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## SEATTLE GAZETTE

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HEAVEN.

The young lady who selected the following, for our paper, is a lady of taste, and a correct judge of the truly beautiful. The lines are indeed worthy of personal:

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,  
Beyond death's cloudy portal,  
There is a land where beauty never dies,  
Where love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,  
Whose fields are ever green;  
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,  
But blooms for aye—eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,  
How bright and fair its flowers;  
We may not hear the songs that echo there,  
Through those enchanted hours.

The city's shining towers we may not see  
With our dim, earthly vision,  
For death, the silent wanderer, keeps the key  
That opens the gates of heaven.

But sometimes, when down the western sky  
A fiery sunset lingers,  
Its golden gates swing inward, noiselessly,  
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment, half ajar,  
Gleams from the inner glory  
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,  
And half reveal the story.

O, had unknown! O, land of love divine!  
Father! all-wise, eternal,  
O, guide these wandering, way worn feet of mine  
Into those pastures vernal.

KITTY'S CHOICE

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Lee,  
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;  
So fair and so good and so gentle was she,  
That lovers came wooing from country and city:  
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand,  
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshipped her  
"Oh!" she replied, with a laugh he could well understand,  
That she'd marry no one for the sake of his skin.

The next was a merchant, from business retired,  
Rich, gay, and bluff, a presuming old sinner;  
Young Kitty's fair form and sweet face he admired,  
And thought to himself, "I can easily win her."  
So he showed her his palace, and made a bluff bow,  
And said she might live there; but wickedly then  
Kitty told him, that long ago she made a rash vow,  
"Not to marry a man for the sake of his pen!"

A miser came next; he was fearless and bold  
In claiming his right to Miss Kitty's affection;  
He said she'd not want for a home, while his gold  
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection!  
Half vexed at his boldness, but calm in a trice,  
She courted and thanked him, and blushing  
Demurely repeated her sage aunt's advice,  
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!"

The next was a farmer, young, bashful and shy,  
He feared the bold wooers who came from the city,  
But the flush on his cheek and the light in his eye  
Soon kindled a flame in the breast of young Kitty.  
"My life will be one of hard labor," he said,  
"But darling, some share it with me if you can."  
"I suppose," she replied, gaily tossing her head,  
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man!"

UNCLE TOBY ON THE MISERIES OF PRINTING  
A NEWSPAPER.—"I pity the printer,"  
said my Uncle Toby. "He is a poor creature,"  
rejoined Trim. "How so?" said my Uncle.  
"Because, in the first place," continued the  
corporal, "he must endeavor to please every  
body." In the negligence of a moment, per  
haps a small paragraph pops upon him, he  
throws it to the compositor— it is inserted,  
and he is ruined, to all intents and purposes."  
Too much the case, Trim, said my Uncle, with  
a deep sigh;— too much the case. "An' please  
your honor," continued Trim, elevating his  
voice and striking into an imploring attitude,  
"and please your honor, this is not the whole."  
"Go on, Trim," said my Uncle, feelingly.  
"The printer, sometimes," pursued Trim, "hits upon a piece that pleases  
him, and he thinks it cannot but go down  
with his subscribers; but, alas! sir, who  
can calculate upon the human mind? He  
inserts it, and it is all over with him. They  
forgive others, but they cannot forgive a  
printer. He has a host to print for, and  
every one sets himself up for a critic. The  
pretty Miss exclaims, 'Why don't he give  
us more poetry, marriages and bow mots?  
A way with these stale pieces.' The politician  
elaps his spec on his nose, and runs it  
over in search of some violent invective;  
he finds none; he takes off his specs, folds  
them and sticks them in his pocket, declar  
ing the paper good for nothing but to burn.  
Every one thinks it ought to be printed  
expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber;  
and yet, after all this complaining, would  
yet believe it, sir," said the honest corpor  
al, clasping his hands beseechingly, "would  
you believe it, sir, there are some subscri  
bers who do not hesitate to cheat the print  
er out of his pay? