#### SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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#### THE SPOILED CHILD.

ARE-"LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER."

Lef me whip him for his mother,
He is such a nanghty boy:
He baby tried to smother,
-Rand he's broken Emmy's toy.
Of the doll I gave to Ellen
He has melted off the nose,
Add there really is no telling
To what lengths his mischief goes,

Last night he put a cracker 'Nesth his Aunt Jemima's chair, Neith his Aut Jemima's chair, And he told me such a whacker . When I saked how it came there. Then when poor old Mrs. Toodles Was just starting off by rall He tied her two fat poodles Fast together by the tall!

It is really quite shocking

How one's nerves he daily jars:
He puts plus into one's stockings,
And Cayenne into one's stockings.
You may guess that many another
Boyish trick he's daily at,
So I'll whip him for his mother
As a tiresome little brat.

—Pacific Monthly

-IB.

LIFE.

An infant on its mother's breast,
A bouncing boy at play.
A youth by madden fair caressed,
A stalwart mass with care oppressed,
An old man silver gray,
Is all of life we know.
A smile, a tear,
A joy a fear,
And all is o'er below.

MY THREE OFFERINGS.

It was a day you all remember, when tidings of disaster and defeat were flashed electrically all over the North, and brave ing of their own hearts for the death-knell of the republic.

You remember the volcanic upheaval of the smouldering patriotism of the country when the first numbers of despair had passed, and how a living stream of men poured into the heart of the nation through all the great iron arteries of the North.

It was then I gave my first offering. The life of the nation trembled in the balance and I placed my hushand's safety in the scale against it. I did it cheerfully, proudly, but I did no more than others.

He came to me one night, with the light of a great resolve in his piercing eye. I knew instructively what it meant. My own fortune was ample to secure me against want or dependence upon friends, my children were no longer helpless, and I what was I, that I should hold him back?

He was born to be a leader and com-mander of the people. The insignia of authority had been God given, and everywhere his fellow-men recognized his right to command. His presence seemed magnetic, and men crowded enthusiastically to his stan-

With my own hands I adjusted the splendid military trappings and the costly sword which had been the gift of his native

He went forth fearlessly, and I too was brave. Indeed my partial heart almost deemed him capable of coping alone with the whole rebellious South. My last prayers for him were firmly uttered-the last asp of my hand was untreinulous !

But oh, the loneliness and heartache that followed t My self-imposed courage and unnatural firmness deserted me, and were anceseded by a more than childish fear and

Victor and Edith read the papers before they were placed in my hands, lest I might inadvertently stumble upon some paragraph which in my present state would add to my

siready feverish excitement.

But this was not long. It was only the reaction after intense excitement—the ontborst of long repressed feeling. I was calmer then, From my quiet home I watched my husband's proud career. His glory

Two brilliant engagements, through which he had passed unscathed, had won for him the plaudits and thanks of a great and mighty people. I easily persuaded my-self that he bore a charmed life—that the Almighty had need of his puny arm !

There came a time when I was awakened from this lulling dream of security. There was a subdued excitement in the street. I felt a breathless hush in the very air. Men various newspapers, and blocked the ways leading to the telegraph office.

There was no need to inquire, I read the sad news in every face -the news of victory, but victory dearly purchased. What an array of names, "killed,

wounded and missing." My husband's name was on the first list. I saw it in stering capitals. I saw no other. I was blind, fainting, dying I thought, I, the wife of a General—I, who had been cited as a heroine, when the trial came could only weep and pray like any other feeble

I recovered in time to receive the dear, mutilated remains. I saw them laid in state beneath the dome of the capital, overshadowed by the glorious flag in whose defence he had fallen. The pall was covered with rich and rare exotics, and the tall goard stood motionless, like carved statutes, at his head and feet.

He looked like one in a calm and pleasant sleep, and I thanked God that no disfiguring wound had been allowed to mar

that noble face.
Victor and Edith, my poor fatherless children rode in the carriage with me. My brain whirled as the vast procession swept slowly onward.

The booming of guns, the tolling of bells, the solemn music, and all the pageantry of a military funeral, I heard and saw like one who heard and saw not. So I laid my first offering upon the altar of my country, and my home was desolate.

And still the tide of war swept on. "Send us more men," ticked the telegraph, and men of all classes donned the army blue, turned their backs upon their homes

and tramped steadily southward. Victor watched them with intense and eager eyes. I knew the thought of his heart, but I gave him no opportunity of ex-pressing it. I resolutely avoided the sub-ject, but the crisis came at length.

The telegraph ticked again—
"Three hundred thousand more."

Victor, my only son,—my beautiful cur-ly headed boy, came and laid his head on my lap, and besought me to let him go. I not how it was. My tongue was truer than my heart. He went, and went with my blessings.

My Victor, my raven-haired, eagle-eyed

boy was my second offering.
There is a sacred spot somewhere in the path that leads "On to Richmond," which has drank the blood of my soldier boy. Whether his bones lies bleaching under Southern sun, whether they were tenderly buried by friend, or carelessly covered by fee I know not. We have only his memo-ry-Edith and I.

Poor Edith! my frail flower, so tenderly nurtured. She seems sinking under this last blow. Selfishly absorbed in my own grief, have I neglected to sustain and comfort her? It may be so. Victor was her idol. From infancy they have been insep-

I thought my work was done; that my last offering had been made; that my sac-rifice was complete. But is not so, Edith droops like a hily, and I know, by unmistakable signs, that my golden-haired, sunny-browed child, dies to-night!

NEW TAX LAW,-The following are some of the features of the new tax bill : On all incomes exceeding six hundred dollars, a tax of five per cent.; on all over five thousand, a tax of ter per cent. The tax on cigars is fixed at ten dollars per thousand, without regard to price or quality, instead of so much per pound on all tobacco manufactured purely from the leaf. A tax of forty cents per pound on smoking tobacco, and tobacco manufactured from stems, etc. 85 cents per pound after July, 1866. There is to be levied a tax of ten per cent. on the State bank circulation after the 1st of next May. The savings' banks one-half per cent. on their deposits. On petroleum the tax is finally fixed at one dollar per barrel of 30 gallons. No drawback is allowed at all when the petroleum is exported. In the 49th section of the old revenue law, an increased tax of twenty per cent, is levied up on every article named in it. This includes all kinds of manufactures, and the old law, with twenty per cent. added, will be the new standard of taxation. The stamp tax is so amended as to make every written instrument void without its appropriate stamp. Both Houses agreed to the appointment of Commissioners to act during the recess to examine into the subject of taxation.

A good story is told of an old lady in West Virginia, who owned a large tract of barren land which she could not sell, and who took the advice of a visitor and poured some petroleum oil along the streams which meandered through it. She sold the land meandered through it. at a fabrilous price, the owners agreeing to give the lady one-eigth of the oil. The old ady thought she had a pretty good joke on the speculators, but the enterprising fellows set up their de rick and put down an auger, and is a short time they struck a well which yields one hundred barrels of oil per day.

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing horses." "Served him right, Why didn't he buy one and never pay for it, like any other gentleman ?"

Of what trade is a clergyman at a wedding ? - A join her.

A hunter bags his game; a coquette sacks

Eastern News. The President's Iuaugural Address.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF REBEL GEN. EARLY.

Washington March 4th,-Mr. Lincoln was duly installed as President for his second term to day. The following is his inaugural

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: - At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement somewhat is detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now at the expiration of four proper. years, during which public denunciations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great events which still absorb the attention and engross the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our armies, on which all else depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and is, I trust reasonably satisfactory. With high hopes for the future no prediction in regard to it has been ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were then anxiously directed to the impending civil war, and all sought to avert it, and while the inaugural address when being delivered from this place, was devoted altogether to save the Union, the insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy the Union and divide it by negotiaone of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish -and war came. One eighth of the population were colored slaves not distributed equally over the land, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a pecuiarly powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of war. To strengthen this institution and extend its interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargment of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duraration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, or in any event before the conflict itself should cease-each looking for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental.

Both read the same Bible, and pray to

the same God; each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to claim the just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we may not be judged. The prayers of both could not be snawered, and neither have been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purpose. Woe to the mighty has his own purpose. Woe to the world because of offense, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom offense cometh. I shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offenses. The Providence of God must needs come, but this having continued through his appointed time. He now wills more than he gives to both North and South. He levies war as a woe due to those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern that there is any departure from these Divine attributes, which believes in the living God always as cribed to Him? Fondly as we hope for the event, do we pray this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away—yet, if God wills that it coutinue until the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be snnk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be attoned by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago. Still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether, with malice towards none, with charity to all, with a firmness of right. As God gives us to see the right, let us strive and finish the work are in, bind up the wounds, and care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphaus, and do all that we may be able to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations

Philadelphia, March 6. - The transport Massachusetts has arrived, and reports that our naval forces have cantured Fort White a splendid work mounting 17 guns, just below Georgetown, South Carolina. The sailors and marines handed and took possessions. The rebel cavalry charged on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one man. Admiral Dalgreen's flag-ship the Harvest Moon on her way down was sunk by a torpedo All hands were saved with the exception of the wardroom steward.

