

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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## THE SEATTLE GAZETTE,

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By J. R. WATSON & M. D. CANNAN,  
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### Twilight on Sumpter.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Still and dark along the sea  
Sumter lay;  
A light was overhead,  
As from burning cities shed,  
And the clouds were battle red,  
Far away!  
Not a solitary gun  
Left to tell the fort had won,  
Or lost the day!  
Nothing but the tattered rag  
Of the drooping rebel flag,  
And the sea-birds screaming round it in their play!

How it woke one April morn  
Fame shall tell;  
As from Moultrie close at hand,  
And the batteries on the land,  
Round its faint but fearless band  
Shot and shell  
Raining hid the doubtful light;  
But they fought the hopeless fight  
Long and well,—  
Theirs the glory, ours the shame!—  
Till the walls were wrapped in flame,  
Then our flag was proudly struck, and Sumter fell!

Now—O look at Sumter now,  
In the gloom!  
Mark its scarred and shattered walls,  
(Hark! the ruined rampart falls)  
There's a justice that appals,  
In its doom;  
For this blasted spot of earth  
Where rebellion had its birth  
Is its tomb!  
And when Sumter sinks at last  
From the heavens, that shrink aghast,  
Hell will rise in grim derision, and make room!

### HOW THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS INDUCED TO STOP THE REBEL RAMS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says he has the best of authority for stating that the sudden change of front on the part of the English government, in regard to rebel rams being fitted out in British ports, was due not so much to the diplomacy of Mr. Secretary Seward as to a certain unofficial letter addressed to our Minister, Mr. Adams, by President Lincoln. The letter seems to have been written without much premeditation, at a time when Seward, together with some others of the diplomatic corps, was absent on an excursion. The writer gives what purports to be an extract from the letter of the President, and which, if not genuine, is a better imitation of the frank, direct style which characterizes "Honest Abe" than any we have seen heretofore. Like all Mr. Lincoln's productions, this letter is a very blunt letter with a very sharp point to it:

What does the British Government mean? What do they want? Do they really want war? It may be the most disastrous thing in the world for us; and it is certainly what we most earnestly desire to avoid; but if those rams are permitted to leave England the people will force us into a war whether we wish to or not. We shall not be able to control their exasperation, and the British Government ought to understand this.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Adams called on the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and stated that he had received an unofficial note from the President of the United States, the contents of which he thought ought to be known to his lordship. He then read the letter from Mr. Lincoln, saying at the close:

"This is not diplomacy your lordship, but the honest, straightforward dealing of a plain, blunt man."

In twenty-four hours from that interview an order was issued for the seizure of the rebel rams, and since that day the red tape of diplomacy has given us no trouble so far as Great Britain is concerned.

### THE GREAT WATERFALL OF THE SNAKE RIVER.

A detachment of troops recently scouting in the valley of the Snake or Lewis fork of the Columbia, discovered a waterfall which, it is said, is entitled to the distinction of being called the greatest in the world. The entire volume of Snake river pours over a sheer precipice 198 feet high, 98 feet higher than Niagara. Snake river is full as large as the Niagara, and the cascade one solid sheet or body. The locality of this immense waterfall is near the point heretofore designated as the Great Shoshone or Salmon falls of that river, but they have always been enveloped in mystery. Almost a dozen years ago the writer, says an Eastern paper, passed along the Snake river road. For two days we heard the roaring of these falls, but learned no more respecting them than if they had been in the moon. It was said that there were a series of falls and rapids, making a descent of 700 feet in 7 miles, and the sound gave color to the report. For hundreds of miles across the great plain, Snake river flows through a canon, with vertical walls hundreds of feet high. It is only at intervals that salient points are found by which the river can be reached. The road crosses from point to point of the bends, only approaching close to the river where there is a chance to descend for water. From these facts very few, if any, of the tens of thousands of adventurers that have crossed the plains ever look upon the great falls. The late discoverers report beside the main cataract, many others of less height, varying from 20 to 50 feet each, near by. Some day they will be visited by the tourist and pleasure seeker, and looked upon as frequently and as familiarly as Niagara is to day; and it will be admitted that, with the stupendous grandeur of their surroundings, they are as far beyond Niagara as Niagara now excels the balance of the world.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" GHOST.—Capt. Patton, of the steamship Great Eastern tells the following ghost story in connection with the great ship. An impression got aboard that the ship was haunted, the alleged ghost being that of an unfortunate riveter, who was heard plying his avocation in one of the wells or compartments. Before the vessel left this country he believed that one of the men employed in her construction was missing. The man was a rivetter; he was missed from the ship, and never came for his wages, the supposition being that he was rivitted up in some part of the vessel. So firmly impressed were some of the men with this idea that they left the ship in consequence, and affirmed that they had heard their departed friend busily engaged rivitting in the middle of the night. The story was believed by many persons in New York, and on one occasion, while the ship was under repair, a diver signaled to be drawn up. He appeared pale with fright, and declared the ghost of the rivitter was busy in the bottom of the ship; in fact that he began rivitting immediately over his head. Such was the consternation among the divers that they called in the aid of one of the spirit mediums, who are somewhat numerous in the City of New York. The medium came on board and, after an examination, declared that the missing man was there, "both in body and spirit." Fortunately, he, (Capt. Patton) by pure accident was enabled to dispel the allusion. Being in a boat near the bows of the ship, he discovered that a swivel connected with the moorings worked to and fro, the movements causing a chink or vibration, which at times, more especially at night, was heard throughout the vessel. It was this sound which had conjured up, in connection with the supposed fate of the unfortunate rivitter, the phantom whose mysterious doings spread such consternation on board the big ship.

