

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T., DECEMBER 10, 1863.

NO. 1

THE  
**SEATTLE GAZETTE,**  
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By **J. R. Watson & Co.,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.

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### Old Friends.

All gone but you and I, old friend!  
All gone but you and I!  
What do we here, when in their graves  
Our old companions lie?

Not suddenly they went away,  
But slowly, one by one;  
Till now we idly gaze around  
And see that all are gone.

Closer and closer every year  
The narrowing circle grew;  
Until, of all that cheerful band,  
But I remain and you.

And thinking of our youth, old friend!  
And all our life-long years,  
My half-numb'd heart almost overflows  
In a burst of warm tears.

For all things for the worse, old friend!  
Seem strangely chang'd since then:  
The women's faces were more fair,  
And heartier were the men.

The seasons are all altered too—  
Less genial—nay, quite cold:  
Why, summer scarce is warmer now  
Than winter was of old!

And thinking of the past, old friend!  
And thinking of the past,  
A selfish wish springs in my heart  
That I should not be last;

But that you, old and trusty friend!  
Should stand by my death bed,  
Receive the last look from my eyes,  
And close them when I'm dead.

Yes, clasp again my hand, old friend!  
But turn not so away;  
Let's hope to wear each other out,  
And die upon one day!

### Worth of Money.

We hear a good deal about the worth of property. A house is worth ten thousand dollars; that lot is worth five thousand dollars; a farm is worth eight thousand, a horse three hundred, a carriage five hundred, and so on endlessly. This is all very well in its way. But ought not the question, sometimes to be put the other way, how much is a man's money worth? There is a wider range in the value of money than most persons think. And, upon a little inquiry, I suspect that it will be found that all persons who possess money, or who long to possess it, have a way of measuring it, not by dollars, but by its value in some kind of pleasure or article.

One man earns a thousand dollars, and says to himself, there, that puts me one step out of debt. Money to him is a means of personal liberty. A man in debt is not a freeman. "The borrower is servant to the lender."

Another man sees in a thousand dollars a snug little homestead, a home for his children, a shelter for his old age, a place to live in, and a good place to die in. But his neighbor only sees one more link in the golden chain of wealth. It was only thirty-nine thousand last month, he is worth forty this. And his joy is in the growing numerals. He imagines how it will sound, full, round and hearty, when men say, "he is worth a hundred thousand dollars." Nay, when it comes to that, he thinks five a better sound than one, and five hundred thousand dollars is a sound most musical to his ear,—though he loves even better yet to call it half a million! —The word million cuts a great swarth in men's imaginations. All this estimate of money is sheer ambition. The man is vain. He thinks much of himself on account of money, not of character.—A man who is openly proud of money is secretly contemptuous of those who have none.

Another man wishes to see the world. Every dollar means travel. A thousand

dollars means Europe. Two thousand dollars means Egypt, Palestine and Greece.

Boys dealing in small sums reckon the same way. Penny means a stick of candy; sixpence is but another term for ball; shilling means a kite, and fifty cents a jack-knife.

The young "Crack" sees in his money a skeleton wagon, and a fast nag, a rousing trot, a jolly drink, and a smashing party.

But many and many a weary soul sees in every shilling, bread, rent, fuel, clothes. There be thousands who hold on to virtue by hands of dollars; a few more save them; a few less, and they are lost. Their gayer sisters see feathered hats and royal silks in their money, or rather in their fathers' and their husbands'.

The poor scholar passes daily by the stall where books tempt his poverty.—Poor clothes he is content to wear; plain and even meager diet he is content to subsist upon; and as for all the gay dissipations and extravagant waste of fashionable life, he looks upon them without even understanding what they mean, as a child looks upon the milky way in the heavens, a glowing band of far-away and unexplored wonders. But O, those books! He looks longingly at morning; he peers at them with a gentle covetousness at night. He imagines new devices for earning a few dollars. He ponders whether there is not some new economy which can save a few shillings. And when good luck at last brings a score of dollars to him, with what fervor of haste does he get rid of them, fairly running to the stall, and fearing at every step, lest some fortunate man should have seized the prize. Wasteful man! that night saw too much oil burn out in pouring over the joyful treasure. Books are what his money is worth. But others see different visions. Money means flowers to them.—New roses, the latest dahlia, the new camelia, or others of the great hourly band of flowers that fill the florist's paradise—the garden.