Washington, March 7 .- The Navy De partment has received an official report from the region of Georgetown, S. C., of

its occupation.

New York, March 7.—The steamer Sarannah, from Hilton Head, on the 4th, has The Charleston Courier of the 2d says An officer of Sherman's army was in Charles

ton taking the iniatory stope for raising a regiment of white troops A large number of families who had removed beyond the city limits have returned Rebel troops in large numbers left Co-

lumbia, S. C., on the 17th, in the direction

of Charlotte. Major Goodwin on the same day surrendered the city to Sherman.

Public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves.

Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon. They soon commenced destroying public property. The arsenals were blown up, and buildings in the suburbs, containing public stores, were fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in the street took fire from the sparks, and the flame soon spread to some wooden buildings which were near, and a strong wind drove the flames down both sides of the streets. The scene became terrific. Loud explosions continually filled the air, and the ground

was shaken as by an earthquake.
Washington, March 7th.—The Senate
confirmed the nomination of Hugh McCul-

lock as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent, under date of March 8d, says they have confirmation of the previous reports that Sherman had reached Cape Rear river, N. It is reported that he had struck the river sixty miles above Wilmington, previous to March 1st, thus completely spoiling the rebel plans for effecting a concentration against him and forcing him to give battle in the vicinity of Goldsboro, at which point they expected to have a combination of advantages in their favor, which would insure his defeat.

The Herald's City Point dispatch says : It is positively known that on February 28 Sherman was at Camden, S. C., on the Wateree river, one hundred miles south of Fayetteville, on Cape Fear river, which town, it is believed, he has before now reach-There were rumors in the Army of the Potomac on Sunday last that Sherman had defeated Johnson in a heavy battle, and had captured 16,000 prisoners.

New York, March 7th .- The Tribune's special says: It is reported from Hancock's headquarters at Winchester, that Sheridan had defeated Early, and scattered his army. The reported capture of Early is not confirmed. Gen. Grant credits the report that Sherman and Schofield have united forces at Favetteville.

March 8th,-The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 6th says: There is no longer any doubt of Sheridan's expedi-tion up the Valley having been crowned with complete success. The concurrent testimony of all deserters and refugeas to-day from Ord's right, north of the James, to Meade's extreme left, beyond Hatcher's run, south of Petersburg, is that he sur-prised and attacked the rebels under Early at Waynesboro, nearly midway between Staunton and Charlottaville, ntterly routing and capturing the entire force, securing among the prisoners, the doughty General commanding. It is admitted by the rebels
—according to the report of deserters—to
have been the most overwhelming affair of the war, in proportion to the number engaged. Very few details have been obtained, leaving the stamp of reliability, but a gaged. whole regiment represented as being unpre-pared for the sudden advent, and feeing in every direction to escape his relentless army The account agrees so well in every partic ular, and in such perfect accord with what was expected and known, that all are constrained to believe that Gen. Early and his army are all captured.

The Tribune's special dispatch says; It is reported from Hancock's headquarters at Winchester, that Sheridan defeated Ear-

ly, but that Early was not eaptured.
The Herald's Sixth Corps correspondent under date of March 6th, says: It is reported that for some weeks past, a large number of negroes have, been at work throwing up fortifications along the banks of the Roanoke river. Several months since, many and experienced officers surmised that Lee was compelled to full back from his present position; he would form a new line along that stream which is admi-rably adapted for the purpose, and the riv-er will add considerably to the difficulties which an attacking column would have to evercome. Siege guns from Petersburg and Richmoud have been sent off in that direction via Danville railroad. Many things seems to indicate that Lee's army will soon

be en route for the same place.
San Francisco March 10.—Legal Tender ates, 52 and 52.

A MAN WITHOUT MONEY .- A man with out money is a body without a soul, a wailing death-a spectre that frightens every body. His countenance is sorrewful and his conversation is languishing and tedions. If he calls snon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth he is interrupted at every moment, so that he may not finish his discourse, which it is fearful will and with asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as incumbrance to the Want wakes him early in the morn ing, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlord believes that he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

Josh Billings says: "Tew bring up a child in the way he should go—travel that way yourself." Soloun couldn't improve

Interesting to Physiologists.—In a recent letter to the London Gube, Dr. Kidd mentions the following instance of the restoration of sight in a young woman born

I saw individually, and observed with interest, the following case a short time ago at the Eye Institute, Moorfields a case that would be invaluable to Berkeley, as bearing on the part played by the senses in intellect, etc. An interesting young woman, twentytwo years of age, born stone-blind-partly educated in the family of a clergyman all this time by raised alphabet as we see blind men tracing the letters in one or two places in town-blind for twenty-two years was restored to perfect vision in four days my surgical operation, and to partial vision in two misstes. This young woman in an instant, having been twenty-two years and from her birth stone blind of congenital catatacte be gan to see, as those deaf mutes in Paris begin to hear for the first time. The effect on the young woman was most curious, and something of this kind: She saw every-thing, but there was no idea whatever of perspective. She put her hand to the window to try to esten the trees at the other side of the street, then in Moortelds; she tried to touch the ceiling of a high ward; she was niterly ignorant also of common things e. g., what such things as a banch of keys were, or a silver watch, or a common cup and saucer; but when she shut her eyos and was allowed to touch them (the educated touch) she told them at once! She could almost distinguish the greasy feel of a silver half crown from the cold, dry fiarsh feel of a copper penny. Her joy was ex-cessive when shown some mignemette and sweet pea one of the surgeons had accidentally in his coat, for it seems she knew all the plants in the clergyman's garden by the touch and smell, but only by touch and smell. She looked at the bunch of keys, and with equal blankness at the bunch of flowers, then shut her eyes so as to recog-nize them. All this took up less then five minutes. But she failed to say, as well as I now remember the case, there are flowers. now remember the case, these are nowers.
But on my saying so, she opened there specing in, "Why, those are flowers," to they are," she replied, shutting her eves again quickly, and putting them to her now. this is mignouette," etc.

WEIGHTS DER RUSHET.—An exchangives the following figures in this line.

Corn on the cob—seventyfive ponds.

Wheat, Irish potatoes, beans and clover-Seed—sixty pounds.
Outons fifty-seven pounds.

Shelled corn, rye and buckwheat- arty six pounds. Sweet potatoes-fifty bounds.

Barley forty-six poneds. Timothy and bemp seed forty five pounds,

Oats-thirty-six pounds, Dried peaches-thirty-three pounds. Dried apples-twenty-two pounds. Bran-twenty pounds,

A Scotch minister was once busy cate chising his young parishoners before the congregation, when he put the usual first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house. "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' your fau, Mr. Minister, ye ken my name weel enough. D'ye no say when ye come to our house our's night, "Bet, bring"me some ale !! "The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

A fellow on a race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could well

"Halloo! what's the matter now a chap, whom the innebriated individual had

just run against. "Why ( bic ), why, fact is, lot of my race to-day and they have get me to boid

A stylish dressed young lady we the tified before a Court in Paris' that the well paid for fainting away in this Theatre. out of pure emotion, at the tragical moment pointed out beforelisad by the author of the The following was received by one of dur

sheriffs a short time since : "Mr. Sheriff. mit ze telegraph, by tam. She has ven haby. Her eyes are plack. Von eye is out, and that is plack too. If she don't come back, I vip her like h—ll." mine vife runs off-i vant you to catch ther

John B. Gough says he once showed a lady a picture of Raphael's "Holy Family." asking her opinion of it, when she exclaimed

In Maine a Beston colemporary says, a rebel deserter, who served two years with Lee, has collisted, and claims the extra bounty on the ground that he is a veteran !

A retired actor, with a fondness for poultry, was asked why he named a favorite hen "Macduff?" He replied that it was because he wanted her to "lay on."

Tompkins says that a " widder is a line ried woman what's got no husband kos he's dead, and a widower is a nime who runs after the widders."

SEATTLE, MARCH 20, 1865.

A WORD TO UNION MEN.

" Eternal vigilance" being " the price of liberty," it becomes the duty of every liber ty loving man to take his stand upon the watch tower, waiving personal feeling and prejudice for the general good, give timely notice of approaching danger, and he ready at all times and under all circumstances for personal, energetic and united action against the enemy. The more disguised the enemy the greater the danger. This truth is generally understood and acted upon in military affairs. In the political struggle for the control of the Government the same traths hold good. The naked fact that there is in these days any party in opposition to the Union party is sufficient evidence to any unbiassed mind of the presence of an enemy to the Government, and should enmmon every lover of his country to gird on his armor, and waive all minor considerations till that enemy is subjugated. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a rule for jadgment in political life as well as in n.oral and Christain ethics. It is not more true, that," man can smile and be a villain sall,"than that men act against the Govern ment who control and guide the Democratic party. A nation dies when all that is good in it dies. A party dies when all that is good dies within it. It may still have a lingering existence to spread and heed corraption. Such is the sad condition of the copperhead party in our midst. It is surprising and lamentable how low humanity can fall. Washington Territory is now engaged to free itself from this mass of corruption, and be in sympathy with the pure and true. We have no doubt about the ability to do so if every Union man will act with Sitelly to his own better judgment. There peed be no dependence placed upon those who are somewhat lukewarm in attachment to the dynasty. If they can be committed to the China came all the better, let them be received kindly and treated courteonsly. But let no one by the flattering unction to his soul that all is gold that shines. The Democratic enemy owes its power to its deceptive chargeter and discipline. To strip it of its diagnise let each Union lover hear a worthy parti Wa overcome its discipline let finitegy discipline be observed with us, Without it we fail. With it we are sure to succeed.

A NOTHER COME VERY - We last week paid a visit to a new coult wells about ten miles The lead has not yet been prospected, but the outeroppings show about as fairly as most of those in this neighborhood, and we know no remon why the coal should not peere as good an article as that found east Wallington Lake. Should it so Aurn out, when the mine is opened, the proprietors wish have a " good thing," as the vein is sitasted in the bind only about 300 yards from which we the Tonnamiah vivor to which a fram road ever an easy, descending grade will hear their coal to navigable waters. A odhpany ander the management of Mr. W. B. Barnard, has commenced work apon the lead, and we hope, before long to hear a favorable report from that quarter.

For The Money \_The II S. steamer Show bracker Captain Boammon, left Victoria last week, for Sitks by the way of San Juan Island and New Westminster. The Colonist says she willtake to the latter port Mr. James Gamble sentathe additional workmen to be engaged in Col. Chas S. Bulkeley, Dr. Fisher, and it white will proceed in her to the Russian managanons, callfug at Stekin. The Doctor will for the prosent remain at Sitka, to make reparations for the exploration northward during the summer, while the gallant Colonel will return in wthe course of three weeks to Victoria, which ha will make his headquarters for the general superintendence and direction of the great undertaking entrusted by the company to his able management. May every succode crows the efforts of these gentlemen to carry the evidences of civilization through the vast untrodden wilds of this great northern continent, and to add the last ligament to the stupendous girdle that will, are long, encircle entire globe. Truly this is an age of marval and wenders.

COUNTY CONVENTION, -The King County Union Convention, consisting of a full delegation from all the precincts, met on Satardsy last, and after electing two delegates, D. B. Ward and D. Bagley, to the Territorial Conzention, adjourned to meet again on the second Saturday is May next.

was me that our City Marshal is putting in for the new City Ordinances whenever the appartunity is offered. We noticed that he was quite busy one day last week.

[For the Seattle Gazette. [ Chronicles of Copperopolis,

CHAPTTER L.

F. P. Donkey the "Cowhide Member."--He journieth across the Plains. His escape from death by starv-ation. He rideth while his wife walketh. His arrival at the Kingdom of Walla Walla -He resumeth his -He feareth the people and selleth his to ds.—He visiteth the clam eaters and talketh to the people, etc.

Now it came to pass that during the second year of the reign of Abraham the chief ruler of the nation, that there was one Furious, Prancing, Donkey, of much pomposty, which meaneth a "cow-bide member'

Now this Donkey lived in the kingdom of Iowa, and when Abraham, the chief ruler of the nation, spake unto the people saying-"three hundred thousand more," Donkey dis posed of all his precious metals and tinkers tools for asses and a wagon and journeyed across the great desert and plains for the kingdom of Walla Walla, that he might avoid the amand of Abraham.

And whilst journeying on the great deserts and plains, Donkey, on account of his much pomposity became weary, so he perched himself upon his wagon and said to his wife thou shalt have to walk that I may ride, for the brightness of the sun maketh me faint.

Then she said unto him, do all that is in thine heart, for thou art my lord.

And the good people of the train became grieved to see the woman laboring in this manner, for the heat of the sun oppressed her brain, and the sharp prickly pears and stones wounded her feet. Then said they one to another, let us take the woman into our wagone that she may rest and refresh herself.

And it came to pass that Donkey's provisions vere of short duration, and starvation and death appeareth unto him, so he went forth in the darkness of the night to "seek meat that ye know not of."

Now after this the people were wroth, and gathered themselves together, and said one to another, what shall we do for our wives, our sons and our daughters may have to suffer, for their bacon had disappeared.

And Donkey was make to fear the people and he cried with a loud voice, saying : "Lord! what manner of people are these;" for he knew not what they would do. int.

But the people seeing that Donkey had repented said unto him, feer not for thou shalt not be hurt. And Donkey rejolced in his heart, and blessed the people.

And it came to pass that in the eighth menth of the second year of the reign of Abraham, after many days journeying on the great deserts and plains, they reached the kingdom of

Then said they one to another what shall we do that we may " make bread by the sweat of onr brow." " One said. I will go into the country and till the land, another said I will raise cattle and frorses and sheep, and another said I will give medicine to the sick that they may not die. But Donkey said I will get me a few tinker's tools that I may work gold and silver and precious metals, and repair watches.

Now it came to pass that the people of the kingdom being blessed with much jewelry of gold and sliver, and watches of gold and silver, took them to Denkey to be remired, which pleased him much.

Now after this the people were greatly displeased with Donkey and became enraged, for several of their watches were not forth coming.

When Donkey saw that the people were wroth and said many things about him, he became alarmed and went to one of his disciples and said to bim, I will be a tinker no longer, for I feer the people will lay neld of me and put me in prison.

And Donkey sold his tinker's tools for a few old " second hand books of justice," and commenced the laborious task of trying to be one of the wise men of the kingdom. He talked to the people on many occasions, and told them that he was a wise man, that he was familiar with the laws of other kingdoms , that he knew what the people wanted; that he was the "hias-tybee " of the Democracy, and that he ought to be chesen from amongst them to go to the Grand Sanhedrim of the kingdom.

Now about this time arese one Ge-co-le, ambitious fellow, a servant of the king of Dixie; and he journeyed to and fre through the land teaching the people in the evil ways of his master Davis, who was a liar and deceiver, and a son of the Devil.

And Ge-co-le said unte Donkey, behold we two are servants of the same master even Dayis who dwelleth in Dixie: Go thou smorget the people, and preach to them our democracy, and persuade them to cleave unto king Davis and unto me his servant, and peradventure they may send me to the grand Sanhedrim which is in the city of Abraham.

And inasmuch as Donkey had learned to despise his tinker's tools, choosing rather to follow after evil, he was pleased with the words of Ge-co-le and did as he was commanded;

So Donkey journeyed westward beyond the nountains, and he came to the sea shore which is the place of fish and clams, called Puget Sound; and he called together the clam eaters and fishermen and preached vehemently unto them and prophesied, saying:

Abraham who dwelleth in the city of our Fathers, and whom the people have made ruler over the nation, is a tyrant and fool, and know ye not that he grievously oppresseth the Denogracy of Dixie, and both levied war against it; wherefore follow we him and his servants?

Behold! he wasteth our substance in war and maketh our principles to stink before all nations; he bringeth our brethren to want,

and the land of the chivalry to desolation.

He seeketh to make us the servants of slaves, even the African slaves, whom he stealeth from our beloved king in Dixie; he will make them all freemen, and they shall rule over us and our children.

And it shall come to pass that our daughters shall be given in marriage to the bucks of Africa, and our sons shall become hewers of wood and drawers of water, and there shall be nothing but mulattoes and mourning through all the

Now therefore, I beseech you, turn away from the doctrines of Abraham and his disciples, and come up to the help of Dixie, and my master Ge-co le, who yearneth to visit the Grand Sanhedrim which is in the city Wash. ton; so shall ye give aid and comfort to Dixie.

Take heed also that ye do not support the war which Abraham wageth against our brethren, and go not up to battle with his hosts when he calleth; but resist ye the draft for the unholy strife, even as our faithful servant Vallandigham doeth, for this is the democracy of our day and generation.

And when Father Abraham shall call ye to fight against our master who dwelleth in Dixie, then, if needs be thou shalt skedaddle from the kingdom, and fly to the land of the Philistines. even Britain beyond the sea; so shalt thou serva Democracy, and Dixie, and Davis, and Donkey who speaketh these things.

But if ye be not called to fight in the armies of Abraham then skedaddle not, but stay in his realm and wage secret war against him and his disciples, who are an abomination in the sight of Davis our king; but forget not Ge-co le for whom I labor; Send ye him to the Grand Sanbedrim, Selah.

Now it came to pass when Donkey had fin' ished speaking, that many of the democracy were wroth, and they communed one with another saving, this man speaketh treason too boldly; he belieth his friends and will surely bring damnation and defeat to par cause. Let

us send him away to his tinker's tools again-So the people sent him away, saying: get thee gone, for verily a good tinker was spoiled, when thou dids't turn politician. So Donkey fled from the disgust of the clam-eaters, and there fore Ge-co le was chosen to go to the Grand Sanhedrim which is in the city of Abraham.

Now the rest of the acts which Donkey did, are they not written in the book of the Chronides of Conperopolis?

Tax Board of Trustees of King County have ssued notices that "sealed proposals" will be received for the immediate erection of a county juil. This is something that has been long needed. The building that is used at present is a miscrable affair, and liable at any moment to fall to pieces. One day last week a man duct, and to keep him more secure his hands were bound behind him, but he easily effected his escape before morning.

