

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T., JANUARY 2, 1863.

NO. 4.

THE
SEATTLE GAZETTE,
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY
 By **J. R. WATSON & M. D. CANNAN.**
 SEATTLE, W. T.

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"HOW ARE YOU, SANITARY?"

Down the picket-guarded lane,
 Rolled the comfort-laden wain,
 Cheered by shouts that shook the plain,
 Soldier-like and merry:
 Phrases such as camps may teach,
 Sabre cuts of Saxon speech,
 Such as 'Bully!' 'them's the peach!'
 'Wade in, Sanitary!'

Right and left the caissons drew,
 As the car went lumbering through,
 Quick succeeding in review
 Squadrons military:
 Sunburnt men, with beards like frieze,
 Smooth-faced boys, and cries like these—
 'U. S. San. Com.' 'That's the cheese!'
 'Pass in, Sanitary!'

In such cheer it struggled on
 Till the battle front was won,
 Then the car, its journey done,
 Lo, was stationary;
 And where bullets whistling fly
 Came the sadder, fainter cry,
 'Help us, brothers, ere we die—
 Save us, Sanitary!'

Such the work. The phantom flies,
 Wrapped in battle-clouds that rise;
 But the hero's dying eyes,
 Veiled and visionary,
 Sees the Jasper gates swung wide,
 Sees the parted throng outside,
 Hears a voice to those that ride—
 "Pass in, Sanitary!"—F. B. HARTZ.
 San Francisco, Dec. 9, 1863.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are unable to publish this lengthy document entire, in our little sheet; but copy the closing remarks in reference to the question of re-construction of the Union, and the proclamation of amnesty.

Looking to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the National authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation. It will appear, as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant [pardon] on such terms as are fully established by the judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered, that if any of the States named assent, a Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up; that such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that the State shall, under the Constitution, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The Constitutional obligations of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way. This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a Republican Government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to and even within the State, and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State of Government constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whatever will make a sworn recognition of his former unsoundness. But if it

be proper to require a test of admission to the political body, and oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States and the laws under it, why not also to laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? These laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, their had been a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would not only be to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any Act of Congress. For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these persons shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of political rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial jurisdiction. The proposed requisition of the National Executive in any honorable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at least attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States, and it is hoped the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition. The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frameworks of the States, or what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm. It will save the labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon. Some elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point, or a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B of A? If A and B should agree how can they know but the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to get sooner than they otherwise would. The objection to a premature presentation of a plan to the National Executive consists in the danger of commitment on a point which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms will be included. In saying a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements in the way of State actions for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratification, and while I do not repeat in detail what I heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of our other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the

fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet, for a time, to give confidence to the people in contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done there for what is called reconstruction, hence our chief care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we also honorably encourage gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who uphold and to whom more than all others the world stands indebted for having disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated the home of freedom.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States and the Governments of the States have, for a long time been subverted, and many persons have been committing and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, laws have been enacted by Congress calling for the forfeiture and confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon, or amnesty, with such exceptions and on such terms and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial positions of the pardoning power; and whereas with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States and re-inaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States—

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that they—such persons—shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforth keep and maintain that oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the United States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not modified or repealed, or held void by Congress or by a decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by a decision of the Supreme Court; so help me God!"

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Govern-

ment; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of or above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seaman, or in other capacity.

And I do further proclaim declare, and make known that when in any of the States of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860—each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all other—shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence. Second—I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State which has or which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive; and it is suggested as not improper, that in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the boundary, the sub-division, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained subject only to modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening such condition, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States in which loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. For the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats conventionally, rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States, wherein the national authority has been subverted, a mode by which the National authority over every loyal State Government may be established within said States, or any of them. And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be accepted.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 8th of December, A. D., 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 88th.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"I hate fogs," said Jeremy Diddler; "In a fog one is apt to run plump against his tailor."

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW YEAR, HAPPY NEW YEAR

Have you ever thought, kind reader, that it comes at the season of the year when want is most severely felt by the poor, that it brings out the strongest points of contrast between their condition and yours. This contrast is felt in proportion to the ratio of descent in circumstances from your state to that of the poorest mendicant. We all know the force of contrast. That between the prosperous and the suffering is brought out in its greatest strength just at this time. It ornaments the trials of the latter, they cannot escape it—did you not, reader, while enjoying life through the past holiday, see some poor neighbor with haggard cheek and hungry eye, who had not the common necessities of life, if so, did you put in the empty hands a loaf of bread and pound of butter, or like the man in the good book pass with head erect to the other side of the way; it is to be hoped that your pocket was opened and one heart made glad. Did you see a poor little child looking wishfully into the windows of a toy shop, knowing that none of these fine things was for him—you will say that toys and candies are not the necessities of life, and that children can do without them—and so they can, if they never saw them, if they never seen other children have them; as it is, it is a privation, not the less keenly felt, because it is a mental and not a physical privation—if so, here was an opportunity at small expense to send a ray of your sunshine to gild another's cloud. I do not wish to make you gloomy, but to be the means of making others glad. I want you to remember the poor.

