only for his treason is Gen. Lee justly liable to our unmitigated condemnation, but a full share of our indignant execrations for the barbarities of the war justly directed against him. This matter is well put in the following extract from a late number of the New York Times, and it conclusively shows him to be not only a perjured, traitor, but also a brutal and heartless tyrant:

"There is a special stain on Gen. Lee's reputation which no military skill or personal courage can wash away. We allude to his treatment of his prisoners. Gen. Lee was the military head of the Confederacy, from whom a word must have always come like an order, and yet while he commanded the Army of Virginia, for years the horrible treatment of our unhappy prisoners continued. They were crowded within the Libby Prison, dying from disease and want, or they were left on Belle Isle, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, or they were packed in the pens of Andersonville and Millen, perishing by tens of thousands, of wet, hunger, neglect, sickness, and violence; no wood allowed them; when forests covered the hills; no meat or good bread, when the aged gifts of the North were rotting at the doors of their prisons; weak, despairing, heart-broken, a great throng of the unhappy and helpless victims of the rebellion. And yet in all these years, with the sad report of these cruelties ringing through the world, when he must have known of them, General Lee never issued an order, nor makes an effort to stop them. He had but to say the word, and the federal prisoners would have been treated like ordinary prisoners of war. But no such word ever came from the chief captain of the rebellion. On him must rest the damning stain of these great wrongs and cruelties. He is responsible for the starved and murdered young men of the North. Along with the memory of his first great crime of treason will always endure that of these horrible brutalities to the prisoners from the North. They should never be forgotten. They are wrongs against civilization itself. General Lee is said to have been a harsh and cruel slaveholder; he has preserved his character with the prisoners he captured. He has committed crimes, and scattered woes and griefs, which he can never atone for, and which we should never forgive till he himself, at least, has avowed his penitence."

This is the man upon whom some among us have seemed to think the rigors of the law should not be executed. He is now a prisoner on parole, and, therefore, safe from further military executions; but he is still liable to the civil power, and it is not too much to ask that so flagrant an offender shall not escape entirely unscathed for his crimes.

ADVERSE.—The latest information from Eastern papers in relation to the new Constitution of Missouri, seems to establish the fact of its adoption by at least six thousand majority. The soldiers who had fought in the Union armies voted for it to a man.—No temporizers with treason are they.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success, attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box of Holloway's medicaments. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense, will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The printed directions for the use of the Ointment also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

HANGING OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The following particulars of the execution of the assassination conspirators were published in but a portion of our last edition, and we give them this week for the benefit of those who may not have seen them.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The condemned conspirators sentenced by the Military Commission to be hanged were executed to-day. On petition of Mrs. Mary Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clemons, Judge Wilder, of the U. S. Supreme Court of this District, issued a writ of habeas corpus to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in court this morning at 10 o'clock, the body of Mary Surratt, with cause of her detention. A 10 20 the General had not obeyed the writ. The Judge says he has no power to enforce the writ. To-day soldiers were placed all around the arsenal to prevent any person from being admitted to the scene of execution, none being allowed admittance except those who had previously obtained tickets from Gen. Hancock.

The relations of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon. They were also attended by their spiritual advisors, as were also Atzerott and Payne. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the outer prison door opened and Mrs. Surratt entered, supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next to her followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by their respective ministers of the gospel. Four seats were reserved for them on the platform in the following manner: Mrs. Surratt first, then Payne, Harrold and Atzerott.

The officers entrusted with the execution organized in intermediate positions. Gen. Harrold who had been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department approving the sentence and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was placed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while soldiers were formed on all sides of the square. Several hundred civilians were present, anxious to be spectators of the solemn scene. The priest attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer to which Payne, who was seated next to her attentively listened. The minister who had been attending on Payne expressed in the name of the prisoners his sincere thanks to Gen. Harrold, and officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look of justice and seemed to have compassion for his misery.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne's forgiveness of all sins and on his passage out of this world into the jury of heaven. The minister who attended Harrold, also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott, also returned thanks for him to Gen. Harrold, for his kind attention, and then invoked the mercy of God on the prisoner. The condemned were then requested to rise from their seats when the chains were removed. They were all now on the drops. Their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs banded above and below the knees, while the caps were being placed over their heads. Atzerott, while being prepared for execution exclaimed, "gentlemen fare well, be warned by the fate of the man now before you." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, may we all meet in the other world. As soon as the noose was put around each head, Mrs. Surratt, being the last one adjusted, a section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the culprits hung several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct and were afterwards taken down for burial rough collars being on hand for that purpose. Arrangements for the execution were complete. Gen. Hancock was present at throughout the proceedings. It is said that Payne's statement last night was in behalf Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from all complicity, and said that all the other prisoners subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of important witnesses against her.