WE learn that the sloop Hops, Capt. Trav. ors, was wrecked mear Whiskey Spit, one day last week! She was loaded with produce which was saved. This is the same craft whose owner is reported as having seen a man running along the beach on Vashon's Island, since supposed to have been either Thompson or Burgess.

We shall hereafter publish a regular shipping list of all vessels arriving at or leaving this port. Masters of vessels would confer a favor on us by calling at this office and reporting their grafts.

TELEGRAPHIC .- The British Columbian says, Mr. Haines, local superintendent of the California State Telegraph Co., arrived from Semiahmop in a canoe yesterday, May 7th. Mr. Haines informs us that the weather has been extremely unfavorable. The working party had crossed the Boundary, but owing to the bad weather he could not give any definite idea of when they would reach this city. No news had been received over the line.

It is reported says the Victoria Colonist, that Jemmy Jones visited Victoria by the Anderson last week, went quietly home from the steamer after dark, and took his departure again for the other side by the return trip of the Anderson accompanied by his wife. Jimmy seems to be too many for the myrmidens of the law in this quarter of the globe.

DIRECT STRAM .- The Victoria Chronicle says it is rumored that a popular member of the British Columbian Legislative Council started on the last steamer for San Francisco, charged with the mission by his Government to subsiwine a steamer to run direct to New Westmin-

Tin One. - Some specimens of rock found in this neighborhood and recently sent to San Francisco for assay, is reported to contain tin. This, we believe, is the first of this kind of metal discovered within the territory of the United States.

THE steamer Jenny Jones, ubiquitous Jemmy, commander, again made her appearance in this port on Friday last. She left on Saturday morning for Olympia.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL -By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs, Brown, Condon and Maddocks are still " mine hosts " of this new and popular Hotel, whe a good bed or "square" meal can always shad. Give them a call.

Sr. PATRICK's DAY passed off in this place in a very quiet manner. A ball was given in the evening which was generally attended.

Latest News.

Dates to March 12th.

NEW YORK, March 11 .- The Herald's Newbern (N.C.) correspondent writing under date of 4th inst., says: Seven Union prisoners reached here yesterday, all of whom escaped from the cars, who were being conveyed from Florence (S. C.) to Suulsbury, North Carolina. The rebels had commenced removing the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced toward the place, and 200 or 300 escaped. The rebel guard were mostly boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, and were illy able to bear the hardships of service or to meet the skill of veterans.

The seven who came in, report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and being removed thence to Saulsbury, effected their escape on the 22d of February. They were aided in reaching our lines by Union men and negroes.

The rebels are conscripting all the boys they can find. The negroes are coming into our lines by droves, being terrified by the prospect of the rebels taking them into their army. They say that if they must fight they would rather fight for the North.

The same correspondent, writing on the 6th March, says: A citizen arrived here to-day direct from Goldsboro, N. C., having come through all the way by the main road. He reports that he did not see a robel soldier on the route.

The people of the interior are almost manimously of the opinion that the Confederacy has gone up.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Herald's correspondent, writing from Winchester, says: Gen. Early desconds of making a successful defense against Sheridan, and on the morning of the day that Custer attacked him, he caused all the supplies, stores, and six pieces of artillery to be removed on the railroad trains, which were captured by Custer, with all the spoils, including a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. The artillery was all burst or spiked, and gun-carriages destroyed, on account of the bad condition of the reads. All the rebel wagons captured were destroyed for the same reason.

The capture of Gen. Early's remnant of his once splendid army, frees the valley from any regular force.

The Times' Washington dispatch says : The Government may soon expect to hear from Sherman via Wilmington. The last we heard from Charleston, he was floundering in the swamps near Yudkin river North Carolina. Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldsboro, but is already terrified at the approach of our co-operating columns advancing from Newbern.

The Herald's special dispatch says: It is expected by the Secretary of the Treasury, that from the proceeds of the large amount of Southern produce captured, a fund will soon be accumulated that the Government will be enabled to assume specie payment sooner than was expected.

NEW YORK, March 11 .- The Washington Republican of yesterday contains the following : Gen. Thomas telegraphs to the Government that the rebel Generals S. D. Lee and Cheatham had been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma. Cheatham pro ceeded, intending to form a junction with Hardee from Charleston, but the scoats re port that the reliels have information that before the junction was formed Sherman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column, completely crush ing it. Hardee was not up to time. The report don't say that he gave any help at all, but Johnson was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front and got awfully whipped. The Republican says there is every reason to believe the report is true. QUEBEC, March 11 .- The parliament this

afternoon adopted the confederation scheme by 91 ayes to 33 noes San Francisco, March 12,- Legal Ten-

ders 524 and 53.

Our thanks are due to Capt. Finch of the Eliza Anderson. for late files of Victoria papers

DIED .- On March 11th, 1865, of lung fever, B. F., on of R. H. and Mary A. CHASE, aged 5 years, 4 months and 19 days.

"Suffer little children and forbid them not to come ato me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." N. DOANE.

#### OCCIDENTAL

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter, M. R. MADDOCKS.
JOHN S. CONDON,
AMOS BROWN,
PROFRIETORS.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL L is now open for the accommodation of t it is fitted up with all the conveniences of a

First Class House, The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best of

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT Is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT. AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the est of Win. s, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

A 2PLENDID BILLIARD TABLE,

With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is con nected with the above e-tablishment for the accom-modation of its customers and the public generally. Seattle, March 20, 1865.

#### CAUTION

MY WIFE, ANN MARIA CAMPBELL having left my bed and board, I bereby caution all parties from trusting her on my account.

DAVID R. CAMPBELL.

# INCOME AND ANNUAL TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the 1st day of April, 1866, will proceed to make the annual assessment of income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for li-censes and all other annual assessment for the year ending 1866. For the information of all concerned, the following section of the accise act of June 30th, 1864, is inserted:

§ 117. "AND ME IT FURTHER ENACTED. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually npon the annual gains, or income of every person residing in the United States, or any citizen of the United States, residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, aslaries, or from residing altread, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, traite, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, except as hereinafter themstoned, if such annual gains, profits, or income; exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, a duty of we per centum on the excess over six hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars; and a duty of seven and one half of one per cent per annum on the excess over the thousand dollars; and a duty of ten perventum on the excess over the thousand dollars. And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, or income for the year ending the thirty-flust day of December next, proceeding the time for levying, collecting, and paying sald duty: Paovided, and other securities of the United States, shall be included in estimating incomes under this section: Provided in estimating incomes under this section: Provided in estimating incomes under this section: Provided That only one deduction of six hundred dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any tamily semposed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except individual estate, gains, or labor of the wife; And provided further. That net profits realized by sales of real estate purchased within the year, for which income is estimated, shall be chargeable as income; any losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year, for which income is estimated, shall come; any losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year, for which income is estimated, ahall be deducted from the income of such year."

The following instructions of a circular relative to the annual list is inserted, for the information of all persons concerned, and to show the necessity of promptness in the assessment:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT;

WASHINGTON, February 22d, 1864.)
In order to ensure an early completion of the annual list for 1864. Assessors will instruct their Assistants at once to begin the collection of returns in their respective divisions. though tax-payers are authorized to delay making returns until the first Monday of May, those who have not made their returns by that day will be liable to assessment under the provisions of section 11 (14). Assistant Asse will transmit all returns to the Assessor, after entering the amounts in their assessment books. As soon after the first Monday in May, as is practicably, each Assistant Assessor will make out his alphapetical list, and deliver the same to the Assessor. By the 14th (18) section of the excise law, this list is required to be deliv-ered within thirty days after the first Monday in May. The same section provides that any Assistant Assessor who fails to perform this duty within the time prescribed, not being prevented by sickness or other unavoidable dent, shall be discharged from office, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, with costs of suit. It is hoped that no occasion will arise for the enforcement of these penalties.

Form No. 11 should be distributed at the same time with forms 24 and 42, and applications for licenses should be received at t time with returns of income and articles in schedule A.

Blank forms for the return of income, with explanatory notes, which will aid parties in making up their returns, will be delivered ber sent to all purties liable, by the Assistant Assessor of the respective divisions, and all any further explanation be necessary, be the duty of the Assistant Assessor to impart

the same upon application.

I cannot too earnestly urge prompt and fell compliance with the requirements of the law, and by so doing it will not become necessary to inflict the penalties provided for a neglect or other cause. It is made my imp rative duty to enforce the hw, and where parties become liable, from neglect or otherwise, to Impose its ponalties.

U. S. Assessor, W March 17th, 1865.

Ellectic a Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Council Room of the Beard of Trustees of the Town Seattle on the

FIRST MONDAY OF ATRIL, 1865. For the election of Five Trustees and one Marsha
Judges: Frank Mathias, A. Hulbert, and M. B. Mad
dock. By order of the Board of Trustees of the Town
of Seattle.

HIRAM BURNETT,
President pro. tests.
Attest: CHAS. EAGAN, Clerk.

GCOD NEWS!

NORTH PACIFIC

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLORS JUST ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE.

This magnificent Brewery having been completed is now manufacturing .