Some men see engravings in money; some, pictures; some, rare copies of old books; some, curious missals. Others, when you say money, think of fruit trees, of shrubbery, and arboretums, and pinetums, and fraticetums. And we have reason to believe that there are some poor wretches who, not content with any one insanity, see pretty much all these things by turns.

But there are nobler sights than these to be seen, through the golden lens of wealth; a father and mother placed in comfort in their old age; a young man helped through college or established in business, a friend extricated from ruin; a poor woman saved from beggary and made a suppliant before God for mercies on your head, every day that she lives; the sick and unfortunate succored, the orphan educated, the school founded, the village lined with shade-trees, a free library established, and a thousand such like things. A man is not to be known by how much money he has, but by what that money is worth to him. If it is worth only selfishness, meanness, stinginess, vanity, and haughty state, a man is not rich if he own a million dollars. If it means generosity, public spirit, social comfort and refinement, then he is rich on a few hundred. You must put your hand into a man's heart to find out how much he is worth, not into his pocket.

DRAFTED MEN IN BATTLE.—A correspondent of a Washington paper says: I am compelled to say a word of truth for the conscripts. General Webb, who had a large number of them in his division, at the fight at Bristow's Station, speaks of them in terms of wonder and admiration. They stood in their places and fought. No more could be said of the bravest modern warrior. They did more. They cursed—but it was because they could not load and fire as rapidly as our veterans.

There are at this time 820 students at Cambridge, of whom 513 are from Massachusetts.

### From Naples to Rome.

The line from Naples to Rome runs through very beautiful scenery, the long line of the snow-capped Abruzzi bounding the horizon on the east through almost the entire distance. The old Greek costume of the women, (seen at many points, and particularly about Veletri, exactly as it was imported into Italy by the Greek colonies thousands of years ago,) is very picturesque and gay, its bright colors and easy folds seeming quite in harmony with the tone of everything else in the landscapes.

As yet there are only a few huts at the different stations, not even a glass of water being procurable, except at Cepraus, on the frontier, where a wretched attempt at a buffet has just been opened, the viands consisting of a "hodgepodge" of beans, peas, and other vegetables, served up cold, with vinegar, mustard and oil, and slices of tongue and sausages, apparently a week old!

As the mountains recede the Campagna opens—a vast expanse of undulating grass land, desolate, monotonous, and melancholy as the sea. The whole region is full of malaria, and will give the Italian engineers plenty of work, when the dream of "Italia una," so fondly cherished by the Peninsula, shall have become a fact.

As you thunder on towards Rome, the vast masses of ancient masonry seem to start up on all sides of you, as, like everybody else in the train, you stare eagerly out into the twilight for the first glimpse of the far-off dome against the flush of the sunset. Here runs an aqueduct; there stands the ruin where dwelt an emperor; here is a tomb, there a tower—all showing an enormous thickness of small bricks and rubble, whose facings of precious marbles have long since become the prey of the spoiler.

The vast extent of ground over which rise these dark gray forms, like so many spectres of the past, impresses one with a more vivid sense of the immense power and vitality of ancient Rome than can be arrived at by any description, while the silence and loneliness and sterility of the country, up to the very walls of Rome impress you with an equally strong perception of the regime to which this region has been so long subjected.

The arrangements at the terminus are so defective that all thought of the vanished splendors of the Rome of the Cæsars is apt to be lost, for the time being, in a vivid sense of the backwardness and inconveniences of the Rome of the Priests. There is no waiting room, but a sort of windy passage where you wait for your luggage; and so slow are the officials that you are lucky if you manage to leave the station without having been detained a good three-quarters of an hour. At length you and your luggage are stowed into a cab, and you are driven through narrow and dimly-lighted streets, paved with pebbles, to your inn, where you speedily betake yourself to your slumbers, impatient for the return of daylight, which will give your first view of modern Rome.—*Alta Cor.*

A LADY WALLED IN.—There is a story circulating in Naples that a mason there was visited in the night, by two strangers who took him in a carriage, blindfolded, to a strange house, where he was led up stairs and ordered on pain of death to make a hole in the wall of a chamber sufficiently large to admit a coffin. This done, a coffin was brought in, and a young lady handsomely dressed was dragged into the room and forced into it. The lid was screwed down and the coffin was walled up by the mason, who was then again blindfolded and taken to the sea beach, paid ten piastres, and told that he might tell all he knew. He did tell the police, but could not describe the house.