JEFF. DAVIS.—A Washington dispatch says: "Davis raves and tears about his cell at Fort Monroe in a state of semi-insanity—real or assumed."

The records of the Navy Department show that during the war more than five hundred officers were dismissed for drunkenness.

U. S. Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS are hereby duly notified that the annual Taxes, including Licenses and Income Taxes under the laws of June 30, 1865, and March 3, 1865, are now due and payable. The undersigned, for use of his deputies will, therefore, be at Seattle, King county, August 8th, 1865, Port Madison, Kitsap Co., " 9th, " " " " 10th, " " " " 11th, " " " " 12th, " " " " 13th, " " " " 14th, " " " " 15th, " " " " 16th, " " " " 17th, " " " " 18th, " " " " 19th, " " " " 20th, " " " " 21st, " " " " 22nd, " " " " 23rd, " " " " 24th, " " " " 25th, " " " " 26th, " " " " 27th, " " " " 28th, " " " " 29th, " " " " 30th, " " " " 31st, " " " " 1865.

PHILIP B. MOORE, Collector Int. Rev. Dist. of W. T. Geo. F. Butler, Dep. Col. 1st Sub. Dist., Olympia, W. T., July 26, 1865. no-2w

BUYING GOLD MAKES ONE A REBEL.

There is instruction and example in the following incident narrated to us by a Pennsylvania friend. An honest Schuylkill County German merchant, who had more prospered and had accumulated more money than he could employ as capital in his business, came to a patriotic banker in Philadelphia and said: "I have got some moneys, and I want you to buy me some gold."

"Why, Schultz, what do you want gold for? That isn't a thing you sell in your store?" "I know dat—but I want to make some money on de rise of gold. Peoples say it is going up, and I think I may make a thousand dollars."

"Schultz, you dear old fellow, don't you know that if you buy gold you will be a Rebel?" "No!" said Schultz, with a tone of resentment in his words.

"Suppose you buy \$10,000 of gold. Suppose that some morning you read in the papers in big letters: 'Terrible disaster to the Union cause! Grant's army routed and destroyed! The Rebels marching on Washington!!'"

"I should say dat was 'tam pad news,' excitedly interrupted the German.

"Yes, but wouldn't you say right off, 'dis, however, will put gold up—paid for the Union cause, tam pad, but it is got for my ten thousand?' Don't you see, Schultz, that in buying gold you instantly make the interests of the Rebels your interests—that you bribe yourself to wish them to succeed, and to wish your country and your countrymen to fail? And if these unholy desires, Schultz, don't desire a Rebel, where is his language to define out. Don't you see that buying gold inevitably turns honest, patriotic, devoted men like you, away from the cause which they ought to support, and which they think they do support, but which they cannot support, because they have made it for their interest not to support it. Don't you see it, dear old fellow?"

"By tam! I do," said the honest man, with gravity of manner and humility, "and I ax pardon of the war. Put de whole of dat in Seven-Thirties. My money goes out my principles."

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 ALE, STOUT AND CREAM ALE. Orders for the above promptly will be promptly filled at the lowest rates.

SEATTLE TANNERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale of their own manufacture, a fine stock of LEATHER, consisting of SOLE LEATHER, UPPER LEATHER, HARNES LEATHER, BRIDLE LEATHER, BELTING LEATHER, SKIRTING LEATHER, RUSSET LEATHER, CATTLE AND KIP SKINS, HUCKSKINS, &c., &c., &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE on Saturday the 10th of August 1865, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at Seattle, W. T. Lot No. 10 of Section 14, in Township 24 North Range 6 East, 23rd Meridian of the State of Washington, late of King County, W. T. Also one span of Horses and Harness, belonging to the estate of John Husted, late of King County, W. T. DANIEL BAILEY, Administrator. July 24th, 1865.—[no-3w]

GARFIELD & KENNEDY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Will attend to Civil and Admiralty business in the Courts of Washington Territory. Mr. Garfield will attend to criminal practice also. July 22d 1865. no-3w

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 price. Legal tenders taken at market value. Give us a Call—try for yourselves. BUTTERFIELD & CO. Seattle, Feb. 14, 1865. no-3w

DOG-FISH OIL.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. By F. W. JAMES, 67 Front Street, Port Townsend, W. T. June 7th, 1865. [no-3w]

EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to July 20th.