PORTER, ALF

# LAGER BEER.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices Legal tenders taken at market value.

Give us a Call-try for yourselves! BUTTERFIELD & CO.

no48-tf Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865.

### NOTICE!

I AM ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE ATLANTIC STATES for a short time, and have appointed H. A. ATKINS my Attorney during my assence, hereby giving him full powers to transact any
and all business in my name, as fully to all intents
and purposes as I could do myself.

Seattle Feb. 9th 1865.

D. HORTON.

# SHEDS! SHEDS!

W. MOXLIE has on hand and for sale 14. a large assortanent of Grass and Vegetable Seed also Flawer Seeds of all varieties, warranted pure. In quantities from one ounce to a ton. Catalogue

In diministrative living to the control of the cont Apply to Or to Feb. 1865,

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF SEATTLE, W. T.

ARRIVALS March 18 .- Stmr. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia.

"-Stmr. Resolute, Guindon, Port

15-Sloop Kate Alexander, Alexander, Port Townsend.

16 Schur. Flying Mist, Thompson Victoria. "\_Stmr. Eliza Anderson, Finch Victoria.

17-Strar Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Townsend -Strar. J. B. Libby, Libby, Port

"-Sloop Shark, Campbell, Port

"-Shoop J. C. Caswell, Taylor, Freeport. "-Scow Minnehaba, Hill, White

19 Sloop Marie, Coagrove, Port River.

DEPARTURES :

-Stmr. Ehza Anderson, Finch, Victoria. March 18. Stmr. Resolute, Guindon, Port

Madison. 15-Schnr Nor'-Wester, Clendenin, Snohomish.

16-Stmr. Elize Anderson, Finch, -Schnr. Flying Mist, Thompson,

Olympia. Scow Minnehaba, Hill, White River. 18 Stmr. Jenny Jones, Jones,

Olympia. Sloop Kate Alexander, Alexander, Port Townsend.

"-Sloop Shark, Campbell, Port Madison. Sloop J. C. Caswell, Taylor,

Freeport. Passed down, H. B. M. gunboat Forward, —, Victoria. From Freeport, bark Huntsville,

Foster, San Francisco. 20-Sloop Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison.

### MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETT

Seattle Prince. SEATTLE, March 20, 1865.

BEOUR-Best quality, \$16, per barrel. WHEAT-\$2 60 @\$2 25 per bushel. OATS-99c per bushel. HAY-\$25 per tan, POTATOES-100c per bushel. ONIONE Sets W M. BUTTER-Fresh 50c @ 60% b. CHEESE-25 c W Th

&GGS-50 7 doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices. . 710 SAN PRANCISCO, March 4th. FLOUR \$18 @ 15. 7 bbl. WHEAT \$5 00 @ \$5 25 7 100 fb. OATS-21 @ 80 7 1. BARLEY-8; @ 3tc W th. BRAN-\$40 @ \$48 per ton. MIDDLINGS-\$48 @ 52 \$ per ton. BREAL-S @ 6c per th. CANDLAS-18 @ 18to per la COAL-\$14 @ \$20 % ton. COFFEE-Rio 23c, Java 24c per la. CORDAGE-14 @ 144g per lb. #IDES-11 @ 12c per lb. HAY-I \$95 @ \$64 per ten WOOL-Good to choice, 20 @ 28 to 7 1 POTATOES-31 @ 810 W fb. BUTTER -Isthmus 25 @ 874, Fresh 48a RYCE-China No. 2 5le per fb. #668-86 @ 4510 per dos.

Victoria Prices Current. VICTORIA, March 11. FLOUR-Self-rising-\$15 00 W bbl; Extra, OATMEAL-10c @ 111c. W Th. CORNMEAL-8 and 90 W 1. BEANS-White-5jc Wh BRAN-Sto W To HAY—11 @ 2 ₩ D ₩ bale WHEAT—firm, at 5c ₩ D ₩ sk BARLEY-Sto Ph OATS-8 @ 840 W 16 TEA-87 @ 40 W 10 W chest OOFFEE - 28 @ 25 % ak BUGAR-9 @ 15c W to W bbl or mat BICE\_10 @ 19 % 10 % sk BUTTER-Fresh, 47 @ 50cW To W best. HAMS-best; 18c % To W doz

#### GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

BACON-18 @ 990 W fb W dos.

#### " This new and first class Monthly Magazine is pub-Mshed Every Month, at 34 Liberty street, New York, and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer leaving New York on the 13th of the month in advance of date of publication. Every one is the Pacific States and Territories should take an interest in the success of the PACIFIC MONTHLY-aside from its local character and worth, it is the cheapest Magazine pub-lished. We will send the PACIFIC MOWTHLY to any address in the United States for ONE YEAR, postage pre-paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS IN GREEN BACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

#### David M. Gazlay.

IN GOLD.

PUBLISHERS

86, Mberty Street, New York.

Specimen Copies of the PACIFIC MONTELY can be seen at the office of this Paper. Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Com-pany, 121 Name street, New York. [no43-8in

ORDINANCES OF THE

#### Town of Seattle.

ORDINANCE NO. 7. An Ordinance in relation to Theatrical Exhitions, Concerts, &c., in the Town of Seattle-

Passed February 7th, 1865. § 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Seattle, That no theatrical or other exhibitions, concerts, circus performances or mensgeries, shall hereafter be allowed within the town of Seattle, without a permit from the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, and such Clerk of said Board shall have authority to grant a permit for such exhibition, concert, or other performance, on the payment of five dollars for each and every performance, together with a fee to said Clerk of fifty cents for each and every such permit.

§. If any person or persons shall attempt to exhibit or perform as aforesaid, without having first obtained a permit according to the provisions of the first section of this Or-dinance, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence a sum not less than ten, nor greater than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the committing Magistrate, to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees

CHAS. C. TERRY, Signed, President of Board of Trustees, Attest: CHAS. EAGAN, Clerk.

#### ORDINANCE NO 8.

An Ordinance establishing a Fee Bill of Committing Magistrate—Passed Feb. 7th, 1765.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Seattle, That the Fees and compensation of the Committing Magistrate of said town shall be as follows :

50 docketing cause, - 25 filing each paper required to be filed, 25 swearing witnesses, each, - - entering judgment on trial, - -25 1 00 entering judgment on confession and default, - - - - entering satisfaction, - - -50

"Commitment, CHAS. C. TERRY, Signed, CHAS. C. TEKEL,
President of Board of Trustees. Attest: CHAS. EAGAN, Clerk.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 9.

An Ordinance to prohibit the use and carrying of Deadly Weapons, and thedischarging Fire Arms-Passed Feb. 7th, 1865.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Scattle, That any person who shall draw, exhibit or attempt to use any deadly weapon within the corporate limits of this town, upon, to, or against another person, shall be liable to a fine of not more than fifty nor less than twenty-five dollars:

§ 2. Any person who shall in the usual walks of life, within the limits of this town, carry any deadly weapon, shall be kable to a fine of not more than ten nor less than ave dollars.

§ 3. Any person, who shall, within the following limits, to wit: University street on the north, Fourth street on the east, King street on the South, and the town limits on the west, fire off or discharge any gun, sistol or fire-arms of any kind, shall be liable to a fine of not less than are and not more than ten dollars

§ 4. All fines arising under this Ordinance shall be assessed and collected as other fines are assessed and collected under the municipal regulations of this town; and it shall be the special duty of the town Marshal to complain of all violations of this ordinance to the police Magistrate of this

CHAS. C. TERRY, Signed, President of Board Trastees. Attest : CHAS. EAGAN, Clerk.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 10.

An Ordinance in relation to Nuisances. -Passed Feb. 7th. 1865.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Scattle, That it shall be the daty of the committee on health and police, and of every member thereof to examine into the state and condition of every place and part of the tewn where he shall suspect or be informed that there exists any matter or thing which is or may be prejudicial to the health of the lahabitants bereof.

§ 2. Whenever it shall sppear to the sat isfaction of either of the members of the committee on health and police, or of the Town Marshal, that there exists upon any premises owned or occupied by any person any dirt, offal, or asimal or vegetable matter, or the contents of any hog-pea, privy, drain or wast, calculated to injure health, or by noxious air, to anaoy the neighborhood, it shall be the duty of such member of said committee or of the town Marshall to cause the owner or occupant of such premises to be notified either verbally or in writing, of the existence of such nuisance or annoyance, and directed forthwith to abate the same, and if such nuisance shall not be abated within twenty-four hours after such notice, the owner or occupant of such premises shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars, and the town Marshal shall be authorized to cause such nuisance to be abated, for the costs of which abatement, together with the penalty aforesaid, the said owner or occupant shall be liable, and the same shall be collected for the use of the town in the same manner as other fines and penalties are collected under the municipal regulations of

said town. Signed, CHAS, C. TERKY,
President of Board of Trustees. Attest : CHAS. EAGAN, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 11.

An Ordinance regulating Stone-pipes &c. Passed February 18th, 1865.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Seattle, That no stove-pipe of any stove shall be put up unless it be conducted into a chimney made of brick or stone, except where the committee on police shall deem it equally safe; if otherwise put up, to be certified under their hands. And any person putting up the pipe of any stove contrary to the provisions of his Ordinance, shall for every such offence, forfeit ten dollars and the further sum of one dollar for every twenty-four hours the same shall remain so put up, after nofice given by the town Marshal or any member of the committee on police.