The Navy Department reports that since the blockade was established, up to June 1st, no less than 855 vessels have been captured or destroyed by our blockading fleet.

### WAR NEWS.

Dates to November 26th.

Union Victories at Chattanooga. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25th.—Official dispatches from Grant and Thomas, at Chattanooga, Nov. 24th, state that on yesterday Palmer, Grant and Harry's corps charged on the first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and the creek, and captured nine officers and about 800 men. Our loss was 100.

To-day, Hooker, with Granger's and Osterhaus' divisions, and two brigades of the 4th corps carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain. The enemy's loss is about 600. Our loss is small.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock till after 8. We repulsed the enemy's attempts to retake the position. Sherman's corps, stationed at the mouth of Chickamanga, with three divisions of 15,000, and one division of the 14th corps, carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success, so far is complete. The troops from Lookout Valley carried, and and now hold, the eastern slope of the Mountain, and points higher up.

We have the following from Chattanooga dated November 25th: Gen. Bragg evacuated the summit of Lookout Mountain last night. Our troops now occupy that position. Bragg still holds the rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge.

Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken in one assault on Lookout Mountain.

Gen Sherman attacked the enemy on Missionary Ridge this morning, and gained at that portion of the line a complete victory. They had nearly reached the summit of the hill, and the enemy's works, when they were flanked, and an hour's fighting ensued, the enemy being obliged to protect their right. Gen. Grant attacked their weakened center, and after an hour's hard fighting, broke it, and we gained possession of the Ridge. Our loss is not known, as the killed and wounded were on the ground in possession of the enemy at dark.

Prisoners say that Bragg was on the Ridge just before it was taken. The main force of the enemy was driven north, toward Sherman, who caused them to break up and flee across the Chickamanga.

We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, and perhaps 8,000.

Hooker will perhaps intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville.

It is reported that we have taken a whole corps. We have taken forty pieces of artillery. Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain. Our forces have entire possession of the field, and full control of the Railroad, and the river to Bridgeport.

Our loss will not exceed 300 killed and 2,500 wounded, in three days operations. Our success has been brilliant.

The enemy is reported about two miles beyond and south of Missionary Ridge. Col. Phelps, of the 38th Ohio, and Major Riley, of the 32nd Indiana were killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26th.—Reliable information from Burnside at Knoxville says, up to noon of the 20th—24 hours later than previously received—Burnside still holds his position without loss, and also kept intact his line of communication. Everything looks favorable.

Latest dates from New Orleans say that the expedition accompanied by Gen. Banks has met with great success. Brazos Island, Point Isabel and Brownsville were captured, and are now in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonio. Losses on either side are not mentioned.

Payments for all branches of the public service for the fiscal year ending June next will reach \$903,000,000, of which amount \$600,000,000 are for the army, and \$300,000,000 for the navy.

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., DECEMBER 10, 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

After considerable vexation and delay, owing to a want of mechanical assistance in fitting up and arranging our printing apparatus, we are enabled to present the public with the first number of the first paper ever printed in Seattle. It is neither so large as a barn door nor the London Times; but it is the best we can offer for a beginning, and is, we trust, sufficient for the time and place. If however that encouragement which has been promised, and which is alike the interest of every member of the community to offer, shall be forthcoming, it may be confidently expected that not many moons will wax and wane until among the institutions of this thriving place may be counted a newspaper as respectable in size and appearance as any in Washington Territory.