OUR OLLAPOD, who rarely afflicts himself with the frivolous amusements of ball-going, and such like diseases, complains that while out of his Sanctum during the holidays, all his store-clothes and boiled shirts were borrowed, that his numerous friends might make a respectable appearance in society. Ollapod is willing to contribute liberally to the enjoyments of his fellow beings; but he loves justice, and he can't exactly see how he is to derive any credit from the 'capers' and 'spludges' his wardrobe may make with somebody else inside. As a remedy for this evil he suggests that it will be entirely satisfactory, so far as he is concerned, if, in the midst of their gymnastic exercises in public, clandestine borrowers of clothing, will occasionally glide up to the side of their enamored and enquire: "How does Ollapod's coat fit?" or "does Ollapod's vest suit my style of beauty?" This would suffice to identify the outer covering of gallant "spludgers;" and, for the future information of the fair sex, Ollapod gives notice that all his boiled nether garments are marked and numbered from 1 up to 2, in indelible printers ink, and if any gentleman in the mazy dance has occasion to draw his linen to wipe the perspiration from his physiognomy, he requests that the lovely creatures will make a note of the number on the skirt of his handkerchief. "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*;"—which means, give the devil his due, if the shirts never do come!

A VISIT EXTRAORDINARY.—Some eight or ten angelic creatures of the feminine persuasion, paid our office a visit, about 7 o'clock, last Saturday night, to see how newspapers were made. When they entered the room we thought day-break had suddenly come, and we were momentarily expecting to hear the first bell for breakfast; but when they left, the darkness closed in around us like that which follows a flash of lightning. We survived the shock of joy which the visit occasioned but have ever since had a pain in our left side which the doctors all pronounce disease of the heart. As like cures like, according to our homoeopathy, we have a hope of relief upon a repetition of the shock, and have set ourselves to work to contrive ways and means to make these "angelic visits" less "few and far between."

The less a man has to give the more he can safely promise. This is the rule in politics supposed to have been adopted by the Territorial Scribe, to secure the legislative endorsement of his Rattlesnake printer. He may issue with impunity any amount of promises payable when he gets to Congress; but it is hoped he hasn't bartered away his share of the profits in the printing.

OUR OLLAPOD claims to be a philanthropist, but his philanthropy don't seem to include the better half of creation; hear him: "I saw several ladies who had been over the *chuck* to a ball; when they departed they looked like 'sweet sixteen,' when they returned, verily, they were older and uglier than I am."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The United States of all creation are hereby notified that the SEATTLE GAZETTE is made Legal Tender throughout the Territory of Washington and the Pacific States, and that all its issues are redeemable in specie in 45 years after date. Any person refusing to take this paper, at par, or attempting to depreciate its value in the market, will be subject to a fine of one year's subscription for the first offence, and for the second, will be expelled from the R. H. S. of O. S. of S. By order of the President.

MASONIC.—The following persons were elected officers of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, of F. & A. M., Dec. 26th, 1863, for the ensuing year:

John T. Jordan, W. M., Oliver C. Shorey S. W., Danforth Parmlee, J. W., Sam'l. F. Coombs, Treasurer; David Kellogg, Secretary; H. H. Hyde, Tyler.

We learn from San Francisco papers that John H. Scranton, well known on Puget Sound and throughout the Territory, has been sent to the Stockton (California,) Asylum as insane. Poor John! He was always noted as a harem-scarem sort of a fellow, but at the same time an energetic, good hearted man. His many friends will be sorry to hear of his misfortune.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn from a gentleman by the Eliza Anderson, that Mr. Brun, one of the proprietors of the Port Ludlow hotel was stabbed and killed, at that place, on Christmas Eve last by a man named J. Kelly. The murderer is now in custody at Fort Townsend.

UNCLE SAM IN BAD ODOR.—The steamer *Eliza Anderson* on her trip up last week refused to carry some recruits from Seattle to Fort Steilacoom. Having done too much of that sort of business for nothing, is, we understand the alleged cause.

FATHER DENNY made an interesting and appropriate address to the people, young and old, assembled at the University on Christmas night.

To THE Hon. Joseph Foster we are indebted for a copy of the Governor's message and some of Secretary *Pud's* printing of the House journals.

A large vessel passed up the Sound about dark of Monday evening last, supposed to be the U. S. sloop of war *Naragansett*.

The sloop *Abe Lincoln* was dismantled a short distance off this harbor, on Sunday morning last, and was towed back to port by the *Decatur*.