§ 2. No chimney shall hereafter be commenced in any loft, unless there are stairs or a fixed ladder leading to the same, and is easy of access at all times; and no stovepipe shall pass through more than one ceiling before entering a chimney, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and the further sum of two dollars for every week either shall remain after notice shall be given by the Marshal or any member of the committee on police, to alter the same.

§ 3. Stove pipes shall not be less than four juckes from any wood or other combus tible materials, unless there is a double circle of tin connected together, and air-holes through the connecting tin between said pipe and the combustible substance, under a penalty of five dollars and the sun of one dollar for every three days it shall remain after notice from the Marshal, or either of the committee on police, to alter the same; and all fines or penalties collected under this ordinance to be paid into the

Town Treasury.
§ 4. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May 1865.

Signed, HIRAM BURNETT, Pres. pre tem. Board Trustees. Attest: CHAS. ELGAN, Clerk.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 12.

An Ordinance regulating the Salary of Town Clerk-Passed February, 18th, 1865.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Scattle. That the Salary of the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall be Three Hundred Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly out of the Town Treasury.

Signed, HIRAM BURNETT,
Pres. pro tem. of Board of Trustees. Attest: Chas. Eagan, Clerk. [no44-2w

#### ORDINANCE NO 18

An Ordinance in relation to Dogs.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Seattle. That no dog, bitch or whelp shall be allowed or permitted to run at large within the limits of said towe. And every owner or keeps of any dog, bitch or whelp, who shall permit the same too run or be at large, contrary to the provisious of this ordinance, shall pay a penalty of five dollars for each offense. Provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall authorize the destruction of any dog, bitch or whelp found running at large, if such deg, bitch or whelp shall be licensed or numbered as provided in the second section of this ordinance.

The town clerk is hereby lastructed and it is made his duty upon the applicabitch or whelp, upon receipt of three dollars for said license for each dog, bitch or whelp, to issue license to such person, numbering such license, which number, together with the word "licensed" and the awwers name shall be put upon a collar of leather or brass, in plain characters, which collar shall be placed upon the neck of such dog, bitch or whelp, so licensed, such license to continue one year from date of license.

§ 3. Any person who shall put upon the collar of any dog, bitch or whelp the word licensed, or any number, without having first obtained a license as required by the preceding section of this ordinance, shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars, conviction before the committing magistrate of said town. And in case of default in payment of any five, by any person convicted of violating the provision of the first part of this section the person so convicted shall be committed to the custody of the town murshal, and under his supervision work out such fine and cost of proceeding upon the streets of said town : b eing allowed erefor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

§ 4. No slut shall be permitted to run

at large while in heat, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

§ 5. It shall and may be lawful for the town murshal, and for such other person or persons as he may employ to kill and destroy any dog, bitch or whelp, found running at large, contrary to the provisions herein contained, receiving such compensation therefor as the President of the Board of Trustees of said town may deem proper.

§ 6 Any person who shall molest, his der or prevent the town marshal or any one in his employ in the discharge of the duty berein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and in case of failure to pay such fine imposed for the violation of this section, the person so offending shall be dealt with as provided for default of payment, in section three of this ordinance.

§ 7, The town clerk shall pay over to the town treasurer, weekly, all ceived by him for licenses issued under this ordinance, deducting therefrom fifty cents for each license so issued, for his fee in issuing such certificate.

§ 8. All fines collected by the committing magistrate under this ordinance shall be paid over, weekly, to the town treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

8 9. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage Passed March 11th, 1865.

HIRAM BURNETT, Pres. pro. tem., Board of Trustees.

Attest: Chas Eagan, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 14.

An Ordinance relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors, Porter, Beer, vider or Ale, to Indians—Passed March 11th, 1863.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Seattle, That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or to give to any Indian any spirituous liquors, porter, beer, cider or ale, within the corporate limits of said town.

§ 2. Any person violating the preceding

section of the ordinance, shall pay a penalty of not less than Fifty nor more than onhundred dollars, upon the conviction before the committing mugistrate of said town, one balf of such penalty to be paid to the infor-mer when collected; and in default of pay-ment of any fine imposed for violation of this ordinance the person offending shall be committed to the custody of the town marshal and under his supervision, work out such fine and cost of proceeding, upon the streets of said town, receiving therefor two dollars and fifty cents per day.

§ This ordinance to be in force from and

after its passage.
Signed HIRAM BURNETT.

Pres. pro. tam. of Board of Trustees. Attest. CHARLES EAGAN. Clerk.

HOLLWAY'S PILLS are decidedly the best remedy far all disorders of the ston. h and bowedy har all disorders of the ston. In and owned, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercary or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of raive balsams. They are, therefore, countly, may and efficacious, and as a simily equally male and efficacious, and as a family medicine, nothing yet invented or discovered can her compared with them for a promept. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each lox, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.



## THE ONE THING WANTED

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

General Disorders of the Liver and Stomach. General Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Fomales of all Ages and Classes Females of all Ages and Classes.

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

Want of Strength and Energy.

Want of Strength and Energy.

Persons of sedentary habits, or these troubled in mind, working in Factories, or Coal Pits, who cannot obtain that amount of fresh air and exercise, which nature requires, suffer from weakness and debitty, lowness of apirits and want of apprette. All sands should take a dose or two of these Pils every three or four days, as they act gently and effectually on the system, and impart vigor and cherry to the body which, is always followed by a good appetite, sound and refreshing sleep, and a high flow of spirits.

For the Cure of Dropey.

The efficacy of Holloways Pilis in Dropsy is extraardinary. They act with such peculiar effect apost the
system, that the fluids causing this directl complaint,
are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any
further accumulation. The sufferer regains a budyan
cy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renewated constitution. It is indispensably necessary the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed in complaining parts during the whole course of Children and their Ailments.

Children and their Allments.

In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in Great Britain. Coughs Measles, Scarlatina. Fevers, and other diseases attack the little sufferers, and death, but the other, follows as a rapid pace; yet if, at the first stage of these complaints, parents were to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, all danger would be avoided; for the stomach and beweis would be gently but reflectually cleaned by this mild aperient; the deprayed humor corrected and the secretions duly regulated. A perfect ours would soon be effected, and the little patient soon be restored to Sound health.

### Holloway's Pills are the Jest known Remedy in the

| A gne              | Female Irregular-     |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Asthma             | ities                 | Sore Throats      |
| Bilious complaints | Fever of all kinds    |                   |
| Blotches on the    | Fits.                 | Secondary Sym-    |
| - 8kin             | Goat                  | toms              |
| Bowel complaints   | Headache              | Tie Doloreux      |
| Colics             | Indige-tion           | Tumors            |
| Constipation of    | Inflammation          | Ulcers            |
| the bowels         | Jasodice .            | Venereal Affec-   |
| Consumption        | Liver Complaints      | tions             |
| Debility           | lanmbago              | Worms of all      |
| Dторяу             | Piles                 | x Inda            |
| Dysentary          | Rheamatism            | Weakness from     |
| Erysipelas         | Retention Urine       | whatever cause    |
| Sold at the Esta   | blishment of Pro      | fessor Holloway   |
| 244. Strand. (near | Temple Bar. Lon       | don; also by all  |
| respectable Drng   | gi-ta and Dealers     | in Medicin-s      |
| throughout the chy | ized world, at t      | he following pri- |
| ces_1s 1+d 2s 5    | d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22 | a. and 33s, each  |
| box.               |                       |                   |
|                    |                       | b- tables the     |

. There is considerable saving by taking the

Directions for the guidance of patients in every dis order are affixed to each box. [not3-6m

# DISCOLUTION OF PARTITIONS OF

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH WILLIAMSON and WILLIAM GREENFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent JOSEPH WILLIAMSON Seattle, Jan. 21st, 1865: nod3 af

# CONNOISEUR'S

THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks to I the inhabitans of Seattle and vicinty for their patronage, and calls their attention to the conversions of the SEATTLE BASTAUMANT into an

OYSTER SALOON

#### AND A VERITABLE

CHOP HOUSE.

He trusts that his long experience as enterer, his accustomed assistiy and desire to please the most fact tidions, will merit a share of positio patronage. Seattle Feb. 25th, 1865.

# NEWSTORE

Zarrigg ... AT

### Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLINDENIA

THE FROPRIETORS of this establishment espectfully (inform the citizena of Sophomish and the public generally that they have just received and will continue to receive fresh supplies of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

SUCH AS

# DRY COODS.

Coarse and Fine

CLOPIING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Provisions. Hardware. Cutlery.

MINERS' AND DOGGERS' TOOLS and almost every article of consumpting NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

In connection with their store Mesers, Sinchair & Clendents will keep the fast saffling schooner

#### "NOR WESTER"

constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who haver them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

Cheaper for Cash than sny house on Paget Sound.

CALL AND SEE.