TAKING THE STARCH OUT.—A capital example, writes a reader, of what is termed "taking the starch out," happened recently in a country town back in New England. A pompous, well dressed individual entered the bank, and, addressing the teller, who is something of a wag, inquired:

'Is the cashier in?'

'No sir,' was the reply.  
'Well, I am dealing in pens, supplying the New England banks pretty largely, and I suppose it will be proper for me to deal with the cashier.'

'I suppose it will,' said the teller.  
'Very well, I will wait.'

The pen pedler took a chair, and sat composedly for an hour, waiting for the cashier. By that time he began to grow uneasy, but sat twisting in his chair for about twenty minutes, and seeing no prospect of a change in his circumstances asked the teller how soon the cashier would be in.

'Well, don't know exactly,' said the waggish teller, but I expect him in about six weeks. He has just gone to Lake Superior, and told me that he thought he would come back in that time.

Pedler thought he should not wait.

'Oh, stay if you wish,' said the teller, very blandly; 'we have no objection to your sitting here in the day time, and you can probably find some place in town where they will be glad to keep you nights.'

The pompous pedler disappeared without another word.

"DAD COPY."—We find the following in an English paper. If not true it ought to be: "At the harvest home at Slangham, Sussex, the chairman said Dean Hook had preached them a magnificent sermon. Before the dean went home he asked leave to print it, telling him that he thought they could sell a hundred, and offered to copy out the sermon plain for the printers. The dean made answer and said that would never do, he would write it out badly himself. Upon his asking the dean why, he explained that if the copy was plain it would be put into the hands of the worst compositors; whereas if it was written badly the best hands would get it, and the work would be better done. In confirmation of this, we add that, once upon a time, conversing with Robert Southey, the poet, we alluded to his particularly neat and legible handwriting saying, that of course, he must have little trouble in correcting his 'proofs.' His reply was, 'On the contrary, I write so well that my copy is given as equal to print, among the apprentices, who are careless and incompetent, and make scores of blunders when they set it up. Lord Brougham, on the other hand, writes almost illegibly, and his manuscript goes to the best compositors, who have brains and skill to make out its meaning, and are paid one-third extra for deciphering it.'

MEMORY ACQUIRED BY PRACTICE.—The history of the celebrated conjurer, Robert Houdin, furnishes a remarkable example of the power of memory acquired by practice. He and his brother, while yet boys, invented a game which they played in this wise. They would pass a show window, and glance into it as they passed, without stopping, and then, at the next corner compare notes and see which could recollect the greatest number of things in the window, including their relative positions. Having tested the accuracy of their observations, by returning to the window, they would go and repeat the experiment elsewhere. By this means they acquired incredible powers of rapid observations and memory, so that after running by a shop window once, and glancing as they passed, would enumerate every article displayed in it.

A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself; stupidity often saves a man from going mad.

A great mind, without the nutrition of adversity, would starve.

### LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO FEBRUARY 6

New York, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the loyal citizens of Florida was held at Key West, on Jan. 21st, for the purpose of restoring that State to its original status in the Union.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—On January 29th a train of about 80 wagons, with commissary stores for the garrison of Petersburg, escorted by 800 of Mulligan's command, was attacked three miles south of Williamsport by 2,000 rebels. The fight ensued, lasting all the afternoon. At night our forces retreated, losing the wagon train, and leaving 80 killed and wounded on the field. The rebel loss about the same.

New York, Feb. 4.—The Times' special dispatch from Washington says: We have authority for contradicting the sensational reports published in the Northern papers on Tuesday, of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of correspondence of Mr. Seward with Drouyn de Lhays on fitting out rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts in the case of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary the latest despatch from Mr. Dayton is quite a different tenor.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 3.—A Union Convention at Little Rock has nominated Judge Isaac Murphy for provisional State Governor, and has organized a Provisional State Government. Its proceedings are to be submitted to the people in March next.

Chicago, Feb. 4th.—Dispatches from Paris, Ill., mention a disturbance between returned soldiers and Copperheads; the latter said to be 600 or 700 strong, encamped 10 miles from Paris. 150 soldiers had been sent from Terre Haute for defense of the place.

Hartford, Conn., February 5.—Colt's pistol factory is in flames. The loss will be immense. Several lives were lost by the falling in of some of the buildings of the factory.

Headquarters, (West Virginia,) in the Field, Feb. 5.—We have met with a signal and brilliant success. Gen. Early has been compelled to retreat up the South fork of the South Branch, towards the Shenandoah Valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he had been attacked and pursued by Gen. Kelly's forces. Our combinations proved successful in defeating the enemy's designs. We have taken quite a number of prisoners, and captured many of those taken from us. Our forces drove the enemy out of Petersburg. The enemy lost a large number of men by desertion. Deserters continue to come in.