"It may be" says Ollapod, speaking editorially, "that we are not very good looking, but we have a sister who resembles the wife of the immortal Washington—especially about the feet."

We are indebted to Sam. Coombs for newspapers and periodicals.

OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 28th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—The Council came to a deadlock on Tuesday last, when the members respectfully defined their 'posish' Judge McFadden made such an elegant speech that the 'listening Senate' hung on his eloquence, and at the next meeting, the temporary organization was made permanent with great unanimity. I have always affirmed the high moral standing of the legislators collectively, and I am most happy to state that a striking manifestation of honest integrity, and respect for the opinions of mankind, has already appeared among the "assembled wisdom" of our Territory. Several grass-widows are now hovering under the drippings of the Sanctuary, and several are known to be en-route from California and Salt Lake with a view to taste once more the sweetness of "single-blessedness," 'double wretchedness' having lost every charm. Alas! for human frailty, the Council in solemn conclave, 'shut down' on domestic grievances generally and divorces in particular, referring injured parties to the Courts, in the meantime memorialized Congress to change the Organic Act, thus forever closing the doors of the Legislative Assembly against "strong-minded women." H. J. M. No. 1. Relative to opening the 'Snoqualmie Pass,' passed the House. C. J. M. No. 1. For repairing military road over the 'Natchess Pass' passed both Houses, and is now en route for Washington.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Mr. Jacob Strawn, for this is the name of the great Western farmer, communicates, by the Chicago press, the following advice to farmers:

When you wake up, do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch out all your sloughs, break them up, harrow them, and sow them with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover seed to ten bushels of timothy is sufficient. (?)

Make your fences high, tight and strong, so that they will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure, and keep your hogs from your cattle; for if your corn is clean, they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock. They will rise early by the force of circumstances.

Pay a hand—if he is a poor hand—all you promise him. If he is a good hand, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your help as well as you do yourself; for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the world, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry, and regular habits, are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

When it comes rainy or bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood. Make your trucks when it rains hard, cleaning your stables or fixing something which you would have to stop the plough for, and fix in good weather. Make your racks, or fix your fence, or a gate that is off the hinges, or weather boarding your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your barn.

Study your interest closely, and don't waste any time in electing Presidents, Senators or other small officers, or in talking of hard times while spending your time in whittling away on store boxes, etc. Take your time and make your calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time; and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

This last item, "keep your mind as well as your body employed," should be heeded by all, and especially such as are engaged in manual labor, whether in the shop or on the farm. Mr. Strawn as we were informed by one of his neighbors a few years since is a close observer and a thinker. He may not have read as many books as some professional gentlemen, but has read men and things and the papers much more effectually. There is nothing better for a farmer than to keep his mind active, and then instead of going to sleep when he sits down to read, he will even find sleep banished by thought, when he lies down to rest.

"Keep the mind as well as the body employed," says the giant farmer.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.—A gentleman went with a friend to the opera, and arrived before the doors were open. While waiting in the crowd, standing behind his friend, he amused himself by picking the pocket of the latter, abstracting therefrom a handkerchief. Hardly had he done so when he was tapped on the shoulder, and turning around he saw a gentlemanly-looking individual, who handed him his own snuff-box with a polite bow, observing that he never knowingly "operated on a brother professional, and was sorry that he had made such a mistake."

A lady at sea, full of apprehension in a gale of wind, cried out, among other exclamations, "We shall go to the bottom; mercy on us, how my head swims!" "Madam, never fear," said one of the sailors, "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.—Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, has taken a photograph of the moon, nearly 3 feet in diameter, made under a power of 320 in the telescope. It is the largest that has ever been taken.

At the Winsted, Conn., cattle show, an ox race was one of the features. A pair of blacks owned by Thomas Williams, of Winsted, took the first premium, going the mile in 10 3-4 minutes.

"That's a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert, the other evening.

"Yes," said a countryman who sat near, "but if she strains much more she'll bust."

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has been trying to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

At a late trial, the defendant, who was not familiar with the number of words which the law employs to make a trifling charge, after listening awhile the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them 'ere allegations are false, and that 'ere allegator knows it."

Women can keep a secret; but it generally takes a good many of them to do it.

A joker learning that an absconding creditor had resolved to settle in California, said he was glad to hear that he intended to settle somewhere.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD. KENTUCKY STORE.

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TERMS CASH.

Dec. 28.

no3-3m

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Of the best brands always on hand. Store opposite Yealer, Denny Co.'s, Seattle, W. T. [no3-4f]

NOTICE!

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between MITCHELL & STEWART will be dissolved on or before the first day of February next. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement before that day, and those indebted to us are also respectfully solicited to come forward and settle, as the payments of all accounts found due will be enforced after that date.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Seattle Dec. 26th, 1863.

no3-1m