The time is near at hand when we are to have at least one important town on Puget Sound. We have an abiding confidence that Seattle is to be that place. If superior natural advantages are, as they must and ought to be, taken into account determining the locality, it stands pre-eminent to all its neighbors. Its fine harbor, being also the uppermost one on the Sound; the unequalled agricultural resources of the surrounding country; the inexhaustible coal mines found in its immediate vicinity; its extensive and increasing lumbering manufactures; its centrality and consequent adaptation as the seat of commerce as well as of government, all point it out as the prospective emporium of Puget Sound and Washington Territory. But it will not do for our people to rest satisfied with what nature has bestowed upon them and make no efforts of their own for improvement. We want roads, bridges, wharves, school-houses, churches, printing-offices and population. It takes all these to make towns, cities and a prosperous people, and the more numerous they are, in a country naturally capable of sustaining them, the better it is for the whole and each constituent part of the community. He that will not contribute of his means to the support of these, may fancy his economy is saving a penny or two, but he is actually losing pounds by his parsimony. We recall these truisms at this time because many people refuse to encourage any new enterprise, and especially that of a newspaper, unless they can see some direct personal advantage flowing therefrom. It is well such persons should be reminded that in the economy of this world no one vocation is independent of another, and that whatever contributes to the welfare of the whole adds also to the prosperity of all its parts. So, if rightly conducted newspapers are progressive institutions and aid in the development of countries, building of cities, etc., they are a public benefaction and deserve the unanimous support of every member of society.

"Know all men by these presents," that the long sought and often promised printing machine which proposes to grind out a Gazette for the people, is now bona-fidly established in the town of Seattle; that the veritable thought projecting engine is absolutely in *loco*, and the little metallic a. b. c's are clicking and talking and will continue to click and talk from the second story of the building adjoining Mr. Yesler's store, as long as the necessary fuel to keep steam up and the machine in motion, shall be forthcoming from the good people of Seattle, King county, Puget Sound, "or any other man." Without further hints as to the one thing needful to push along our undertaking, more than an emphatic denial of the popular error that printers and editors neither eat, drink nor wear clothes, we "cast our little sheet upon the waters," trusting that everybody "will find it before many days."

Those who wish the GAZETTE sent to them from the commencement will please send in their names and the subscription price as speedily as possible.

## WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE

The eleventh session of the Washington Territory Legislature convened in Olympia on Monday last. If the services which this body owes its constituency is faithfully rendered, this will be one of the most important sessions the Territory will have had since its organization. It has much to perform which preceding Legislatures have neglected and some things to undo which should never have been done. Members who keep a watchful eye to the interests of the country rather than waste their time in listening to the schemes and propositions of politicians, will do themselves honor and win the lasting favor of the people.

Among the matters of most importance for legislative consideration is the opening of a wagon-road from Puget Sound to the Upper Columbia River and the mining regions beyond the mountains. This is a project of no local advantage merely, but of general interest to the whole Territory, and the Legislature by some action of its own or appeals to the General Government should devise means to prosecute the work. Progress and civilization is pressing us on every side; North, South and East of us flourishing cities are rising up and the wilderness is beginning to "blossom as the rose," while we sit drooping in the middle without lifting a finger to help ourselves, or get others to cross the borders of our sleepy realm to do so. This road will connect the two most important extremes of our Territory—the mining and commercial regions. It will open a grand thoroughfare through the heart of our country and at least secure a share of the travel which now passes around us on every side. Local differences of opinion as to the best route and pass over which the road should be made, ought not to prevent the adoption of any measures calculated to accomplish a work of such general utility. We are not prepared to discuss, from our own knowledge, the comparative merits of the several mountain passes over which it is proposed to run this road; but evidently that is the best which will accommodate the greatest number and pass through the country best adapted to rapid settlement.—Roads and bridges are kept in better repair in improved sections than in wild uninhabitable regions, and as the Snoqualmie route passes through one of the most fertile sections of the Territory, it has this advantage in its favor. Similar considerations should decide the termination of the route; on the other side of the mountains, Walla Walla is probably the proper point and on this side Seattle—as the practical head of navigation on Puget Sound—seems to be chosen by nature as the spot. But wherever and however the road may be run, let it be made as quickly as possible.

Another question of vital interest to the whole people of the Territory, demanding the early action of the Legislature is the proper location of the Capital. To an Olympian junto of political vampires and official drones who live only to draw, count, and spend their unearned salaries, the sceptre of government has long enough been yielded. Under no party dynasty since the organization of the Territory has the present Capital been anything better than a political trading post or slaughter house. It is a seething cauldron wherein is cooked the annual hell-broth which has poisoned the rest of the commonwealth—a hive wherein the drones hold absolute sway, and honest labor cannot live unless it moils in subservency to granting Shylocks or bends to official imbecility "the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The General Government has been by no means parsimonious of its favors towards this Territory; it distributes annually its million or two in the several departments for our benefit; yet these droppings of public beneficence are wiped up as with an arid sponge and the face of the country is still as barren as if it never tasted dew. There is no evidence of thrift or enterprise in the public or private avenues through which this patronage flows; our lands are unoccupied save by sharks and monopolists; our towns stand like solemn sepulchers on the borders of Lethe, and the present limit of the Territory, to day, contains a less population than it did five years ago. The Capital village