### Foreign Items

New York, January 23.—The steamer Australasian with dates from Liverpool to the 16th and Queenstown the 17th of Jan., has arrived.

The Government investigations into the case of the rebel privateer Rappahannock, late war steamer Victor, resulted in proving certain officials at Sheerness guilty of gross neglect of duty and violation of the neutrality laws. The Government is determined to prosecute Mr. Rainble, the principle engineer and inspector, who was brought before a magistrate and bound over in heavy bonds. No proceedings have as yet been taken against the others.

The case of the Pampero, seized in the Clyde, has been transferred to the Scotch Court of Sessions as an exchequer cause, and would be shortly tried.

The steamer Opermanis, from Southampton, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre for Federal use.

Denmark has rejected the Austrian-Russian ultimatum, and Austrian and Prussian ambassadors are reported to have quitted Copenhagen.

On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria reviewed 200,000 troops, who are to march immediately to Schleswig-Holstein.

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

END OF THE FIRST QUARTER.

Next week's issue will complete the first quarter of the SEATTLE GAZETTE. We shall arrogate nothing to ourselves for what the establishment of this little sheet may have contributed to the prosperity of this young community, though we feel quite sure that no single event has transpired in the past five years which has been of greater benefit to the place. For three months we have been sending small instalments of our paper to almost every northern State in the Union, and, to say the least, it is some advantage to the town, and every citizen in it, that several hundred people in remote parts of the country, know that there is such a place as Seattle; that it is a promising little town in the far away north-west corner of Uncle Sam's domain; that it has more natural but undeveloped sources of wealth in its neighborhood than half the Territory of Washington besides, and therefore, that it offers greater inducements to the thousands of eastern emigrants who yearly flock to the Pacific, to settle therein, build homes and enrich themselves and the country, than perhaps any other spot on the North Pacific coast. These are matters which many people seldom think of as among the advantages of sustaining a printing press in the town in which they live, and hence when they are asked to contribute a trifle to the support of such an institution they wish to be shown some direct personal advantage it will bring to them. Such a demand is always a poser to us; we haven't patience to argue with people whose notions of public and private interest are so narrow and shortsighted, and when men meet us with such sophisticated questions, we say—as do the lawyers when closing a case—we rest.

Now, we don't intend to grumble at the very slim patronage extended to the SEATTLE GAZETTE, for this is necessarily so in a new and thinly settled country, but we mean to say emphatically that our present patronage needs to be doubled before we shall be half paid for our labor. Still we can say for the people of Seattle that they are the most liberal and public-spirited community we have found on Puget Sound; yet if their public spirit is still inadequate to the support of a little newspaper, we contend that they owe it to themselves more than the publishers to redouble their efforts. The tax may be a little heavy for a time, because of the small population; but the near future of this section of country is bright and promising, and time will repay the outlay a hundred fold. For ourselves we ask no more than even justice. Somebody has said that the honorable mind scorns to accept that as a favor which it cannot claim as a reward. We intend always to live in accordance with this precept, and while laboring, as we believe, for the general good, in a business at present unprofitable, we are willing to share the losses equally with the rest; but we would rather not work for nothing, find ourselves, and be grumbled at for a want of energy and for doing so little. We wish it distinctly understood that we possess the capital—consisting solely of mental and mechanical labor—to carry on the printing business in Seattle for an indefinite number of years, without other patronage than business necessities will require the community to offer us. Our growing town gives hopes and promises upon which we can survive, if we must, until it reaches that stage of progress when the selfishness of a few can neither retard its destiny nor hinder our own prosperity. Nevertheless, we would like to enlarge and improve our paper, and will next week lay before the public a plan for doing so, which several prominent citizens have suggested and will assist in carrying out.

The war democrats of the West adopted a platform at their late meeting in Chicago, denouncing the rebellion, and calling upon the Administration to use all the power of the nation to suppress it.

**SPECIMENS.**—With a view to accommodate our many friends in the coal business, we have provided a large bin of about four tons capacity, with numerous compartments, for storing the various specimens of coal sent in for us to analyze and notice. We have also ordered a new patent thermometer coal stove, in which to test the different specimens and determine the comparative amount of caloric each kind will yield. Coal hunters are requested to send in their specimens in large lumps, carefully put up in sacks of about one hundred pounds, and labelled with the name of the owner, date of discovery, etc. This will prevent confusion and allow each man's specimen to take its turn.

**SNOHOMISH COAL.**—The specimen of coal sent us from Snohomish last week has been tested in both the forge and grate and is generally pronounced an excellent article. It is better, however, for the use of steam-boats than for blacksmithing. It makes a very bright, hot fire and leaves as little cinders or ashes as the best article of Squak coal. If the vein from which this specimen was taken is extensive, and accessible without great expense, we have no hesitation in saying that the discoverers have a "good thing."

**CAPT. MILLER'S NEW steamer, the Pioneer,** made her first appearance at our wharves on Saturday evening. She is a snug little craft, and the Captain says fully answers the purpose for which she was built. She would serve admirably for towing coal-barges on Lake Washington, a business in which the owner, before long, may if he wishes, find an opportunity to employ her.