JEFF DAVIS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT.

THE REBEL PIRATE SLENANDOAH, DESTRUCTION OF WILLEMEN.

New York, July 11.—The World's special...

The Post's Washington special says that...

The Times' account of the execution says...

The Times' dispatch says that General...

New York, July 12.—The New Orleans...

The Commercial's Washington special...

Washington, July 13.—The President...

The Postmaster-General has notified...

Philadelphia, July 15.—Subscriptions...

New Orleans, July 14.—Mexican advices...

The Commercial says that Cortina has...

The Monitor says that the Commander...

News from the interior shows that...

Guerrillas continue to swarm about...

New York, July 16.—The Herald's Galveston...

Many of the Texan people choose, or...

A special dispatch says evidence is daily...

California News.

San Francisco, July 20.—The whaling...

April, the pirate Shenandoah reached...

The Shenandoah arrived off the Cape...

The Shenandoah had captured the Susan...

The Shenandoah was last seen, was a...

The Shenandoah has two rifled guns...

The Shenandoah was very anxious to...

The Shenandoah has two rifled guns...

Guerrillas continue to swarm about...

New York, July 16.—The Herald's Galveston...

Many of the Texan people choose, or...

A special dispatch says evidence is daily...

California News.

San Francisco, July 20.—The whaling...

Englishmen, and is making use of the...

In view of the probability of the pirate...

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

MRS. LIBBY & SHOREY,

Under the Masonic Hall,

Have opened a Milliner, Dress Making...

NOTICE.

U. S. Assessor's Advertisement.

United States Excise Tax

Division No. 1, comprising the counties...

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acts...

At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

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At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

At which places and times I will be present...

NEW WHOLESALE STORE

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

WINES,

LIQUORS AND TOBACCO,

Take this method of informing their friends...

COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING

No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Where they will keep constantly on hand...

FULL AND COMPLETE

An Assortment of Goods in their line...

Establishment on the Pacific Coast,

At of which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES!

Merchants from the Interior

Are respectfully invited to

Call and Examine

Our Stock before making their purchases...

All those who complain of high prices...

MINERS' SUPPLIES carefully prepared...

Particular attention paid to CABIN AND...

Our FOREIGN BRANDIES AND WINES...

FINE TEAS and other specialties.

Large Sales and Small Profits, for Cash.

ORDERS from the Interior promptly attended...

BOWEN BROTHERS,

425 and 427 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter,

M. R. MADDOCKS,

JOHN S. CONDON,

AMOS BROWN,

PROPRIETORS.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL

is now open for the accommodation of the public.

It is fitted up with all the conveniences of a

First Class House,

The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best

style.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

is under the management of an experienced cook,

and the table will always be supplied with the best

of the market.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

SEATTLE, W. T.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the

citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound that having per-

manently 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 Picture

AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES,

STEREOSCOPIC AND PATENT

LEATHER PICTURES AND

LANDSCAPE VIEWS

Put up in Every Style, and Enlarged to

Any size required.

Also, old Ambrotypes, Melanotypes Pat-

ent Leather Pictures and Cartes de Visite

copied and enlarged.

Deceased Persons taken at the residence.

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.

E. H. SAWYER,

Seattle June 23d, 1865.

NEW GOODS?

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of

informing his customers and the public in general

that he is now opening

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market

Having had twelve years experience in merchandising,

I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires

of the people in general. My stock consists in part

as follows:

English, French, and American Prints,

French, all wool and English Merinos,

Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy

and all-wool Delaines, Red

and black cotton Velvets,

Twilled, plain and Opera Financels, Drills,

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

SEATTLE-LUMBER AND FLOOR MILLS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

Order from abroad for all kinds of Produce

filled on the lowest quality at the lowest market rates

and

Great Medical Discovery

LED YEN'S

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND

Iodine Alternative

FOR THE

Hlood, Liver and Glands.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS

WHITE SWELLING!