#### C 0 0 D 3 ? n B W

NEWGOODSH THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers and the public

# THE LABOUR STOCK OF CHIEF

That has ever been brought to this Market.

Having had twelve years experience in merchandle-ing, I tancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part

English, French, and American Prints, French, all woel and English Mericos, Silk and wosted Poplins, Rancy and all-wool Pelaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills,

Sheetings, course and fine plain and cross - bar Mulis, Jackonstss, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawin, Morning Cap Wool Scarfs and Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings,

Embroideries, &c. Also, Fine and Heavy

CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

Trunks and Valises, Feed-cutters, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

And many other things too numerous to mention. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVERY

, To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices.

CASE, on delivery of Goods.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at

In connection with the store I have a large Wareouse where I can store produce for those who D. HORTON. desire it. 1033-0F

Scattle, Oct. 25th 1864.

Medical Notices.

Under this heading all genuine, meritorious Medicines, and Medical Institutions, which are advertised in this paper, will be specially and appropriately noticed.

IN A NOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative, for the deprayed conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful lithontriptic as well, and if indeed it combines both properties for disesses of the blood and correcting stony collections, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a sat-

Watt's Nervous Antidote, is the best soothing syrup yet discovered, its effects upon a crying cliffe are astonishing. Mothers need not be afraid to use it as it is a perfectly harmless preparation.

There is no doubt but that Watt's Nervous Antidote" has during the past three years chand there cases of Rheumatism than all the

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION - We wich to real the especial attention of our readers to the advertizement of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTI-THE IFSAN PRANCISCO, to be found elsewher

The mode of treatment at this Institute is different from that pursued at any other Medical Establish-ment on the Pacific const NO POISONOUS PRUGS USED.

山路 山上湖. JOSSELYN, the Resident Consulting Physician, has been connected with the Institute for five years and bears a very high reputation as a Phy-siciant. His second in the creatment of DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE has, during the past four

years, driven nearly all the Quacks, who formerly about the control of the Contro ngod Rair Cranging where he is always ready to give his advice GRATIS to those who may wish to consult him, either personally or by letter.

WATTS BERYOUS ANTIDOTE.

Protices of the Press.

One of the greatest chemical discoveries of modern times is Watt's Nervous Antidote. This medicine is perfectly harmless in its effects, but at the same time acts so powerfully upon the nervous system that the worst cases of wave and isorders are completely cured in a very short time.—Neeada Transcript.

All is not like the thousand and one remedies offered to the public that cure everything, but omered to the public that care variety from the specific remody for all cases arising from perrous derangement. Its merits have been proved in nemerous instances known to us, and many a bed ridden invalid has been restored to fishalth.—Police Gaustie.

This is one of the petent articles of the day which is really well worthy of the confidence of the public, and justly entitled to the popularity Response S. P. Heraid.

It is the best thing we have yet found to pro-cises a quiet and refreshing sleep. Nervous persons should try it by all means; it will burt no one, and is good for all.—American Eagle. " If the editors of the Eastern newspapers are to be believed, this is an extraordinary com-pound. It is said that it will cure the worst offers of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all dis-cases arising from a derangement of the nercases arising from a derangement vous system. Son Sons Patriot.

Watt'x Nersous Antidote has the reputation of being one of the wonders of the age. - Paci-

It has been known to cure Rheumatism of long standing even after the state had been given over as hopeless. Outstand None.

It is a great discovery as thousands that have en fellered by it can bear testimony. Mapa Reporter.

'It is a splendid preparation .- Amador Dis-

It is unquestionably the greatest medical dis-

Dry Watt's Nervous Antidots cares more ner-rous discuses than all the physicians on the Pacific Coast.—Jacksoneillo (Oregon) Sentinol.

RESEMATEM.-This terrible and painful disname is very readily cured by the use of "Watt's Nerveus Antidote," it affords immediate relief and cures completely in a few weeks.—Sate Jose

This remarkable medicine does not contain This remarkable medicine does not contain anything injurious to the system, being composed of regetable substance entirely. It contains no measure like sengic (under the influence of it, the palicat's nerves become quiet and he falls sleep Solume Proce.

Bersons who have suffered for years with phythis medicine, and in a short time are completely restored to health and vigor. - Quincy Union.

The Antidote will cure rhounalism, negural-gia and in fact all diseases arising from defange-mentof the nervous system.—Placercilla Dem-

For the cure of all diseases having their sergion in defangement of the nervous system, Watt's Nervous Antidote will be found to be in intallight remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, Clay and room across, and for sale at retail by all Druggista.

The California Fly Killing Liquid!

Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid FlyKiller Fly Paper Rills its thousands—The Joquit elykinds, its 'dam's of thousands. This preparation for killing fine gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet need. It is now improved to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature, and so speedy in its millicets, that the fine will not spot the walls and win-liburs which mishest bless of the 6ther preparations so

gegioualde. Crane & Brighami, Redington & On, E. Hall & Co., Janughey & Oo. & R. H. McDonald San Francisco genia. Depot U. S. Drag Store, Cor. Pine and earney St. Kearney St.

Adam's German Tonic and Arematic Bitters, .- These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taster staming stimulating and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicated delilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicated compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been lecought to their present state of efficiency by nearly tegenty years experience and are beyond question, one of this best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs; "Where the system has been reduced by fevers, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable suxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to fleshith and strength. Price 50 cts. per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

## SEATTLE GAZETTE WATTS MERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

The Greatest Medical Discovery

OF THE AGE!

A CERTAIN & SPEEDY CURE

### NERVOUS AFFECTIONS!

THIS MEDICINE IS OF A PURELY VEGETABLE preparation and has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure in the following cases:

Ague, Auxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheuma-

tism, Convulsions, Cholic, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility.

Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout. Headache. H ysterics , Heart Disease,

Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness,

St. Vita's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerenx, and Whooping Cough, & c.

Columns of certificates of cures might be published ufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, that this medicine is all that its discoverer claims for it.

Persons with any of the above diseases, will do well to give it a trial before re-dosing themselves with mineral poisons; that, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, always leave behind them the seeds of some other disease, often times far worse than that which they are given to cure.

Watts' Nervous Antidote Is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury. In fact there are many persons who give it to crying babies as a soothing syrup, with miraculous effect. The Autl-dote is for sale at wholesale, by

CRANE & BRIGHAM. Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco,

Corner of Front and Cany Server, and at retail by all respectable Druggists. no 31-m3

HOWARD PRIVATE

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 537, SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO. we doors above the What Cheer House, adjoining the Banking House of Donahoe, Kelly & Co.

raltation, by letter or otherwise, FREE

ESTABLISHED for the cure of disbases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Spermatorhea, Mercurial Complaints, Uleet Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Rhenma-tism, Fever and Ague, Skin diseases, Seminal Emmi-sions, and all diseases brought on by indulgence or by

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE is under the immediate charge of Dr. P. Howard,

who has become justly celebrated, by his successful treatment of diseases of the above nature, WITHOUT THE DEE OF MERCURY, IN ANY PORM! In re-opening this old and popular Institute once

more to the people of the Pacific Coast, the Doctor is governed by a desire not only to afford an asylum to the afflicted, but to suppress QUACKERY, which has for late so boldly and impudently come before the peo They claim to have certificates of remarkable cases

or some before unheard-of distinction of foreign be-Stewing, of European education and European remedies, thus misleading the afflicted, who are not aware of the utter uncleasures of foreign remedies and practice, when applied to diseases in this variable climate.
Of such pretenders, the Doctor warns those seeking sedical relief, to beware; for they but seek to de

oeive you, and ruin your health. To his old patrons and the public in general, the Doctor would say, they can rely upon his known skil and integrity, as heretofore, with every assurance of a speedy and permanent cure, in all possible cases.

The Doctor's charges are moderate, and suited to the means of the patient. the means of the patient.

The HOWARD INSTITUTE is located in the center of the city, and is fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of the afficted. The patient will here find everything to his wish, and can enter and leave the Institute without fear of observation.

Persons residing in the interior, who may prefer being cursed at home, by sending a careful descrip-tion of their disease, togother with a statement of the length of time they have been afflicted, can have their medicines carefully put up and sent to any part of the Pacific Coast, by Express or Mail, together with full and explicit directions so as to enable them to bring about a smeedy and permanent our, without to bring about a speedy and permanent cure, without entailing upon them the necessity of visiting this city.

All letters should be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE,

## The DOCTOR himself opens and answers all letters, and correspondents can rely upon the strictest secrecy. Commitation, by letter or otherwise, Family No. 532, Commercial St. San Francisco, Cal.

To The Ladies:

When a female is in trouble, of whatever nature or afficted with a disease, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Paipitation of the Heart, Irritability, Nervousness, Urinary Difficulties, Derasgement of the Digestive Panetions, General Debility, all diseases of the Woodb, Hysteria, Sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go at once, or write to Dn. Howand, at his Medical institute. Let no FALES DALICACY prevent yoo, but apply immediately, and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death.

The Doctor's office is see arranged that be can be

The Doctor's office is so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of discovery.