The steamer *J. B. Libby*, on her upward trip last Friday, burst a bolt in one of her cylinder heads, and was towed into Port Madison by the *George S. Wright*, where she lay over night to repair. She came over all right again, on Saturday morning, and proceeded on her way up the Sound.

**BROTHER PROSCH** cries out from the wilderness that he has seen three steamers and several sailing vessels at the wharves of his hermitage at one time. Pretty good for a place so far above the grand head of navigation, but we can lay over that by a considerable. Not long since we saw four steamers in the harbor and one in the offing, besides sailing craft, canoes and coal-barges "too numerous to mention."

We design publishing next week a map of the country known as the Squak coal region, and the several approaches to the same by water and land. Those who wish extra copies of the paper will please leave their names at the office on Saturday next.

The "Washington Coal Company" is the name of an association organized on Saturday night, for the purpose of extracting the coal from the newly discovered mines mentioned in last week's paper.

The Vigilance Committee of Idaho Territory lately hung 13 desperadoes among whom was the notorious Boon Helm.

In the last days of the Damphools, it is said the spouting whale was afflicted with pain in the viscera. He probably took too much "Pud-in'" his belly.

The editor of a Western paper says that he "can generally manage, by hook or by crook, to get up a pretty good paper." Prentice says he does it principally by hook.

The propeller, Geo. S. Wright, visited this port on Friday evening last, and left on Saturday morning.

We are under obligations to Capt. Finch of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, for late Victoria papers, and other favors.

Our thanks are due to S. F. Coombs for the January number of Harper's Magazine and files of Leslie's Pictorial.

**OUR DELEGATE.**—Congressman Cole bids fair to make the most efficient Representative this Territory has had for many years. He has introduced the following bills into the House and the prospect is fair for their passage. Good for Cole:

To endow a military professorship in the University of Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs;

To amend an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2d, 1862; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands; and

To create an additional Land District in the Territory of Washington.

**KNEW LESS OF POLITICS THAN OF LEATHER.**—During the siege of Vicksburg several politicians called on Gen. Grant one day to talk about political matters. Gen. Grant listened to them for a few moments, and interrupted them, saying:

"There is no use talking politics to me. I know nothing about that subject, and, furthermore, I don't know of any person among my acquaintance who does. But there is one subject with which I am perfectly acquainted, talk of that, and I am your man." "What is that General?" asked the politicians in surprise. "Tanning leather," replied General Grant. Gen. Grant's father was a wealthy tanner out West, and before the rebellion the General himself assisted in conducting the business. Hence the reply.

It is unnecessary to say that the General has amply demonstrated his knowledge of this business by tanning more rebel hides than any other General in the field.

**AFTER THE ALABAMA.**—The *S. F. Alta* says:

It is reported on what is regarded as pretty good authority that one of our well known citizens, Capt. O. B. Cray, has been tended the command of one of the new, fast and heavily armed steamers, built expressly for the purpose of overhauling and capturing the *Alabama*, and will leave on the steamer on the 3d of February for New York, to enter at once on the duty assigned him. It is understood that there will be no restriction on the management of the pursuit, but that the captain will have full authority to follow the pirates to any part of the world and continue the chase until the object is accomplished.

**EXTRAORDINARY ENGINE CHASE.**—An extraordinary occurrence took place on the Caledonian railway, a few days ago. An engine was detached from an up luggage train at Beattock Station, and shunted on to the down line for the purpose of taking in water. When this operation was completed, the driver, instead of going to the points and returning to his proper line, put on steam and started south alone. The fireman who was on the platform, seeing that if the engine kept on it would inevitably meet the down limited mail face to face, lost no time in getting ready another engine and started in chase. After a race of over thirteen miles he overtook the truant engine near Lockerby, and on getting alongside leaped from one engine to the other, both going at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour at a time. He had just time to reverse the engine, wake up the driver, who was asleep, and then run to the adjacent signal post, when the limited train came thundering along from Carlisle at forty miles an hour. It was fortunately stopped by the signal in time when within a few yards of the runaway engine.—*Carlisle Journal*.

Associations are forming in Kansas, designing mutual protection to those intending to visit the auriferous regions of Idaho in the Spring. Similar accounts are received from all the border, of preparation making to emigrate to the new El Dorado. The old method of acquiring wealth is to be superseded; a modest greenback is looked upon with contempt, every man is going directly to the heap, and is only concerned with how he shall secure transportation home of his mammoth exhumations in the mountains.

## LATEST NEWS.

The mail last night brought down two days later dates from the East, but there is little news of importance. The following is the latest:

The latest dates from Knoxville represent the Federal troops as in a critical condition. The bombardment of Charleston was still going on. 136 shots were fired into the city on the 3d of February.

Between 8000 and 9000 rebels have come into the Federal lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

A blockade runner attempting to run into Charleston, went ashore on Sullivan's Island and was fired into by the Federals. She is said to be a total wreck.

The U. S. Steamer *Wyoming* is after the *Alabama*.

