

# SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 11.

## SEATTLE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

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

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## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

Joint Resolution to provide for the Publication of a full Army Register.  
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be printed and published a full roster or roll of all general, field, line, and staff officers of volunteers who have been in the army of the United States at any time since the beginning of the present rebellion, including all informal organizations which have been reorganized or accepted and paid by the United States, showing whether they are yet in the service, or have been discharged therefrom, and giving casualties and other explanations proper for such register. And, to defray in whole or in part the expenses of this publication, an edition of twenty thousand copies of such enlarged register shall be published and may be sold to officers, soldiers, or citizens, at a price which shall not more than cover the actual cost of paper, printing and binding, and shall not in any case exceed one dollar per volume.  
Approved, March 2, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

Joint Resolution authorizing a contract with William H. Powell for a picture for the Capitol.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the library be, and they are hereby directed to enter into a contract with William H. Powell, of the State of Ohio, to paint a picture for the United States, to be placed at the head of one of the grand staircases in the Capitol, illustrative of some naval victory; the particular subject of the painting to be agreed on by the committee and the artist: Provided, That the entire expense of said picture shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and two thousand dollars shall be paid to said William H. Powell, in advance, to enable him to prepare for the work, the remainder of said instalments at intervals of not less than one year, the last instalment to be retained until the picture is completed and put up.  
Approved, March 2, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 27.]

A Resolution to encourage the Employment of disabled and discharged Soldiers.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office.  
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 28.]

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General George H. Thomas and the Army under his Command.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General George H. Thomas and the officers and soldiers under his command for their skill and dauntless courage, by which the rebel army under General Hood was signally de-

feated and driven from the State of Tennessee.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 29.]

A Resolution to encourage Enlistment and to promote the Efficiency of the military Forces of the United States.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if he have any, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of the enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act, and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

A Resolution to authorize and direct an Inventory of articles in the Quartermaster's depots of the United States, and in possession of the Naval Storekeepers of the United States.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the quartermaster's department, as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermaster's depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, and the articles on hand.  
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, in like manner, be directed to cause an inventory to be made of all the property of the United States, in possession of the several naval storekeepers of the United States.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A Resolution relating to International Exhibitions at Bergen, in Norway, and Oporto, in Portugal, during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.  
WHEREAS the governments of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, of the kingdom of Portugal, have communicated to the government of the United States the programmes of two international exhibitions to be held respectively at Bergen, in Norway, and at Oporto, in Portugal, during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five: Therefore,  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby charged with the duty of making known to the people of the United States, by proclamation, or otherwise, as shall to him seem best, the facts in his possession relating to the international exhibitions proposed to be held at Bergen, Norway, and Oporto, Portugal, during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of inviting their participation therein: Provided, That no expense shall be incurred for any agency with regard to such exhibition; nor shall any claim of any agent of our government be hereafter recognized.  
Approved, March 2, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 32.]

Joint Resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of public printing shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase the paper required for the public printing by accepting the sealed proposals of the lowest bidder or bidders for any specific portion or portions of the whole amount of any particular kind of paper required, for either three months, six months, or one year, the minimum portion to be specified by the superintendent in his advertisement for proposals, and to be as low as will, in his judgment, most increase competition, and be most advantageous to the United States. In all other respects

the proposals and contracts shall be subject to the conditions and requirements of the existing law; and any contractor failing to comply with the terms of his contract, under this resolution, shall be liable to the same extent, and in the same manner as provided in the like case in the joint resolution hereby amended; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to report fully in regard to all proposals and contracts for paper in his annual report to congress, and also in regard to all proposals and contracts for lithographing and engraving.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

A Resolution directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the Civil and Military Authorities.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be raised a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the president of the Senate, and four members of the present House, to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially into the manner in which they are treated by the civil and military authorities of the United States, with power to sit during the recess of congress, to send for persons and papers, to employ a clerk, to subpoena or compel the attendance of witnesses, to hear the complaints of Indian chiefs, and examine fully into the conduct of Indian agents and apprentices, and also into the management of the bureau of Indian affairs in the Department of the Interior; and to report at the next session of congress such legislation as may be necessary for the better administration of Indian affairs, and that there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the same.  
Approved, March 3, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 11.]

An Act to repeal the Provision of Law requiring certain Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to be Members of the National Institute.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act "To establish the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" as requires that two of the regents of said institution shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.  
Approved, Jan. 10, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 13.]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Punishment of Crimes in the District of Columbia," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every person duly convicted of manslaughter, or of any assault with intent to kill, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence, for a period not less than two nor more than eight years, for the second offence, for a period not less than six nor more than fifteen years.  
Approved, Jan. 13, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 12.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States 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 the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six:—  
For invalid pensioners under various acts, four million dollars.  
For revolutionary pensions, per acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; third section of act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and second section of act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.  
For pensions to widows, mothers, children, and sisters, under the first section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; act of July twenty-first,

eighteen hundred and forty-eight; first section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, seven million dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year: for the payment of pensions under the acts of March eighth, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; third section of act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; February second and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, sixty-five thousand dollars.  
For the payment of pensions under the first section of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; first section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three million five hundred thousand dollars.  
Approved, Jan. 11, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 16.]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for carrying the Mails from the United States to Foreign Ports, and for other Purposes," approved March twenty-fifth, 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 the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so amended as to insert in the proviso in said section, after the word "newspaper," the words "periodicals, magazines, and exchanges," so that it will read: Provided, That this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, and exchanges, from a known office of publication, to bona fide subscribers, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber from any one office.  
Approved, Jan. 20, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 64.]