itself is a chip from the block of its own hewing; lend a bit of apostrophe, ye gods, for this paradise of pub. funes. and Shylocks, with "nary" a "Daniel come to judgment!" this emporium of bonds and mortgages, this cheap mart of justice and unpurchaseable juries; this hale old-fogy burg, where gout and worms never attack anything but the legs of wharves and the underpinning of tenantless houses, and consumption only feeds on the public, exchequer! in acts and motives, in example and precept, what a capital old Capital it is and has been, for a vigorous young commonwealth, struggling like a strong man in shackles; to rise from the degraded obscurity thrust upon it; to its destined power and eminence. But the people have had enough of Olympian rule; their voice is now for change; it will be well for those who hear and heed them in the present Legislature; let the servants of a progressive people turn their backs upon the Van Winkles of power who crush them, and leave them "alone in their glory," to

"Sit like their grandires cut in alabaster,  
"Sleep when they wake, and creep into the jaundice."

At the special election in this County Dec. 5th inst., for Joint Councilman C. J. Noyes received 72 votes; W. B. Sinclair received 57, a majority of 15 for Noyes. Partial returns from Kitsap county indicate the election of W. B. Sinclair.

REVIVED.—The Puget Sound Herald resumed publication last week in an enlarged and improved form. The Herald is an excellent paper and we wish it success in its newly commenced career, but we fancy friend Prosh's enlargement is ahead of the times and the place. However, if Steila-coom can sustain a paper of the Herald's dimensions what may we not hope Seattle will do for us?

THE ELECTION.—The election for Representative which took place on the 28th ult., passed off very quietly, and resulted in the choice of Joseph Foster by a majority of 47. Both candidates being regarded as good Union men, very little party feeling was exhibited on the occasion—many casting their votes without any reference to party whatever. A noticeable feature of this election, and one which indicates the growing prosperity of Seattle, is the increased vote over that of July. Over 30 votes more were polled in Seattle precinct than at the general election only a few months ago. The following are the official returns from the several precincts in the county:

	Jordan.	Foster.
Seattle, - - - -	46	71
Moxliepush, - - -	7	19
White River, - - -	11	26
Snoqualmie, - - -	9	4
	Jordan, 73	Foster, 120

BETTER THAN GOLD.—Every day develops new facts concerning the coal found in this county. The Squak coal was tested a few days since at the foundry of Mr. Suffera in this place and was decided the best coal for smelting purposes yet found on the Pacific coast. It has also been tried with reference to its qualities for the manufacture of gas, and has proved highly satisfactory. It is pronounced by experienced judges to be the best coal west of the Allegany mountains, and as it is known to exist in inexhaustible quantities, the mines as a source of wealth, sooner or later are destined to throw Boise and Cariboo in the shade.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The usual quarterly examination of the University took place on Thursday the 19th ult. to the satisfaction of all concerned. We were not present in the afternoon, but understood the scholars generally acquitted themselves creditably to their own and the abilities of their teachers. The evening's exercises consisted of Music by the Band, Recitations, Readings, and Tableaux—all of which were excellent, instructive and pleasing. The second quarter of the school year opened on the 30th ult.

For latest war news see the first page of this paper.

RAT EXTERMINATOR.—A downeast Yankee has recently invented a rat exterminator, consisting of a sort of powdered snuff. The animal jerks his head off at the third sneeze. Jeff. Davis and some of the pub. funes. of Washington Territory ought to take a pinch of that.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. C. L. Simmons had his arm broken a few days since by a blow from the limb of a tree. Fortunately he was otherwise uninjured, and his arm is in a fair way of recovery.

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

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No. 14f

SEATTLE, W. T.