**THE STORMING OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.**—The storming of the ridge in the great battle before Chattanooga, is thus described by an officer in a report to the war department:

The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man, who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front, can believe that 18,000 men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Gen. Grant nor Gen. Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle-pits, along the base of the ridge, and cut off their occupants, but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them boldly up the impracticable steeps, over the bristling rifle pits on the crest, and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The orders to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence. Besides the Generals caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities.

In New York a man was carrying a live turtle along the street, when by came an Irishman, followed by a large dog. The countryman tried by gentle words to get the son of Emerald to put his finger into the turtle's mouth, but he was too smart for that.

"But," said he, "I'll put my dog's tail in, and see what the baste will do."

He immediately called up his dog, took its tail in his hand, and stuck it into the turtle's mouth. He had scarcely got it in when Mr. Turtle shut down on the poor dog's tail, and off the latter ran at railroad speed, pulling the turtle after him at a more rapid rate than ever it travelled before. The countryman thinking that his day's work would be thrown away if the animal should run at that rate, turned with a savage look upon the Irishman, and exclaimed:

"Call back your dog!"

Paddy put his hands into his pockets, threw his head to one side, winked and then answered, with a provoking sang froid: "Call back your fish."

**THE TRUE DOCTRINE.**—The loyal Democrats of Massachusetts are speaking out in decided terms against the policy of the opposition leaders, and in favor of the government and the war. In Worcester, Hon. Isaac Davis, up to the present time in full accord with the Democratic party, spoke at a war meeting as follows:

Allusions have been made by the eloquent officer who has just taken his seat, to the subject of Slavery. I don't propose to say anything about that matter. It is an institution I abhor and loathe. As an institution it is between the upper and nether millstone, and will be ground to powder. [Great Applause.] If this foul blot is erased we will forever shout "glory hallelujah!" I have no sympathy for that patriot who will do nothing because Lincoln or his Cabinet do not do just right.

The American Horse Nail Company's Providence have invented a spading machine which will do the work of fifteen yoke of cattle, requiring only a man and a boy to operate it. It consumes a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

**NAPOLEON'S POLICY.**

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following interesting letter from its London correspondent:

Napoleon III—illegitimate son of, Hortense by the Dutch Admiral Verhuel, according to veracious history, by Bonaparte her own stepfather, according to himself, ready to borrow glory even of a mother's shame—has never lost sight of the "Napoleonic ideas," as they are called. If you will turn to the little volume entitled "Napoleonic Ideas," published in 1842, you will find that the scheme of planting a Latin empire in Mexico is therein expressed, and also a scheme of a league of crowns something like that proposed in the Emperor's late proposition for a Congress. The Emperor has written: "It is not alone the ashes of Napoleon, but his ideas that we should bring back to France."

If *Punch* had not lost its soul with Douglas Jerrold, or if *Charivari* dared say what it thought, we might have had this week a cartoon something like this: Louis Napoleon, in the costume of a Quaker, counseling peace, with one foot on the neck of Mexico, the other on that of Cochinchina, one hand grasping the throat of Rome and the other that of Savoy! He talking of peace!—he inaugurating a European millennium!—who to day is known among the nations struggling with their oppressors only as the "jailer of Europe!" No Statesman in Europe believes that he means anything more by this Congress than to get time with his own people on the Polish question. He advances a proposition which he knows will not be adopted, and which he does not wish should be; but it requires a winter for negotiations, during which Russia may lay forever the Banquo Poland, which shakes its gory locks forever at France. To help Poland he must withdraw from Mexico and China; and no one believes that he will give up a policy of oppression to aid one of liberty. But France is not willing to abandon Poland; and to abandon that unhappy country is dangerous to his cause. There is no doubt that Napoleon is a liar; that he showed when he thrice assured Mr. Dayton that no change in the government of Mexico was contemplated, when, as it is now known, the Austrian Archduke was notified that the crown was to be offered him. That he is a coward there is as little reason to doubt. When he was making his *coup d'etat* in France, history says his heart failed him, and that he wished to recede from his claim to the crown, when one of the imperialists in council leapt to his feet and placed a pistol at his head, telling him that if he withdrew one step he would be shot dead. Thus he was forced to go on with the nefarious plot, which succeeded only because of the utter corruption of the French people. And now, when his Legislature opened, he found a pistol at his head again—one held in the grasp of his own nation. "You abandon the cause of Poland at your peril," they said. What to do then? He could not tell the truth: "I am so involved in Mexico that I am not strong enough to fight Russia." So he sneaks out of it by talking of a Congress. The trick was very clear. It imposed on many; but England is too old a bird to be caught by such chuff. Hence in her practical way, she informs the Emperor that England is not in the habit of going into Congresses of whose objects and authorities she is entirely ignorant; and consequently requests to know just what European questions are to be proposed for discussion or adjustment in the proposed Congress of Crowns. Now, if I mistake not, France will find her reply to this move on the board a very difficult one. Next to the Polish question, the most serious ones in Europe are those which implicate Napoleon. A large majority of the European Sovereigns would vote his armed presence in Rome, Savoy, Nice and Cochinchina, violent usurpation. His advance upon Mexico involved a betrayal of Spain and England, and went upon a theory which Europe could never sanction without danger, though Europe cares little who rules in Mexico. Now, all know that Napoleon would not submit one of these questions to any Congress whatsoever. How, then, is he to reply to England's shrewd enquiry? Will he enumerate all the questions vital to all his neighbors and omit all mention of his own?