An Act providing for a District and a Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nevada, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Nevada shall hereafter constitute one judicial district, and shall be called the district of Nevada; and for said district a district judge, a marshal, and a district attorney of the United States shall be appointed.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said district of Nevada shall be attached to and constitute a part of the tenth circuit; and a term of the circuit court of the United States for the said district shall be held in the city of Carson, in the State of Nevada, on the first Monday of August, and on the first Monday of December of each year; and a term of the district court of the United States for the said district shall be held at the said city of Carson on the first Monday of February, and on the first Monday of May, and on the first Monday of October of each year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the United States for the district of Nevada, and the judge thereof, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction possessed by the other district courts and district judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nevada, and the judge thereof, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction in said district which are vested in said court and said judge in the other districts of the tenth circuit.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district judge appointed for the district of Nevada shall receive as his compensation the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable in four equal instalments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, of each year.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the marshal and district attorney of the United States for the said district of Nevada; and also for the district of Oregon, shall severally be entitled to charge and receive for the services they may perform double the fees and compensation allowed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three: Provided, That the aggregate compensation allowed said officers, shall not

exceed the amount provided for such officers by said act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the third, fourth, and fifth sections of the act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act amendatory of, and supplementary to, an act to provide circuit courts for the districts of California and Oregon, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be applicable to the appointment of special sessions of the circuit courts in the district of Nevada, and to the appointment of clerks and deputy clerks of the circuit courts of the districts of Nevada and Oregon; and that the clerk of the circuit court in the districts of Nevada, Oregon and California shall be also clerk of the district court in said districts, and shall receive for like services the same fees and compensation which are allowed by law to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States for California: Provided, That the clerk in each of said districts shall be allowed by the Secretary of the interior to retain of the fees and emoluments received by him as clerk of both courts, over and above the necessary expenses of his office and necessary clerk, hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, only such sum per annum as is now allowed by law to the clerk of one of said courts, and shall pay the remainder into the public treasury, under oath; in the manner and under the regulations now prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of the Territory of Nevada, may be heard and determined, by the supreme court of the United States, and the mandate of execution, or of further proceedings, shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Nevada, or to the supreme court of the State of Nevada, as the nature of said appeal or writ of error may require, and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Nevada Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award same or final process thereon. And from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Nevada, prior to its admission into the Union as a state, the parties to said judgments and decrees shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the federal courts as they would have had under the laws of the United States if this act had been passed simultaneously with the act admitting said state into the Union: Provided, That said appeals shall be prosecuted and said writs of error sued out at any time before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no possessory action between individuals in any of the courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages to any such title, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are, is in the United States, but each case shall be adjudged by the laws of possession.  
Approved, Feb. 27, 1865.

#### [PUBLIC—No. 67.]

An Act to revive certain Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other Purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the second section of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, with that it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor or inspector of the customs, as well in any adjoining district as that to which he belongs, to stop, search, and examine any carriage or vehicle of any kind whatsoever, and to stop any person travelling on foot or beast of burden on which he shall suspect there are goods, wares, or merchandise which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and if such officer shall stop any goods, wares, or merchandise on any such carriage, vehicle, person travelling on foot or beast of burden, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial, he, and the same is hereby, revived and re-enacted; and every such beast of burden, carriage, or vehicle, together with the teams or other motive power, and all the appurtenances used in conveying such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in like manner as is by law now provided in regard to such goods, wares, and merchandise; and all fines, penalties, (Continued on fourth page.)

CARIBOO.—The Cariboo Sentinel gives a glowing account of the mining interests in that country this season. The Erickson, an exceedingly rich claim, yielded one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in seven weeks. There has been an increase of four hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars in the yield of gold for the first two months of the present season, over that of any former one, although the population is one half less. On Williams Creek and McArthur's Gulch, there are a large number of claims paying from ten to twenty dollars per day to the hand, and many more ranging from thirty to sixty ounces per day to the claim. The courts are busily engaged in hearing cases between miners. The Sentinel condemns the policy of the Government in its exceptional and oppressive system of taxation, and says those who are making money are not investing a cent in the country in prospecting, or anything else. All are anxious to get away.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The telegraph brings an account of the destruction of Barnum's Museum, in New York City. It is a great loss to the whole country. For many years Barnum has been collecting from every part of the world, articles of curiosity, strange animals, and monstrosities; and at no other place in the United States could so much that was strange and wonderful have been seen. A theatre was connected with the Museum, in which a play entitled "Jeff Davis in Petticoats," was performed, which is supposed to have been the cause of a rebel emissary firing the building. The Museum stood at the junction of Broadway, Fulton and Ann streets, and faced the City Hall Park. The rare and valuable collection in this great Museum, renders the calamity more a National, than an individual loss; as Barnum's usual business acumen has probably insured him against personal detriment.

HON. A. A. DENNY, accompanied by Messrs. Wyckoff, Ross, and Perkins, started for the mountains on Thursday morning last, for the purpose of examining the several routes and passes for a transmountain wagon-road. The party will inspect Snoqualmie, and Cedar River Passes, going out, and will return through Natchess Pass, to take a survey of that locality. The best information we can obtain, leaves no doubt in our minds as to which is the best and most practicable of the above routes for a permanent and good wagon road; but Mr. Denny, we believe, has no preference, and enters upon this rather arduous expedition for the single purpose of seeing and learning all he can in relation to the several routes and passes before going to Washington City.

NOT THE SHERMAN.—A San Francisco dispatch, appearing in another column, furnishes rather an amusing account of an alarm which occurred to two merchantmen, on the Western coast near the entrance of the Fuca Straits, occasioned by the appearance of H. M. S. Commodore, which was mistaken for the pirate Sherman. The captain of one of the merchant vessels says the suspicious-looking craft steamed three times round his ship; but the Victoria Colonist thinks this is a mistake, and that the man at the helm of the lumber vessel was in such a state of alarm that he kept her sailing at every point of the compass.

LOSSES BY THE BRO. JONATHAN.—The Oregonian says that a large number of the Portland merchants are heavy losers by the recent accident to this ill-starred steamer. In the absence of her manifest of cargo, a correct estimate cannot be arrived at; but there was, doubtless, not less than three hundred thousand dollars worth of property on board, of which very little was insured, as the Portland merchants are not in the habit of insuring goods shipped by steamship.

WHARF GAVE WAY.—About one-half of Plummer's wharf, at this place, extending from the shore out into the bay, fell down yesterday morning. There was a large quantity of shingles on the wharf at the time of the accident, all of which, however, were picked up. No other damage was done, we believe, than the falling of the wharf, which was occasioned by a strong south wind, and the decayed condition of the piles upon which it was built.

DROWNED.—The Victoria Colonist gives an account of the drowning of a Frenchman, by the name of Pierre Corbier, Jr., in Langford Lake. He had gone out with a picnic party, and while they were in the height of their enjoyment, news was received that a man's clothes were on the Lake shore, and the owner was not to be seen. They proceeded at once to search for the body, and diving parties were formed, but did not succeed in finding it.

THERE will be Divine Services in the M. E. Church to-morrow. Rev. P. E. HYLAND, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will officiate at the usual hours of Morning and Evening Service. Friends of the Church, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend these services.