DR. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS have come to be universally acknowledged the enly compound to be depended upon for the removal of all cases of Suppression, Irregularity, or Obstructions, of whatever nature, and of however long standing.—Ladies having reason to believe they are pregnant, should be careful to avoid using them, as they would surely cause a miscarriage. They will be forwarded to any part of the Pacific Coast, upon the receipt of \$3 per box.

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o any part or succession of the second of th

THE HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

adapted for every variety of sewing in

FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

Original Inventor and Patantee. Established, 1845 - Improved by A. B. Howe, 1862

The Howe machine is well known, and its intrinsic worth creates a demand wherever it is introduced. Large numbers have been sold throughout the States of California, Oregon, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and we confidently assert that there is not a machine made that has given the universal satisfaction that this has.

tion that this has.

It is capable of performing the entire range of sewing, from the lightest to the heaviest fabric, in the most perfect manner; and if a person having one, becomes obliged to use it to gain a livelihood, it is in every way the best adapted to use on all kinds of sewing of any machine made, while many of the machines sold are found to be unfit for many kinas of work which one is called upon to perform who uses a machine to earn their living with.

Letter A.-With Fictures Complete. Price \$60 00 We are the factors complete. Frice \$60 00
We recommend this Machine principally for Family
Sewing, but it is extensively used by Shirt and Dress
Makers, and for Tailoring, Shoel Binding or GaiterFitting. Ady garment can be made with this Machine.

A Pearl-With Fictures Complete, -Price \$ 75. 00 This Machine is the same size as the A, but it is silver plated and elegantly ornamented in pearl. It has a double top, with cover, locking securely, which is very desirable in families where there are children, or where the Machine is not used every day.

Letter B - With Fictures Complete - Price \$85.00 This Machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and boot and Shoe Work, or Car-riage Trimming: Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines.

Cylindar-With Fictures Complete. Price \$ 140. This Machine is used exclusively on leather—for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it has no superor. In appearance and durability the work is superior to that done by hand. It uses a smaller noedle than can possibly be used in any other Machine.

DEMING & CO.

NO. 8 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Great Medical Discovery LE DOYEN'S

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND

Iodyne Alterative FOR THE

Blood, Liver and Glands.

FOR CURE OF Scrofuous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseses Of sores, skin diseases and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the BLOOD.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have re-sulted from the use of this remedy. Le Doyen's Sareaparilla,

For Dyspepsis, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supported beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that it will do for them all that medicine Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers

Cases of maily years' standing that have pertinaciously refused, to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative. Eruptions on the Skin.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood, or chronic
diseases are eradicated and a clear and transparent
surface regained by the restorative action of this at
terative. It surpasses in its power to dispel rash
and disfigurements of the face.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents,
Wholessle Druggists, Front st., San Francisco,
Sold by all Druggists.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

A Certificate of Cure that every one should Read!

San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1864. Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Druggists, corner of Clay

Mesers. Crane & Brigham, Draggisse, vesses, and Front streets:

GENTLEKEN: I notice an advertisement in the newspapers, that you are the Acent for Watt's Fervous Antidote, and being satisfied that there are many persons in this State auffering with Rheumatism, that would gladly avail themselves of any preparation that would oure them. I thought it a duty I owed to suffering humanity, to make a statement of my case. Some eight years since, while working ou a railroad I strained my hack severely, in attempting to lift a car-wheet, being in a prefuse perspiration at the time, and being compelled to go home without a coat, I took a severe cold which event-airly brought on the Recumstiers, and which kept me southned to the bouse a large portion of the time for several years. I consulted most of the leading physicians in Sacramento, and in this city, wisted the Warm Sorings at Alameda, tried the various compounds that are advertised as cures for this terrible disease, but all to no purpose. My complaint, instead of gesting bester, grew as cures for this terrible disease, but all to no purpose. My complaint, instead of getting better, grew
worse, my left leg became partially paralyzed, the
pains in gay back and chest became so intense, that I
often wished myself dead. I could not sleep more
than two hours of a night, my appetite falled nea, and
I grew emacated day after day, until finally, I made
up my mind that my troubles would soon be over.
While hobbling down Clay street one day in 1862. I
met a gentleman with whom I was formely acquaintde. He inquired the nature of my disease, and upon
being informed, stated that he had some years before
boon similarly afflicted in Washington, and that he
had cared himself by the use of Watt's kervous Antidote. This was the first time that I had learned of
the medicine, and I had determined to give it a trial,
I procared a half dozen bottles, and before I had used
two of them, I could sieep all night, my appetite im. I procured a half deten bottles, and before I had used two of them, I could sieep all night, my appetite improved, and I felt considerable easier. Encouraged by the apparent improvement, I determined to persevere in the use of it, as it was "my only hope." I did so, and used it at intervals for two years. I found it affect slow, but sure, until now, I am entirely our eds. I have not had an attack of phenmatism for six which we have been approved and well as agreen row. ed. I have not had an attack of rheumatism for six months. My back is as strong and well as ever, my leg is as good as new, my appetite altogether too good for my pocket, and I am physically as atrong as I was ten years ago, and feel myself able to whip any man of my size and age in the city.

Hoping this plain statement of my sufferings and ultimate cure will fall under the eye of some one similarly afflicted that he may be benefitted by my experience. I am centlomen, your most obedient.

I am centlemen, your most obedient

Now. The rendeman who wrote the above card-does not wish his name to appear in print, but it will be given to tho e who may wish to see him person-ally.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE s for sale at Wholesale by CRANE & BRIGHAM, orner of Clay and Frant streets, Ban Francisco, and y respectable Druggists everywhere. 3m-no 42 Important Medical Notice.

THE ELECTROPATHIC

INSTITUTE.

645 Washington St., Below Kearny St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established February 1860, by an Association

of Scientific Gentlemen, for the cure of

DISEASES

and for the suppression of

QUACKERY.

THE great object of the establishment of the Institute was to assume to the afflicted scientific and hon orable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics, who not only rob them of their monev, but fill them with poisogous minerals, thereb y destroying what little of the constitution was left from

destroying what little of the constitution was left from the ravages of disease.

The result thus far has generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, so liberal has been the patronage of the public that the Resident and Consulting Physician J. H. JOSSELYN M. D., has been able to reduce the price of cure very materially.

The Institute combines with its practice both the use of Vegetable Medicines and the Electropathic System, that is, the use of Electricity and the celebrated Electro-Magnetic Bath.

The most powerful auxiliery in the removing of virus from the system yet discovered.

It is not necessary to enumerate the discases treated at the Institute all diseases, no matter what may be their name, and nature, will be treated in the most scientific manner.

VENEREAL.

VENEREL AL.

This terrible sconree can be entirely eradicated by the system practiced at the Institute in a much shorter ling-than it has hitherto been accomplished by any other Physician in the country and so entirely is the disease removed that no bunt is left in the blood to break out at some future time. The Resident Physician would advise any one who has ever been afflicted and who may have any fears that a cure wise not affected, or that there is some of the virus still remaining, to call or write and consult, him, and they can at once have their mind relieved and should there be any trouble a cure can be warranted:

TO FEMALES.

Females afflicted or in trouble will find at the Insti-tute one who can understand and sympathize with them in their afflictions, and one who will render them prompt assistance, no matter may be the trouble or disease, with the utmost dispatch and secreay. Irre-gularities attended to promptly and by the most ap-proved methods.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That soul destroying disease can be cured in a very short time by the system practised at the Institute and a perfect care warranted.

Medicines sent to all parts of the State, Oregon, Nevada Territory, and in fact everywhere within the range of Express facilities.

All letters answered promptly and with pleasure when directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

when directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.
Resident Physician Electropathic Institute, Washington street, San Francisco.
Dr. Josselyn has no connection with any other establishment in California.
Remember the number 645 Washington st. No 34

# IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS

Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the Physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life, that he may with safety prescribe that which is best suited to meet the wants and supply the demands of animal economy, thereby arrest ing the disease and effecting a cure, much sooner

and without injury to the constitution. DOCTOR A. BALL has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering meicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient and pleasant; the old, usual, nauscating and bulky drugs he discards

altugether. DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and having had great success in the treatment of the following diseases, has determined to advertise for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Syphilis and Gongrahea-In all their compli cations and stages, DR. BALL has a new and valuable remedy which will readily cure in one-fourth the usual time. Pottassium, Mercury and Balsanis

Spermatorrhoea-and its complications.-DR.

BALL has a specific. Rheumatism-DR. BALL has a specific for this terrible disease which will be a relief in a few hours and a cure in ten days.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Polstons, Piles &c akilifully treated and permanently cured, in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.

Leucorrhoea and the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted, DR. BALL has with which woman is often afflicted, "DR. BALL' has successfully treated, by disserving all the old quaestisfactory remedies, and substituting pleasant and efficient medicines which act like a charm. In, a few days the cheek begins to bloom like the rose, and in two or three weeks, cheerfulness, activity and health are the inertiable results. DR. BALL has correspondents in London, Paris, and Boston, who supply him with all the new and valuable medicinal agents as soon as approved by the great Medical Light a

DR. BALL is not a Quack, he is a regularly educated Physician, of forty years standing, and has a diploras, which he will be pleased to exhibit to those who may wish to examine it.

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