Hardly. He will be very humble; will declare, as meekly as Uriah Heep, that he is too "umble" to dare propose any programme for such an exalted assemblage as he invites to Paris; and will be very complacent when he finds what he, perhaps, anticipated—that there were too many crowned rogues in Europe for them to allow a general searching of all loyal pockets. His proposition is likely to fail by the non-consent of England, Austria and Prussia; and Napoleon will always be able to lay the burthen of whatever may occur upon their shoulders.

**HINT TO OFFICE SEEKERS**—A candidate for office came upon "a poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did not have to do his own milking. The candidate, Jones, asked him if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consented very readily; he took her by the horns and held her fast till the operation was done.

"Have you had Robinson (his rival) around here lately?" he asked.

"Oh yes! he's behind the barn holding the calf."

**For Sale or Rent.**

**ALKE FARM**—On Alke Point, a few miles from Seattle—one of the finest farms and most pleasant localities on Puget Sound. Apply to  
DR. S. D. MAYNARD,  
Seattle, W. T.  
no10-1f

**The First of March!**

**ALL PERSONS** indebted to the firm of A. G. TERRY, & Co., of the EXCHANGE SALOON, are requested to make payment before the First of March, as the business of the establishment, under its present proprietors, will be closed on that day.  
Seattle, Feb. 16th 1863. no10-3f

**A Fine Gold Watch,**

AND  
**SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH**  
Of Pictures, Photographic Albums, Portfolios, Books, Portraits of Eminent Generals and Statesmen, of the United States.

**TO BE GIVEN AWAY**  
TO THE PATRONS OF THE  
**SEATTLE GAZETTE.**

**Wanted**

**A FIRST RATE BRICKMAKER.** Apply immediately at the office of this paper. [no9]

**Wanted,**

**AT THE SEATTLE HOSPITAL,** two experienced Nurses. Apply immediately.

**NEW GOODS.**

**S. B. HINDS**

Has just received a fresh invoice of merchandise, consisting of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CROCKERY,**  
**GLASSWARE**

And every description of merchandise needed in this market.

**KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,**

—ALSO—

A variety of fancy articles for the Ladies

The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be unsurpassed in cheapness and quality of his goods.

**NEW GOODS ARE RECEIVED EVERY FEW WEEKS.**

no8-1f

**D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**

Office at the Hospital building on Commercial between Main and Jackson streets, where he will be found at all hours unless on professional calls.  
Seattle, Dec. 1, 1863. no1-1f

**SEATTLE HOSPITAL!**

Commercial between Main and Jackson streets.

**THIS INSTITUTION** will open on the 15th day of December, for the reception of applicants, who upon satisfactory evidence of ability to pay will find Rooms and Board suited to their case and comfort.

**THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT**

Will be entirely under the care of Mrs. C. T. MAYNARD, with the aid of suitable nurses. [no1f]

**D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD.**  
**KENTUCKY STORE,**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**  
**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of  
**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,**  
**CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES,**  
**WINES, LIQUORS,**  
Ale, Porter, Cider, Looking-Glasses, Powder, Shot, Cutlery, Yankee Notions, Kerosene Oil & Lamps, &c.

**TERMS CASH.**

Dec. 26. no3-3m

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT THE  
**SEATTLE UNION STORE**  
**NEW GOODS,**

Consisting of

**CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
**AND STATIONARY,**  
—ALSO—  
**LATE PAPERS AND NOVELS.**  
By every steamer.

To be sold Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest  
for CASH.

**S. F. COOMBS, Agent.**  
no8-1f

**U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE**

BETWEEN

**Olympia & Steilacoom,**

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

**LEAVES OLYMPIA** every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; **LEAVES STEILACOOM** every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.  
Jan9-1f

**UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT**

**MARIA,**

**JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,**

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no5-1f]

**NOTICE.**

**HAVING** this day closed the credit system, I am ready now to wait upon the Public for the ready pay. I have closed my books, and people will save being denied by not asking for credit. I prefer to sell from ten to thirty per cent cheaper. Past experience has taught me that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling. Come one and all, bring the SPONGELIX, and I am ready to prove my assertion.  
D. HORTON.

**SEATTLE**  
**DRUG STORE,**

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE of Puget Sound is called to our **EXTENSIVE STOCK** of

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.**

Our relations with houses in California afford us facilities for buying unsurpassed by any house out side of San Francisco. Our stock of

**Patent Medicines,**

Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of **AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYMOTT'S, BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S** and **CRANE & BRIGHAM'S**

**Sarsaparillas.**

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochescs, Soothing Syrup, Fies Powder, Mustang Linament, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogene, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidletz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters, Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

**PILLS,**

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Barnett's Cocaine, Russis Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

**ACIDS,**

Sulphuric Acid, Muriatic Acid,  
Nitric " Acetic "  
Phosphoric " Citric "  
Tartaric Acid.

Sago, Tapioca, Farina,  
Pearl Barley, Cooper's Isinglass,

A full assortment of cooking extracts.  
Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet  
Marjoram, &c. &c.