FIRE AT WALLA WALLA.—We learn that a fire broke out at about one o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., in that city, destroying fifty buildings, being over half of the lower portion of the town. Loss, by this catastrophe, estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

WE are under obligations to Acting-Governor Evans, for a copy of the Laws and Journals of the Legislature.

THE HUTSON BAY AND PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES.

STELLACOOM, AUG. 7, 1865. EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE: Dr. Wm. F. Tolmie, the "big-chief" of the Hudson Bay Company, who used to call himself "Agent of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in charge of Fort Nisqually," arrived here on the steamer last Friday morning. Rumor has it, that he and the distinguished lawyer of this city, Frank Clark, are visiting the old settlers in this vicinity, especially the discharged servants of the Hudson Bay Company, to secure testimony as to the value of about all the land and present improvements, in Pierce county, as the value of the Land and Farms of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

We learn that the two companies are now prosecuting a claim against the United States, under the treaty with England, of 1846. A memorial has been presented to the Commissioners appointed by the United States and English Governments. From this memorial we learn that the claim for the Land in Pierce County, from the Nisqually to the Puyallup rivers, fronting on Puget Sound, and running back to the mountains, containing two hundred and sixty-one square miles, or 167,040 acres; the whole being of the value of £160,000, or nearly five dollars per acre. Fort Nisqually is put down at four thousand Pounds, or twenty thousand dollars; another item of twenty-five thousand pounds, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is charged for live stock; and fifty thousand pounds, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is charged for cattle killed, and trespasses of American settlers.

Witnesses are being secured, we don't say how, to support the above claims. Mr. Editor, why does not your journal speak a word of warning against such a bold-faced attempt to rob the National Treasury?

Yours, etc., PIERCE COUNTY.

Our correspondent will readily perceive that the publication of the Laws of Congress so crowds our columns that we have little space to devote to lengthy expositions on the subject alluded to. This must serve as an answer to his proper and pertinent question.

We have in our possession one important sheet akin to those hinted at by our correspondent, which we would like to make public, and may possibly find space to do so in time to be of service; but while we regret our inability to give to the subject that consideration which its importance demands, we are gratified to know that a cotemporary print at the Capital is fully investigating the matter, and ably defending our Government against the stupendous swindle of foreign monopolies of which our correspondent speaks. Our own opinion of these enormous claims—formed from the best of evidence in our possession—is, that they are of the most baseless character, and that if the Companies ever receive one dollar of the five millions they claim, they will get more than their due. There are possibly some private rights of individuals involved, which our Government should, and probably will respect, as she has always done in the adjustment of similar claims; but the mythical assumptions of the Companies, as such, are to-day no more entitled to recognition by our Government than are those of the defunct Southern Confederacy. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let those entrusted with the settlement of these claims look well to the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and especially to the present and past political status of all those in the interest of the claimants. There is more in this than may appear on the surface. We were for a time surprised that an American could be so easily found to undertake a cause in which the rights of our tax-burdened country and people were so extensively jeopardized; but our astonishment vanished when we discovered that they were picked up from among the often defeated and disappointed aspirants for Congressional honors in this Territory, whose works and sympathies have been directed against the interests of their country for years past.

THE NACHESS ROAD.—We see by letters in the Washington Standard that the "boss" of the work on the Nachess route across the mountains is asking the Flat-tops for more money. He says the work is going bravely on, but "there is a great deal more to do than he expected." One-fourth of the money raised has been expended on about one-eighth of the length of the road to construct. We suggest the selling of stocks in Mud Mountain Quartz to raise means to complete the work.

E. M. SAMMIS, Photographer, wishes us to say to the farmers and country people in the vicinity of Seattle, that he will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for pictures. He says: "There is no excuse left now, come one, come all."

MARINE ACCIDENT.—The ship *Satellite*, Capt. Adams, was caught in a gale on Saturday last, off Dungeness, and lost her deck load of lumber. A ship passing at the time towed her into Port Angeles, whence, after a little delay, she sailed for Victoria.

NO NEWS.—We are again compelled to go to press without later dates from the East. The line, however, is being rapidly repaired, and we hope soon to hear of the successful re-laying of the Atlantic Cable.

Our thanks are due to Captain Finch, of the steamer *Elias Anderson*, for special favors during the past week.

Miscellaneous Items.

Dr. J. A. Davis, of Chicago, a prominent physician, states that a rebel surgeon, who had for four years occupied the position of Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia, told him that the Union prisoners in rebel hospitals had been vaccinated with venereal matter, and that this accounted for those frightful sores on the bodies of so many of the poor prisoners.

Says the Washington Chronicle: The statement that Booth made \$20,000 a year in his profession, every well informed man knows to be false. His engagements were almost universally failures, and latterly no sagacious manager has dared to present him to the public.—He failed in his profession.

ARRESTED.—The rebel Colonel Gayley, the man who at Selma, Alabama, some time ago, offered \$1,000,000 for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, has been arrested, and is now confined at Fortress Monroe. Two witnesses have been brought from Selma to testify that he is the man.

OPPRESSION.—The people of Missouri, not understanding they have been down-trodden and overrun by Abolitionists, —Copperhead Paper.

The writer of the above evidently considers the rebels of Missouri as constituting the "people" of that State, for they are the only class that have been "overrun."

It is a remarkable fact that electricity travels so rapidly that it may be sent through gunpowder without igniting it, and it is only when the current is retarded that an explosion takes place. The velocity of electricity is swifter than that of light, being about two hundred thousand miles a second.

Dick Turner, the inhuman monster who so brutally treated our soldiers at Libby Prison, escaped not long since from confinement. After a little time he was recaptured, and is now chained to the wall of one of the miserable cells in the loathsome dungeon of which he was once the cruel master.

A beautiful monument, of white marble, fourteen feet in height, has just been erected in Lancaster Cemetery, Pennsylvania, in honor of Gen. John F. Reynolds, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, while in command of the left wing of the Union army.

ALL over Ireland the emigration movement seems to be vastly on the increase. Hundreds sail for America almost every day from Queenstown. The Londonderry Standard says that upwards of thirteen hundred have left that city this Spring.

Of all the governments in the world, there is only one that has entered into a direct correspondence with the Southern Confederacy, and which has given to Jefferson Davis the title of the "most illustrious President." This only government is that of the Pope.

It is suggested that if all other charges against Jeff Davis fail, he can be tried as a suspicious looking character, wearing female attire. Six months in the work-house would be a proper penalty for this offence against good morals.