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 en-

larged and the most comfortable, and is now opened

with superior accommodations, as a

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

Thankful for past patronage, the Proprietors will

spare no efforts to merit a continuance of the same.

The Table

Will always be supplied with the best of everything

the market affords, and they are at their long expe-

rience and strict attention to business will give gen-

eral satisfaction. Every one in the Pacific States

and Territories should take an interest in the success

of the PACIFIC MONTHLY, and send for its local

character and worth. It is the cheapest Magazine pub-

lished. We will send the Pacific Monthly to any

address in the United States for ONE YEAR, postage

pre-paid, upon receipt of FIVE DOLLARS IN

GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF IN

IN GOLD.

David M. Gazlay,

PUBLISHER

24, Liberty Street, New York

Send Specimen Copies of the Pacific Monthly

can be sent at the office of this Paper.

Dealers supplied by WHITE & BARTER, New

Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Com-

pany, 121 Nassau street, New York. [1865-66]

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[Public—No. 8.]

An Act to amend the Act entitled "An act to provide internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the word "February" whenever it occurs in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word January.

Approved, Dec. 22, 1864.

[Public—No. 9.]

An Act to extend the Time allowed for the Withdrawal of Certain Goods therein named from public Stores.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in computing the three years allowed by the twenty-first section of the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the withdrawal of goods from any public store or bonded warehouse for exportation to foreign countries, or transshipment to any part of the Pacific or western coast of the United States, if such exportation or transshipment of any goods shall, either for the whole or any part of the said three years have been prevented by reason of any order of the President of the United States, the time during which such exportation or transshipment of such goods shall have been so prevented, as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the said computation.

Approved, Dec. 22, 1864.

[Public—No. 81.]

An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For bounty and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, ten million dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For commutation of furlough for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-two million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand and forty-three dollars and seventy cents.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judges, advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on duty; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, ten million dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-one million dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, thirty million dollars.

For the hire or commutation of quarters, and for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expense in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, one million dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipment, and for expenses of officers and arsenals, fifty million dollars.

For contingencies of the army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, six million dollars.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, ten thousand dollars.

For the signal service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the transport expenses of the ordnance service, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horses, and the purchase and manufacture of army accoutrements and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, five hundred thousand dollars.

For signal service of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of two clerks in the signal office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accoutrements, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, the sum of seven millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration; provided, That said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officers above the rank of brigadier-general, or of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all officers of volunteers now in commission, below the rank of brigadier-general, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months' pay proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That commissioned officers of the army, serving in the field, shall hereafter be permitted to purchase rations for their own use, on credit, from any commissary of subsistence, at cost prices, and the amount

due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the paymaster-general, to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem best calculated to insure the proper observance hereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause tobacco to be furnished to the enlisted men of the army at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month, and the amount due therefor shall be deducted from their pay in the same manner as at present provides for the settlement of clothing accounts.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, March 3, 1865.

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

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Interest amount. 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 their share, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will send 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. no402-3m

NEW STORE

AT Snohomish City, SINGLAIN & 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. Singlain & 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.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DEALER IN

DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

TO THE SICK. CURES WITHOUT MEDICINES.

Thirteen Years in San Francisco.

PIONEER WATER CURE! AND "DR. BOURNE'S BATHS!"

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

For the Cure of

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only scientific and certain cure.) Dyspepsia, Hiccups, Sexual Weakness, the removal of Mercury, and all other Mineral Poisons, etc. The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most pleasant, safest, quickest, and reliable ever devised. SAVE YOUR TIME, comfort and money by employing Dr. BOURNE.

CONSULTATION FREE, by Mail, Express, or personally. Send or call for a Circular of recommendations, references, certificates of cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals. No. 10 Masonic Temple. Corner of Montgomery and Post Streets, San Francisco, Cal. Entrance on Post street, adjoining the Grand Portal. no51-3m

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS 323 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK HOUSE 387 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE EFFECT OF THE OINTMENT ON THE SYSTEM.

To the very core and centre of all diseases which affect the human body, this remarkable preparation penetrates. It disappears under the friction of the hand as salt disappears when rubbed upon meat. The unguent performs its healing errand rapidly, safely, and without pain. Simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumours, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and in fact, every species of inflammation or supuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested in its destructive course and permanently cured without danger, by rubbing in this inestimable Ointment.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SORES AND ULCERS.

In many Hospitals in Europe this celebrated remedy is now used for the cure of old wounds, sores and ulcers; in Spain and Portugal, and in many parts of the system, where it is a sovereign remedy for bad breasts and bad legs; and likewise for all skin diseases. It is to be found in the chest of nearly every sailor, soldier and emigrant.

PILES, FISTULAS, STRUCTURES.

The above class of complaints is surely removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in this Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient to merely smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be rubbed in for some considerable time, and three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though it were palpable to the eye. Bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only proper treatment for females in cases of cancer in the stomach, or for those who suffer from a general bearing down.

IMPRUDENCIES OF YOUTH—SORES AND ULCERS.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way these complaints only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time, aided by the use of the Pills, to insure a lasting cure.

DIPHTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROATS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

Any of the above class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day upon the skin covering the throat, chest and neck of the patient. The unguent will soon penetrate the pores and give immediate relief. To allay the fever and prevent inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce no Mercurial effect, which is so essential for removing fever, sore throats, and those oppressions of the chest which arise from Asthma, Bronchitis, and other causes.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:—

- Bad Legs, Corns, (Soft), Rheumatism, Bad Breasts, Cancers, Scalds, Burns, Contracted and Sore Throats, Bunions, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Bile of Mosquit, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Itch and Sand Plastics, Scurvy, Fleshy Gout, Sore Heads, Cocos-bay, Glandular Swell. Tumours, Chicago-foot, Hags, Ulcers, Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped Hands, Piles, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s., 1jd., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Pot.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. [no43-6m]

The California Fly Killing Liquid

Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid Fly-Killer its tens of thousands.—This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet used. It is now improved to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature, and so speedy in its effects, that the flies will not spot the walls and windows which makes these of the other preparations so objectionable.

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St. no34-1y

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. KELLOGG. Seattle, June 1st, 1865. no503-1f

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES TO OUR

NEW STORE,

ON MILL STREET, OPPOSITE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

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

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

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

Sarsaparillas! PILLS: AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and LE DOYNE'S. Jayne's Ayer's Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's Mott's, McLane's, Moffat's, Maynard's and Lee's.

ALSO Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochees, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Colicagogue, Ayer's Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seldiets Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters.

Cooking Extracts Toilet Articles: Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Farina, Cooper's Isinglass. Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lotion Extracts, Brown Windsor Soaps, Nail Brushes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS: Brown's Essence Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Souff and Macaboy Souff, Camphene, Turpentine and Alcohol, By the Gallon, Can, or Case;

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL, Wholesale and Retail, A large stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, all sizes and patterns: SPIRIT LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, COAL OIL LANTERNS, &c., &c. Our list of Chemicals embraces everything required by a Physician in his practice and our prices to Dealers and others will defy competition.

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

Lowest Rates for Cash. G. KELLOGG. vo2-no1:tf

Seattle, May 18th, 1865.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOKS 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 SPENDULI. Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales" HADLEY & SETTLER. Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no27f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. H. THOMPSON and J. V. ABBOTT has been mutually dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, will please make immediate payment; and all persons to whom they are indebted, will present their bills to J. V. ABBOTT, who will still continue the business on Skagit River. E. H. THOMPSON. Skagit River, April 20th, 1865. no52:1

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,

North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco. Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY re-fitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c. HAY and OATS constantly on hand, for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the best attention. All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF. Seattle, July 30th, 1864. [no52]

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE. HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS. Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor. no17f

FOR CASH—NEW GOODS—FOR CASH

YESLER, DENNY & CO. Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap. FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY! Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had come. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO. no17f

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

R. W. MOXLIE has on hand and for sale a large assortment of Grass and Vegetable Seed, also Flower Seeds of all varieties, warranted pure in quantities from one ounce to a ton. Catalogue furnished free of charge. Apply to R. W. MOXLIE, Olympia Feb. 1865. CHAS. EAGAN, Seattle no45-4f