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no1-1f

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Office at the Union Store, No. 4, Commercial Street  
SEATTLE, W. T. [no1-1f]

D. S. MAYNARD,

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. [no1-1f]

A. J. SMITH,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

Corner Main and Second Streets,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Repairing done to Order, [no1-1f]

**A TRIP TO THE SNOHOMISH**

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—Having just returned from a tour "down Sound," I wish to give your readers a sketch of the Snohomish valley, a country deserving to be more extensively known to the many persons now seeking homes on our peaceful shores.

I left Seattle on the 6th ult., in a canoe, and arrived, on the evening of the same day, at Mukelto—a town just springing into existence, eight miles this side the mouth of Snohomish river, on the land claim of Mr. Frost. Messrs. Frost and Fowler have a dry-goods store, and a store house for making and packing Salmon at this place. The day before our arrival they took, at three hauls of the seine, seven thousand and five hundred salmon. They have already twenty tons packed and ready for the San Francisco market. They are just finishing a fine schooner, fifty feet beam, to enable them more extensively and profitably to carry on this business. A store, warehouse, shoe-shop, tavern and several other buildings, make this place already look like a town in embryo.

Next day we proceeded to Tulalip, a distance of about twelve miles, and beyond the Snohomish. This is an Indian Reservation under the supervision of Mr. Howe, who has made improvements by clearing land, building houses for employees, etc., until the place looks more like a civilized village than a rendezvous for savages. Government has purchased a saw-mill at this place for the benefit of the Indians, and has provided them with instruction in agriculture, horticulture, etc., under the superintendency of the practical Agent, Mr. Jones. These Indians have more facilities given them by Government for improvement than any others in the Territory, and under the strict but genial government of Mr. Howe and the ethical training of Father Spronish, the Catholic Missionary, they have grown more civil and better disposed towards strangers than any Indians I have met with in the Territory.

About two hours after leaving Tulalip, we entered the mouth of the Snohomish. Here are thousands of acres of fresh-water tide lands covered with a luxuriant growth of indigoous clover, red top and pea-vine. These prairies are made by alluvial deposits during the overflowings of the river, and are consequently more of a sandy loam than salt water marshes, and can easily be reclaimed by ditching. Several claims have already been taken and the process of redemption by ditching commenced. The settlers have named this tract of country "New Holland" and expect it to be the garden spot of this Territory in a few years. About twelve miles up the river Mr. Thompson has a well filled store and carries on a thriving trade with Indians and the white settlers who have claims, to the number of about one hundred I am told. One mile above is Kadiesville, a town site at the crossing of the military road leading from Fort Steilacoom via Seattle to Bellingham Bay. Five miles above is the junction of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish rivers, the blending of whose pure limped waters forms the Snohomish. On the Skibomish are extensive prairie lands, soil deep, rich clay-loom; sixty miles further up on the Snoqualmie are the Snoqualmie Falls, younger brother of Niagara. This is truly a sublime spectacle, the river dashes over a perpendicular bank, and is precipitated 300 feet into the boiling, foaming flood below; eternal rain-bows circle round in gorgeous beauty, losing themselves ever and anon in the snowy columns of spray that continually rise and ascend far over the gigantic pines above; here is the head of navigation.—Above the Falls are the Snoqualmie prairies, extensive and fertile and already extensively claimed. The bottom lands on the rivers and their numerous tributaries are identical, as nearly as I could judge, with the White river lands, in King county, than which there is none more productive in the world. There is even a larger extent of bottom land on these rivers, the Stillaguamish included, than there is on White, Black, Cedar, Green and Duwamish rivers in King County. Three miles up the Sound from the Snohomish, Mr. David Livingston has erected a steam-saw mill and is sawing out from ten to twelve hundred feet per day, he has a steamer the "General Mead," which tows logs, runs errands and accommodates

the settlers with as fine lumber for building as ever a carpenter's saw sung a duet on. We returned home pleased and profited by our trip, satisfied that the time is not very distant when Snohomish county will rank second to none in the Territory.

Yours Respectfully H. SMITH.

**OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.**

OLYMPIA, DEC. 6TH, 1863.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—According to promise I send you a few lines about matters at the capital. The legislative solons are congregating here very fast—all are expected to-night. Mr. McGill and Mr. Dugan are candidates for the speakership, and any quantity of smaller fish for the subordinate offices; but as "many are called and few chosen," I fear that some will find the Republic ungrateful. A petition is now open here, and is already receiving numerous signatures for repealing an act of Congress locating the Custom House at Port Angeles. The people of our Sound are certainly determined to have this important matter settled in such a way as will prove the greatest blessing to the greatest number, and to that end the delegations from the Sound and from Shoalwater Bay will settle upon a feasible plan which shall be embodied in a memorial to Congress. The rising importance of Seattle will be attended to, and a Custom House and Hospital will be sought earnestly and successfully. The "irrepressible conflict" prevails here in full blast between the Governor and Secretary Evans; as the matter is regarded as a mere "dog fight" no love has been lost and the natives still dig their clams, indifferent to the future and careless of the past.

ROLAND.

**D. HORTON,**

DEALER IN

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,  
HEAVY AND FINE  
CLOTHING,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,  
TOBACCO & CIGARS,  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

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

**TERMS CASH.**

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

**DE LIN'S  
HOTEL,**

Commercial Street 3d door South Yealer'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 everything the market affords.

GIVE HIM A CALL. no-14f

**JOHN WELCH,  
TAILOR,**

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

The Old Soldier once more in the Field! I THANK the people of Seattle and vicinity for their liberal patronage. From a long experience in the business, I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I have Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, which I will make up to order in the latest style.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL. no-14f

**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 travelling public. Boarders will find

Spacious, well ventilated Furnished Rooms, And the house will be kept as a first class Hotel. no-14f L. C. HARMON, Proprietor.

**FASHION SALOON,**

A. R. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR,

Next Door to Yealer 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.  
Dec. 1st, 1863. no-14f

**LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING in the Post Office at Seattle, November 28th, 1863.

Atkins H. A.	Nealey D. A.
Ashwell James	Stewart Anna C.
Bagley Daniel 2	Sesson W. B.
Beaer Joseph	Sagers Robert B.
Carr Ossian J.	Tabner Wood
Everetts Lucien 2	Valentine Henry C.
Hill David	Valentine James
Milne David	Williamson J. R.
	Whiting T.

Seattle, Nov. 28th 1863. S. F. COOMBS, P. M.

**UNION STORE,**

Number 4, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

IF GOOD CLOTHING cheap you must buy. At the Seattle Store you must try; With the motto quick sales and small profit! In these hard times, who does not love it? To know that a Coat, Pants or Vest Can be bought the cheapest and best In the Union Store, No where should you go. Except to the Union Store, you know, Number 4, Commercial Row.

In connection with  
**BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOTHING  
THE UNION STORE**  
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of  
**School and Blank Books,  
Novels, Periodicals, Miscellaneous Reading-matter  
Stationery, Cutlery, Tobacco and Cigars.**  
S. F. COOMBS Agent.  
no-14f

**WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS  
CLOTHING,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE**

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

**PAY UP! PAY UP!**

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform those who are indebted to him; that on the First of February next he intends closing credit and opening strictly on the cash system. All those indebted to him are respectfully solicited to call and settle before that time, or their accounts will be left with the proper officer for collection.  
D. HORTON.  
Seattle Dec. 1st, 1863. no-12m.

**\$6 PER BARREL!**

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, from Tumwater Mills, for sale, on commission, at \$6 per barrel, by S. F. COOMBS, Agent.  
no-14f Union Store, Seattle.

**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, GUYSOTT'S,  
BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S  
CRANE & BRIGHAM'S

**SARSAPARILLAS.**  
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jaynes' Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochies, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hentbold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogue, 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, Hagedtters, Bolack's and Richardsons' Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Greenberg, Brandiedth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffats and Lee's

**PILLS,**

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Huenerli's Cough Remedy, Bakers' Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Hackfelders Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Ray Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeldeo, Sulphur, Salt, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Pottassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

**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, Lubin 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.  
no-14f **KELLOGG & BRO.**

**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 Syphilitic 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 ANTIDOTE,**

A preparation never known to fail for cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Irritation, Gravel, and all urinary derangements. The genuine has our Golden Balsam Circulars around each bottle.  
no-14f **KELLOGG & BRO.**

**FLOUR! FLOUR!!**

**SUISUN CITY MILLS, (Cal.) KESAP MILLS,  
W. T., Barnes & Heunis', Mills, Tumwater, W. T.**  
For sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the Union Store, Seattle, by  
no-14f S. F. COOMBS, Agent.

**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.  
no-14f