Mason, of Virginia, declared himself for secession as long ago as 1864, and stated that he was "a candidate for the first halter." Mr. Mason should immediately be notified to come home and get his halter.

Ex-Governor Aiken says that not till after the Union forces had occupied Charleston did he see a copy of President Lincoln's first inaugural. A spurious paper was published, pretending to be a copy, but it was in no respect like the original.

WHAT DEGRADATION.—Pierre Soule's former residence at New Orleans, is now occupied as a "colored orphan asylum, under the superintendence of a colored lady from Boston.

A large number of officers and soldiers, retiring from the American army, are about to establish a settlement on the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, not far from the North-western boundary. So says the Toronto Globe.

Canada has profited by our war, but is now losing its population, and the newspapers of that country are distressed about it. In some quarters fully one-third of the people are leaving for the United States.

In order to counteract the Juarez emigration scheme, Maximilian is opening recruiting offices in Canada for colonists. He offers valuable cotton, mineral, and sugar lands to those who will settle in his dominions.

George Peabody, the London banker, is about to return to his native country, to spend the evening of his days, and sleep with his fathers.

The archives of Virginia, which were removed on its evacuation, were captured intact in the jail of Buckingham county, and sent to Richmond by order of Gen. Hartsoff.

The income of Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, before the war, was \$100,000. Now he does not own a dollar's worth.

A suggestion has been made to change the name of Central Park, New York, to "Lincoln Park," in honor of the late President.

It is currently reported at Augusta, Georgia, that Robert Toombs committed suicide while trying to escape from the Union forces.

President Gatch, of the Willamette University, has resigned the charge of that institution and intends removing to California.

Several vessels are reported entering the Straits of Fuca. Two were observed on Thursday last in the neighborhood of Race Rocks.

Circular.

In relation to the Supplemental Act, approved March 3d, 1865, for the disposal of Coal Lands and Town Property on the Public Domain.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, April 26, 1865.

GENEAL: The act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, copy hereto appended, supplementary to the act of July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain," is to enable citizens of the United States, who, at the date of the act, may be in the business of bona fide actual coal mining on the public lands, for the purpose of commerce, to enter 100 acres, or less quantity, in legal subdivisions, including their improvements and mining premises, at the minimum price of \$20 per acre. The law, however, expressly excludes from its provisions any lands "reserved by the President of the United States, for public uses."

The privilege granted is not a general one, but restricted to a single entry by a designated class of individuals, viz: such as are citizens, and who, on the 3d of March, 1865, the date of the act, were actually engaged, for "purposes of commerce," in "the business of bona fide actual coal mining." All persons not so occupied at that date, are excluded from the enjoyment of the privilege.

1st. Testimony should be produced satisfactory to the Register and Receiver, showing the party to be a citizen of the United States, and that, at the date of the act, he was engaged "in the business of bona fide actual coal mining on the public lands," and "for the purposes of commerce."

The facts must be stated in detail, both as to the nature and extent of the coal mining; the period in which the business has been conducted, and in regard to the coal being made by the party an article of commerce, so that a correct judgment may be formed from these facts as to whether the case comes within the purview of the statute. Where the proof is clear and conclusive, the Register and Receiver are authorized to permit the entry, according to "legal subdivision," in compact form, and so as not to exceed 160 acres.

2d. Where the mining improvements and premises are on land surveyed "at the passage of this act," it is required that a sworn declaratory statement descriptive of the tract and premises, and also of the extent and character of the improvements, be filed within six months from the date of the act; and that proof and payment must be made within one year from the date of such filing.

3d. If the mining premises be on land which may be surveyed after the passage of said act, then the declaratory statement shall be filed within three months from the return of the plat to the district land office, and proof and payment must be made within one year from the date of such filing.

TOWN LOTS.

4th. The 2d section of the act relates to any city or town existing on the public lands at the date of the act, and modifies the limitation as to the extent of the areas of the town claim and town lots imposed by act of July 1st, 1864.

The act of July 1st, 1864, limits the town claim to six hundred and forty acres, and the town lots to four thousand and two hundred feet each; but—

5th. This supplemental act embraces "in which the lots and buildings, as municipal improvements, shall cover an area greater than six hundred and forty acres," and removes the limitation in regard to subdividing cases, by declaring that "any city or town existing on the 3d of March, 1865, shall not be deemed to have been surveyed by the act of July 1st, 1864; that for the excess of square feet contained in said lots beyond the maximum named in the act in which this is amendatory, the minimum price of each lot shall be increased to such reasonable amount as the Secretary may establish."

6th. In the 2d section of this supplemental act, it is provided that parties having a possessory right to mineral veins, "which possession is recognized by local authority," are to be protected therein; and titles to such acquired town lots under this act, are made subject to such recognized possession and the necessary use thereof, "yet with an express saving of the paramount title of the United States."

The act of July 1st, 1864, relating to town property, is only modified as regards the extent of the town claim and the size of the town lots, and by it you will be governed when not in conflict with the supplemental act. Hence, it will be necessary for the citizens of the town or city, existing at the date of the supplemental act.

FIRST. To file with the Recorder of the county in which the town or city is situate, a plat thereof, describing its exterior boundaries, and according to the lines of the public surveys, where such surveys have been executed.

SECOND. Also, the plat or map of such city or town must exhibit the names of the city or town, the square blocks, lots and alleys, the size of the same, with actual measurements and area of each municipal division, and a statement of the extent and general character of improvements.

THIRD. Further, the said map and statement to be verified by oath of the plat acting for and on behalf of the city or town; and—

FOURTH. Within one month after filing the map or plat with the Recorder of the county, a verified copy of said map and statement must be sent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the testimony of two witnesses that such town is a bona fide one, established and existing at the time of the passage of this act.

FIFTH. Where the city or town is within the limits of an organized land district, a similar copy of the map and statement must be filed with the Register and Receiver thereof.

SIXTH. Where the city or town is founded on unsurveyed lands, the exterior lines of the same must be distinctly marked and established, so that, when the lines of the public surveys shall hereafter be run, they may be properly closed thereon; and yet it may be lawful to adjust the exterior limits of the premises with the lines of the public surveys, when it can be done without impairing the rights of others.

SEVENTH. Patents are to issue for lots sold under the provisions of this act.

EIGHTH. By the 2d section of the act of July 1st, 1864, the General Land Office, the lots are to be offered at ten dollars per acre; but, by the supplemental act, where the area of each lot exceeds the maximum of four thousand two hundred square feet, the minimum price of each lot shall be increased to such reasonable amount as the Secretary of the Interior may establish.

A privilege, however, is granted to any actual settler upon any one lot, of pre-empting that, and any additional lots on which he may have "settlemental improvements," at said minimum or increased price, at any time before the day fixed for the public sale.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.  
Approved: JAS. HARRIS, Sec'y of the Interior.  
We published the law to which the above circular relates, soon after its passage, and took occasion to show that it was one of the most imperfect, inconsistent and unjust enactments that ever emanated from the assembled wisdom of this nation. That we were correct in our estimation of it, no better evidence is required than the (repetitive) explanatory circulars and instructions the Department of the Interior has issued to give the unjust thing a fair appearance, and tuck it into an intelligible shape. The Department can't "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," and its best thing it can do is to recommend the next Congress to expunge the non-descript act from the statute book.

ANOTHER TRIESTE.—The following beautiful tribune to our late lamented President, is from the oration delivered by Acting-Governor Elwood Evans, at Portland, Oregon, on the Fourth of July last:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN! No words of mine can add to thy fame. No pen of cotemporary can give thy character so well as that in immortal language, which defined thy actuating motives. Surely thou hadst "Malice toward none." In that big heart of thine every impulse welled up with "charity to all."—None more than thou "was firm in the right, as God gave thee to see the right;"—and none now doubt how zealously thou wouldst have striven to finish that great work to which thy life was devoted. How earnestly thou wouldst have labored "to bind up the Nation's wounds, and cared for him who should have borne the battle." Thy best monument is a country saved to grateful millions, who will hereafter treasure in their deepest hearts, memory of thee. Look down this day from thy heavenly home upon thy fellow-countrymen. Witness their unspeakable gratitude for the boons thy efforts restored and proffered to them, and let the evidence of their unalterable love be part of thy reward for the labors of thy life, devoted to their service.—We would thou wert yet upon earth,—though it were willed otherwise. But God disposes of these events—and may we fervently trust that thy death, though it plunged a Nation into intense mourning and woe, was but additional to thy undying glory and eternal fame. May we be impressed with at least the consoling belief that—

"He died in that glorious hour  
When his kindly stars had triumphed high,  
And the evil lost their power;  
The best of his work accomplished,  
The future easy and plain,  
And forgiveness winning a wide world's heart,  
As vigor had won its brain.  
No—for him no tear-drop or murmur;  
For spite of the murderer's crime,  
He died as the best might pray to die,  
In the height of God's good time."

A. H. STEVENS.—Alexander H. Stevens, the rebel Vice-President, has written a lengthy argument, giving the reason and cause which impelled him to join his fortunes with the leaders of the rebellion. He says he always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was educated in the right of secession, from whence sprung his convictions, and he was strengthened in these convictions by the last annual message of Buchanan and the opinion of Attorney-General Black. He was also confirmed in his views by the able and honest efforts of the New York Tribune. He claims to have exercised all his faculties, to their utmost, to prevent secession, and that he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unanimously, and for the purpose of preserving, if possible, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American Constitutional liberty. He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederate States as much as possible like that of the United States; and the honor, in regard to the freedom and safeguard of liberty, is his work.

A GOOD HIT.—There are a lot of old nervous, fidgety people who, whenever the Constitutional Amendment is talked of, forthwith begin to wail dolorously about negro equality. The Louisville Journal gets off the following good hit at these timid, and of course very pure minded people:

The Anti-Amendment people seem terribly apprehensive that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry negroes. We have all heard of the noisy fellow who, getting into a quarrel, cried out to those around him: "Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each Anti-Amendment man seems calling aloud, in a similar spirit, "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a negro, as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution stand off and see fair play.

THE TRUE METAL.—In his oration at Marysville, on the Fourth of July last, Rev. Horatio Stebbins said:

"The man who does not stand up fairly under the protection of a common Government, and say to all men, 'live and let live, do the best with your own powers, and ally yourselves, by all intelligence and virtue, to the interests of human society, and to the attainment of the common destiny'; the man who does not say that, and pronounce it in the wide open sky of a tolerant nature, is guilty of treason and secession from manhood. He is guilty of the same crime against human nature that State Rights men have committed against the country."

SAYINGS OF JOSEPH BILLINGS.—It is highly important, that when a man makes up his mind to become a rascal, he should examine himself closely, and see if he can't better conspire for a fool.

It is a very delicate job to forgive a man without lowering him in his own estimation, and in yours too.

I am poor, and I am glad that I am; for I find that wealth makes more people mean than it does generous.

Women's influence is powerful, especially when she wants anything.  
Lastly—I am violently opposed to ardent spirits as a beverage, but for manufacturing purposes, I think a little of it tastes very good.  
SIMILAR.—On the 7th of May, Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation urging his rebel companions to meet the foe with fresh defiance, and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts. He was captured on the 10th at Appomattox. This reminds us of the explanation of a newly married man, who, being disturbed by the inquiring gong at the hotel, exclaimed to his wife, "Lie up close, Liz, and let's die like men."

LATEST NEWS.

Dates to August 8th.

[From Dispatches to the Victoria Chronicle.] JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 7.—Received at New Westminster Aug. 8.—The following is a private dispatch from Messrs. Dugan & Wall, of Crescent City, to C. C. Beckman of this place:

Crescent City, Aug. 8.—No more saved from the Brother Jonathan since our last, and no signs of the wreck whatever, think that everything has drifted south. We have had boats out all the time up to this morning. All hope of saving any more is now given up.

(Signed.)

DUGAN & WALL.

Salt Lake, Aug. 8.—Received at New Westminster Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock, P.M.—The following items are from the Denver papers of July 22:

New York, July 14.—Herald's Charleston correspondent of the 8th inst. says: The white people of the country about All-Ten Island, Cooper Creek, and Charleston, were greatly excited at the beginning of the month by the report that the negroes in that region, to the number of several thousand, intended to rise in rebellion on the 6th and march in a body to the city stores. It was traced to no reliable source, but to make matters secure, bodies of troops were sent to different points in the above named districts.

The health of Charleston is said to be excellent, except among the negroes, who are dying in large numbers.

Some trouble has arisen between the soldiers and civilians of Charleston, rendering it necessary for the Commander of the Post to disarm the citizens and issue stringent orders to the troops not to molest the citizens.

A majority of the South Carolina Planters, formerly advocates of slavery, now begin to look on emancipation as a benefit to them. Crops in South Carolina are now yielding abundantly.

California News.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The bark Milan and Vernon, lumber vessels, arrived last evening from Puget Sound. The Milan left Puget Sound on the 22d of July. She reports that at the mouth of the Straits of Fuca, she saw a three masted steamer with all her royal yards up. The Vernon left the Sound on the day after, and reports also having seen a three masted steamer with all her royal yards up, and that the steamer circled her three times. The captain of these barks both say that the steamer was not like any of the British war steamers around Victoria, and the description they give of this strange craft, corresponds with that given of the British pirate Shenandoah by the men of the whaling fleet. The vessel seen by these barks was probably the British ship of war Cameleon, which, as we are informed by the British Consul, was at that time cruising off the west coast from Esquimaux.

INDIAN FIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

The following additional particulars of the Indian difficulties on the Plains, are taken from the Oregonian:

In the first charge three men were killed and eight wounded; in the second charge one man was killed and two wounded; in the escort of the train only three escaped. The wagons were set on fire, and the bodies of the escort were burned by the Indians. On the 27th very heavy fighting occurred, in which the Indians were worsted. The fighting to day was just across the ravine from the Post. The total casualties thus far are 1 Lieutenant, 27 privates, killed, and 9 men wounded. No correct estimate of the Indians' losses could be formed, but it is much heavier than ours. On the evening of the 27th, the Indians divided and retired, the largest portion going north with their wounded, and the remainder south. A note was found near Lieutenant Collins' body, written in a female hand which stated that the war party was composed of Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Sioux, and Black Feet, and that they besieged the fort for four days, and that the soldiers had killed one of the leading Indian Chiefs; this note was supposed to have been dropped by some prisoner in their hands.

[Signed.] MOWBERRY.

Operator, Sweet Water Bridge.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—The Bro. Jonathan carried a valuable cargo, on which there were insurances in San Francisco as follows: California Insurance Co., \$20,000; California-Lloyd's, \$18,000; Merchants' Mutual, \$10,000; Bigelow & Bros., \$3,500; Falkner, Bell & Co., \$2,300. Total, \$47,800.

August 5.—No additional news has been received from the scene of the wreck of the Bro. Jonathan since our last issue. A large number of the relations and friends of the passengers, among them Col. Wright, a son of Gen. Wright, and Mr. Knowles, brother-in-law of J. R. Richards, went up by the Del Norte this afternoon to the scene of the disaster, in hopes of recovering the bodies of their friends. A rigorous search of the coast will be made for that purpose, and there is a strong probability that some of the passengers may be found alive.

The overland line is still down beyond Salt Lake.

Local news is very meagre. The 5th Industrial Fair, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open on Wednesday evening next. The Hon. Frank M. Pixley will deliver the opening address. The Petaluma Mill and Mining Company, and the Imperial Silver Mining Company have each declared a dividend to-day, the former of five per cent., or \$5 per share, and the latter of \$10 per share on the capital stock.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

POULTRY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on a murdered Lincoln's bled; You with mocking pencil sought to trace Broad for the self-complacent British sneer. His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face, His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt bristling hair, His garb, his bearing ill at ease, His lack of all we prize as debonair, Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh, Judging each step, as though the way were plain; Reckless, so it could point its paragraph, Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding sheet The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew, Between the mourners at his head and feet, Say, scurril jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer, To lame my pencil and confute my pen— To make me own this kind of prices peer. This rail-splitter, a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learned to rue, Noting how to occasion his height he rose, How his quiet wit made home truth seem more true, How iron-like his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be, How in good fortune, and in ill the same; Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he; Thirsty for gold, not feverish for fame.

He went about his work—much work as few Ever had laid on head, and heart and hand— As one who knew where there's a task to do, Man's honest will must heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength, will with the burden grow That God makes instruments to work his will, If but that will we can arrive to know, Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle on the side That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's, As in his peasant boyhood he had plied His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting might.

The uncultured forest, the unbroken soil, The iron-bark that trowe the lumberer's axe, The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil, The prairie, siding the mazed wanderer's tracks.

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear, Such were the needs that helped his youth to train; Rough culture—but such trees large fruits may bear, If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up a destined work to do, And lived to do it—four long suffering years Ill-fated, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through, And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise, And took both with the same unswerving mood; Till, as he came on light, from the darkling days, And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood.

A felon hand, between the goal and him, Reached down behind his back, a trigger prest; And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim, Those gaunt, long, laboring limbs were laid to rest.

The words of mercy were upon his lips, Forgiveness in his heart and on his lips, When this vile murder brought swift eclipse To thoughts of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea, Utter one voice of sympathy and love; Sore heart, thus stopped when it at last beat high, Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt If more of treason or of crime they hold; But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out. Vile hand, that brandied murder on a strife, What'er its grounds, stonily and nobly driven; And with the martyr's crown crowned a life With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

MARRIED.

At the residence of H. L. Vester Esq., of this city, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. N. Dugan, Capt. ROBERT B. AVERY, of Beckland, Major & Commander of the ship Mary Glover, to Miss DELIA M. PERKMAN, of San Francisco.

At the residence of Wm. H. Crosby Esq., of Tumwater, W. T., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. P. E. Hyland, A. J. Beck, of Olympia, to Mrs. M. Woodruff, of Tumwater.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SEATTLE, W. T.

- ARRIVALS: Aug. 1—Sip. Glissa, Williams, Port Orchard. Sip. Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. 2—Sip. Letitia, Adams, Seattle. 3—Sip. Narcissa, Sears, Puyallup. Sip. Kate Alexander, Newland, Port Townsend. Str. Anderson, Finch, Victoria. 4—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 5—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. Sip. Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison. 6—Str. Anderson, Finch, Olympia. Str. Libby, Libby, Olympia. 7—Sip. Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. Sip. Letitia, Adams, Seattle. 8—Sip. Kate Alexander, Newland, Freeport. 9—Sip. Winged Raven, Port Townsend. Sip. Letitia, Smith, Olympia. Str. Anderson, Finch, Victoria. 10—Sip. Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison. DEPARTURES: Aug. 1—Sip. Glissa, Williams, Port Orchard. Sip. Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. Sip. Letitia, Adams, Victoria. Str. Libby, Libby, Olympia. Sip. Narcissa, Sears, Puyallup. Sip. Kate Alexander, Newland, Freeport. 2—Sip. Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. San Francisco. Sip. Letitia, Adams, Seattle. Str. Anderson, Finch, Olympia. 3—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 4—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 5—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 6—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 7—Sip. Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison. Str. Libby, Libby, Olympia. Str. Anderson, Finch, Victoria. 8—Sip. Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. San Francisco. Sip. Letitia, Adams, Seattle. Str. Anderson, Finch, Olympia. 9—Str. Resolute, Gairdson, Port Madison. 10—Sip. Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison. Str. Libby, Libby, Olympia. Str. Anderson, Finch, Victoria. 11—Sloop Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will be found at the Post Office, every Saturday, ready to receive taxes and receipts for the same, until further notice be given. G. C. SHOREY, Treasurer of City of Seattle, W. T. Seattle, Aug. 12, 1865.

WAGARA VARIETY STORE.

Mill Street, opposite "Occidental Hotel." THE UNDERSIGNED having permanently established himself in this city, will be happy to accommodate and supply his friends and the public generally, with a fine assortment of Confectioneries, and a general assortment of CIGARS, TOBACCO, MEESCHAUM PIPES, OYSTERS, SARDINES, PLAYING CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PERIODICALS, &c., &c., &c., &c. The above mentioned articles will be sold cheap for cash as long as "Johnny comes marching home." In connection with the above establishment is a elegant READING ROOM for the accommodation of his patrons, or "any other man." A. I. PINKHAM.

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, 1864, and March 8, 1865, are now due and payable. The undersigned, (or one of his deputies) will, therefore, be at Seattle, King county, August 8th, 1865, Port Madison, Kitsap Co., " 9th, " Teaklet, " " 10th, " Port Ludlow, " " 11th, " Port Townsend, " " 12th, " Coupeville, Island, " " 14th, " Utsalady, " " 15th, " Whatcom, Whatcom " " 16th, " Mukilteo, Snohomish " " 18th, " ready to receive the aforesaid taxes and such other taxes as may be assessed under the U. S. Excise Law. FAILURE to pay the License, Income, and other U. S. Taxes at the above time, will render delinquents liable to an additional ten per centum. PHILIP D. WOODCOCK, Collector Int. Rev. Dist. of W. T. Geo. F. Butler, Dep. Coll., 1st Sub. Dist., Olympia, W. T., July 26, 1865.

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, HARNESS LEATHER, BRIDLE LEATHER, BELTING LEATHER, SKIRTING LEATHER, RUSSET LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, BUCKSKINS, &c., &c., &c. All which we will sell cheaper than they can be purchased at any other establishment North of San Francisco. D. WOODCOCK, I. B. WOODEN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE on Saturday the 19th of August 1865, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in Seattle, W. T., Lot No. 19 of Section 23, in township 24 North Range 4 East, 33 acres of the estate of John Thompson, late of King county, W. T. Also one span of Horses and Harness, belonging to the estate of John Holstad, late of King county, W. T. DANIEL BAUGHER, Administrator.

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.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

This new and first class Monthly Magazine is published every month, at 24 Liberty street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer leaving New York on the 13th 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 prepaid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF IN GOLD. David M. Gazlay, PUBLISHER 34, Liberty Street, New York. Specimen Copies of the Pacific Monthly can be seen at the office of this Paper. Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agent—San Francisco; or the American News Company, 121 Nassau street, New York.

WASHINGTON BREWERY

SEATTLE, W. T. M'LOON & SHERMAN, (Successors to S. F. Coombs.) HAVING taken the above Establishment are now manufacturing the very best quality of LAGER BEER, PORTER, PALE, AMBER, STOCK AND CREAM ALE. Orders for the above promptly will be promptly filled at the lowest rates.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

MRS. LIBBY & SHOREY, Under the Masonic Hall, SEATTLE, W. T. Have opened a Milliner, Dress Making and Ladies' Furnishing Establishment, where will always be found a fine assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, comprising Bonnets, Hats, Hoop-skirts, Ribbons, Trimmings Flowers, etc., all of the latest styles. Milliner's Work, Plain and Fancy Sewing done to order. The Ladies of Seattle and vicinity are invited to call and see them.

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 COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 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 will 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 PASSENGER STORES. Our FOREIGN BRANDIES AND WINES are Pure, and selected expressly for Medical purposes. FINE TEAS are our specialities. Large Sales and Small Profits, for Cash. ORDERS from the Interior promptly attended to. BOWEN BROTHERS, 425 and 427 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

OCCEIDENTAL HOTEL,

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter., M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN S. GARDON, 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 UPLENDID 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.

GARFIELD & KENNEDY, ATTORNEYS

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.

DOG-FISH OIL,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. By Front street, Port Townsend, W. T. June 7th, 1865.

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 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, 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.

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

NEW GOODS!!

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:

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

Trunks and Valises, Feed-catters, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows, 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. CASE, 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.

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, FLOUR, COUNTRY PRODUCE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

Origin, from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates.

(Continued from first page.)  
and forfeitures recovered under this act or in consequence of such seizures, shall be disposed of as is provided in other cases by the ninety-first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine; and the last proviso of said ninety-first section is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the power and authority given to collectors, naval officers, and surveyors by the sixty-eight section of the said last-mentioned act be, and the same are hereby extended to inspectors of the customs; and any officer or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under this or any other law of the United States, may be examined as a witness in any of the proceedings for the recovery of such fine, penalty, or forfeiture by either of the parties thereto, and such examination shall not deprive such witness of his or her share or interest in such fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any store, warehouse, or other building shall be upon or near the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, and there is reason to believe that dutiable goods are deposited or have been placed therein or carried through or into the same without payment of duties, and in violation of law, and the collector, deputy collector, naval officer, or surveyor of customs, shall make oath before any magistrate competent to administer the same, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that such offense has been therein committed, such officer shall have the right to search such building and the premises belonging thereto; and if any such goods shall be found therein, the same, together with such building, shall be seized, forfeited, and disposed of according to law, and the said building shall be forthwith taken down or removed. And any person or persons who shall have received or deposited in such building, or carried through the same, any goods, as aforesaid, or shall have aided therein, in violation of law, shall, upon due conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act of April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain proclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise, seized for being illegally imported into the United States," be so amended that in place of the word "one," wherever the same may be found in said section, the word "five" shall be inserted.

Approved, Feb. 28, 1865.

[PUBLIC.—No. 99.]

An Act to provide for the Construction of certain Wagon-Roads in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to survey, locate, and construct the following wagon-roads:

First, A road from Niobrara to the Turtle Hill River, and thence upon the most direct practicable route, to Virginia City, in Montana Territory, with a branch from the mouth of Turtle Hill River, or such other points as may be selected, to Omaha.

Second, A road from a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sioux River, via Yanton, Dakota Territory, to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sheyenne River, thence up said river to its main forks, thence up the north fork to a point of intersection with the road from Niobrara.

Third, A road from a point on the western boundary of Minnesota, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sheyenne River.

Fourth, A road from Virginia City, in Montana, upon the most practicable route, to Lewiston, in Idaho.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the foregoing section, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, fifty thousand dollars of which shall be applied to the construction of the road from Virginia City to Lewiston; fifty thousand dollars shall be applied to the construction of the road from Niobrara and branch to Omaha; twenty thousand dollars shall be applied to the construction of the road from the mouth of the Big Sheyenne to its intersection with the Niobrara road; ten thousand dollars shall be applied to the construction of a bridge over the Big Sioux River, or so much of this sum as may be necessary, and any balance remaining to be applied to improving the road from Sioux City, Iowa, to the Big Sheyenne, Dakota Territory, and the remainder shall be applied to the construction of the road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Big Sheyenne River.

Provided, That any unexpended money in the treasury, appropriated for the construction of a road from Sioux City to Peck, Dakota Territory, shall be, and is hereby, transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC.—No. 42.]

An Act to enlarge the Port of Entry and

Delivery for the District of Philadelphia. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadelphia shall be bounded on the river Delaware by Frankford Creek, on the north, and Bord Street on the south.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1865.

[PUBLIC.—No. 100.]

An Act authorizing the Coinage of Three-Cent Pieces, and for other Purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States a three-cent piece composed of copper and nickel in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be thirty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece, and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint, and of the Secretary of the Treasury be, and the same are hereby, extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force, relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement, or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the director of the mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time, by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents. And it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States, (except cents or half-cents or two-cent pieces issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission, may be paid out of the profits of said coinage, and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the treasury of the United States. Provided, That from and after the passage of this act, no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than five cents, and all such issues of a less denomination, at that time outstanding, shall, when paid into the treasury of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device, whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended, to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the devices and legends upon the gold, silver, and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto "In God we trust" to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the one and two cent coins of the United States shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding four cents in amount; and so much of the laws of the United States heretofore enacted as are in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

This new and first class Monthly Magazine is published every month at Liberty Street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer leaving New York on the 13th 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 GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF IN GOLD.

David M. Gazlay, PUBLISHER

94 Liberty Street, New York  
Specimen Copies of the PACIFIC MONTHLY can be seen at the office of this Paper.  
Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Company, 121 Nassau Street, New York.

### THE ONE THING WANTED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE BLOOD.—These famous Pills are so composed that they operate wholesomely on the Stomach, the Liver, the Bowels and other organs; by correcting any derangements in their functions, whereby a steady supply of pure materials for the renewal of the Blood is furnished, and a constant abstraction of effete products is effected. This perfect circulation thus becomes the very fountain of health and life and overcomes all form of disease wherever its situation.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach  
All who ever indulge at table, either in eating or drinking, should take about ten of these famous Pills at bed time, from which will result a clear head and good stomach the following morning. Thousands of ladies are always complaining of sick headaches, want of appetite, want of energy, and want of strength; to correct all these evils, three or four of these Pills should be taken twice a week, when they would give the invalid the health and appetite of a ploughman.

Females of all Ages and Classes.  
Obstructions of any kind, either in young persons, or those between forty and fifty—the most critical period in life—may be radically removed by using these Pills according to the printed directions which accompany each box. Young persons with sickly and sallow complexions may have the bloom of health restored by this wonderful corrective, which purifies the blood and expels all gross and impure humors from the system. Beware then of the critical age from forty to fifty, as it sends many thousands to a premature grave—these Pills should be taken at that period of life two or three times a week.

Want of Strength and Energy.  
Persons of sedentary habits, or those troubled in mind, working in Factories, or Coal Pits, who cannot obtain that amount of fresh air and exercise which nature requires, suffer from weakness and debility, loss of spirits and want of appetite. All such should take a dose or two of these Pills every three or four days, as they act gently and effectually on the system, and impart vigor and energy to the body which is always followed by a good appetite and refreshing sleep, and a high flow of spirit.

For the Cure of Dropsy.  
The efficacy of Holloway's Pills is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids causing this direful complaint, are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution. It is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts during the whole course of treatment.

Children and their Ailments.  
In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in Great Britain. Coughs, Measles, Scarlatina, Fevers, and other diseases attack the little sufferers, and death, but too often, follows at a rapid pace; yet if, at the first stage of these complaints, parents were to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, all danger would be avoided; for the stomach and bowels would be gently but effectually cleansed and the secretions duly regulated. A perfect cure would soon be effected, and the little patient soon be restored to sound health.

Holloway's Pills are the Best-known Remedy in the World for the following Diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious complaints	Film	Stone or Gravel
Blisters on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel complaints	Headache	Tic Doloroux
Colic	Indigestion	Tumors
Constipation of the bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jandice	Veneral Affec-tions
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

\* There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every dis-order are affixed to each box. (No 43-5m)

### NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLARKE.

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 & Clarke 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, 1868.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON  
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS  
CLOTHING,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

# 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 un surpassed 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 BALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and  
LE DOYNE'S.

ALSO  
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochescs, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang

Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collargogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne,

Selditz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative

Balm, Hoestetter's, Hoback's and Richardson's Bitters,

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

**Toilet Articles!**  
Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, Brown Windsor Soap, Nail Brushes, &c.

**MISCELLANEOUS:**  
Brown's Essence Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff and Mac-coboy Snuff,

**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,  
Seattle, May 18th, 1865.

**UNION CLOTHING STORE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. P. 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, Under-shirts, 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 prompt Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales"

BAGLEY & SETTLER,  
Seattle Aug. 30th 1864.

**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, 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 trust their long experience and strict attention to business will give general satisfaction.  
Seattle June 23d, 1864.

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
Commercial Street,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted 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.

**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.

**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 none. After this date the credit system is closed with  
YESLER, DENNY & CO.

**'DOG-FISH OIL'**  
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT  
By P. W. JAMPS,  
Front street, Port Townsend, W. T.  
June 7th, 1864.