Brown's Essence of Valerian, Winstor's Balsam With  
Cherry, Catarrh Snuff, Macaboy Snuff,

**CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL.**

By the gallon, can or case;

Genuine Downer's

**COAL OIL,**

Wholesale or Retail.

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

**LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.**

Our assortment of **TOILET ARTICLES** is unexcelled  
Comprising,  
Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps,  
Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair  
Brushes, Combs, Labin Extracts,  
Brown Windsor Soaps,  
Nail Brushes, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps, and Shades, Hanging and  
Stand Lamps, Hand Lamps, Side  
Lamps, with Reflectors, &c.

Our stock of **CHEMICALS** is most complete and we are prepared to fill orders from Merchants or Physicians on the most liberal terms.

**KELLOGG & BRO.**

**Noon and Morning.**

There are gains for all our losses,  
There are balms for all our pains;  
But when youth, the dream, departs,  
It takes something from our hearts,  
And it never comes again!

We are stronger and the better,  
Under manhood's sterner reign;  
Still we feel that something sweet  
Followed youth with flying feet,  
And will never come again!

Something beautiful is banished,  
And we sigh for it in vain;  
We behold it everywhere,  
On the earth and in the air—  
But it never comes again!

A London genius was puzzled nigh unto death to find a rhyme with porringer. Finally he offered a large reward to any one who could do it, and received the following:

"The Duke of York a daughter had;  
He saved the Prince of Orange her;  
And now, my lord, I claim the prize  
For making rhyme with porringer."

Mr. Toot, coming home late one night, was met at the door by his wife. "Pretty time of night, Mr. Toot, for you to come home—three o'clock in the morning; you, a respectable man and father of a family!"

"Tisn't three—it's only one."  
"My word, Mr. Toot, you're drunk. It's three in the morning."

"I say, Mrs. Toot, I heard it strike one as I came round the corner, two or three times!"

We have heard of many cool things; but never anything cooler than the following: The landlord of a hotel in Independence called a boarder to him one day, and said: "Look here, I want you to pay your bill, and you must. I've asked you often enough, and you don't leave my house till you pay for it."

"Good," said his lodger, "just put that in writing, make a regular agreement of it, and I'll stay with you as long as you live."

No support, when we are right, can be derived from those who are very ready to yield to us when we are wrong.

Masters a little blind and servants a little deaf get along admirably.

**YESLER, DENNY & CO.,**

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,

DEALERS IN

**LUMBER. FLOUR,**

**COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY,**

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce, filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates  
no1-tf YESLER, DENNY & CO.

**EXCHANGE SALOON**

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

A. G. TERRY & Co., Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment is always supplied with the best quality of

**WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER,**

And the proprietors intend to make their saloon, as heretofore, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public.

**FRESH OYSTERS,**

By every Steamer, kept on hand and served in every style. [no2-tf]

**RICHARD KING,**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**CONFECTIONERY,**

**FRUITS, NUTS, PRUNES, RAISONS &c.**

Orders for Parties abroad filled at short notice and on reasonable terms.

**CIGARS AND TOBACCO**

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

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

**THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL,** having been recently thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house on the Sound. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, and tastefully furnished, having superior accommodations for Families, and Ladies private Dining Room, also suites of rooms for parties.

**THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT**

Is under the management of an experienced Cook and the TABLE will always be found provided with the best the market can afford.

**THE BAR**

Will always be found stocked with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

To the public I ever wish to state,  
That for your favors I now wait,  
As I assume to never despise  
To take the chance to ADVISE.

S. GALLAHIER.  
Olympia, W. T., Jan. 9th, 1863. no 5-tf

**PACIFIC HOTEL**

AND

**RESTAURANT,**

OLYMPIA, W. T.

**THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR HOUSE** having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the

**Restaurant Principle.**

Meals after Eight o'clock Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress.  
Jan 9-tf

**DE LIN'S**

**HOTEL,**

Commercial Street 3d door South Yesler's Corner,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

A. P. De LIN, Proprietor.

**THIS WELL KNOWN and Popular HOTEL** now offers superior accommodations to the travelling public, being situated most convenient to the boat landings, and having comfortable rooms, good beds and a table always supplied with the best of every thing the market affords.  
GIVE HIM A CALL. no-1-tf

**UNION HOTEL.**

Corner of Commercial and Main Streets,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

**THIS being the largest and best arranged Hotel** on the borders of Puget Sound, the subscriber is determined that no one shall excel it in accommodation, convenience and comfort for the traveling public. Boarders will find

Spacious, well ventilated furnished Rooms,  
And the house will be kept as a first class Hotel.  
no1-tf L. C. HARMON, Proprietor.

**FASHION SALOON,**

A. B. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR,

Next Door to Yesler and Denny's Store,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

**THIS POPULAR SALOON** has been recently refitted and prepared for the reception of its old customers and as many new ones as may favor it with their custom. The bar is always supplied with the very best quality of French, English and American

LIQUORS,  
CHAMPAGNES,  
CALIFORNIA WINES,  
CLARETS, and BRANDIES,  
ALE, PORTER, BEER, CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

**A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE**  
Is attached to the Saloon.

**FRESH OYSTERS**

In every style, at all hours. no1-tf  
Dec. 1st, 1863.

**UNIVERSITY**  
Of Washington Territory.

**THE UNIVERSITY** established at SEATTLE on Puget Sound by Legislative Enactment and in accordance with an Act of Congress approved July 17th 1854, being completed, now opens its doors to all those who desire to avail themselves of the facilities it affords for acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the common and higher English branches, and also the usual Collegiate course of Study.

The Board of Regents have recently elected W. C. Barnard, A. M., President of the University. Mr. Barnard is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was for two years at the head of one of the most flourishing Academies of New England. His subsequent experience as Principal of La Creole Academy at Dalles Oregon, and still later, the reputation he acquired while connected with the Willamette University at Salem, as a thorough teacher and disciplinarian, justify the expectation that the University of Washington Territory under his management, will rank second to none on the Pacific Coast.

**CALENDAR.**

The School Year will be divided into four Sessions of eleven weeks each:

First or Fall Session opens, Sept. 7, 1863.  
Second or Winter Session opens Nov. 30, 1863.  
Third or Spring Session opens February 15, 1864.  
Fourth or Summer Session, opens May 9th, 1864.

**COURSE OF STUDY.**

The studies that each scholar shall pursue, will be determined by the instructors, while the wishes of the patrons will be complied with, so far as they may not conflict with the systematic progress of the student. All will be required to pursue Reading, Orthography, Writing, Geography and Mental Arithmetic, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same before engaging in more advanced studies. Classes formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, will continue without interruption through the year, or until the subjects considered shall have been mastered. It is therefore very desirable that those purposing to join the School, to do so at the commencement of the year, as those coming later must join classes already formed.

**DISCIPLINE.**

No student will be allowed to retain a connection with the school whose habits are such as to render him an unfit companion, or who will not render a ready compliance with the regulations of the School. Frequenting of saloons, and attendance upon theatres and balls, are not allowed, but students are required to be at their respective places of abode at stated hours. A respectful observance of the Sabbath is required.

**BOARD.**

A limited number of Students can be accommodated at the Boarding House on the University grounds, by making immediate application, while a few can find accommodations in private families in the town. Price of Board \$3 to \$4 per week—washing, lights and fuel, extra.

**TUITION RATES:**

Primary Department, per Quarter, \$6 00  
Academic, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 8 00  
Collegiate, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 10 00

Payable in advance. No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. Books and Stationery can be obtained at the city Book Store.

For further particulars address the President, W. E. BARNARD, A. M.

**H. MALEER,**

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON  
MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

**STOVES,**

SEATTLE, W. T.

A large invoice of Cooking and other Stoves of the latest patterns and best quality, just received and for sale; together with a variety of other articles in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock. no1-ea

**S. F. COOMBS,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**

—AND—

**COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS**

For the State of Oregon.

Office at the Union Store, No. 4, Commercial Street  
SEATTLE, W. T. [no1-tf]

**FLOUR! FLOUR!!**

SUISUN CITY MILLS. (Cal.) KITSAP MILLS.  
W. T., Barnes & Hennis' Mills, Tumwater, W. T.  
For sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the Union Store.  
Seattle, by  
no1-tf S. F. COOMBS, Agent.

**H. M. M'GILL,**

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Practises in all the Courts of the Territory. [no1-tf]

**G. KELLOGG & BRO.,** Druggists and Apothecaries, opposite Yesler Denny & Co's Seattle, W. T.

**WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS  
CLOTHING,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE**

—AND—

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

**D. HORTON,**

DEALER IN

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

HEAVY AND FINE

**CLOTHING,**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

**TOBACCO & GIGARS,**

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery,  
Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses,  
Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints,  
Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors,  
Windows &c., &c.

**TERMS CASH.**

Corner Commercial and Washington Streets,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

**CHARLES PLUMMER,**

DEALER IN

**DRY GOODS**

**CLOTHING,**

**HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,**

**FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,**

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS**

&c., &c., &c.,

Also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

**WINES & LIQUORS,**

All of which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, for CASH Please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest cash price paid.

C. PLUMMER,

Corner Main and Commercial Streets,  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
No. 1-tf

Important to the Afflicted!

**KELLOGG'S GOLDEN BALSAM!**

IS A CERTAIN CURE for Syphilis in all its stages. No restriction in diet; no need of stopping work.

**GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1.**

For first and second stages, such as sores on the legs and body, sore eyes &c., &c.

**GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2.**

For Mercurial and Syphalitic Rheumatism. To those afflicted with Rheumatism this remedy is particularly applicable and we GUARANTEE a perfect and speedy cure.

We also prepare the celebrated

**SPANISH ANTEDOTE,**

A preparation never known to fail for cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Irritation, Gravel, and all urinary derangements. The genuine has our Golden Balsam Circles around each bottle.  
no1-tf KELLOGG & BRO.

**JOB WORK.**

Orders for all kinds of Printing such as Posters, Cards, Tickets, Bill-heads, &c., will be promptly attended to, at reasonable prices, at the office of the

**SEATTLE GAZETTE,**

one door South of Yesler, Denny & Co. Co's Store, STAIRS. Entrance, water front, from Yesler's Wharf.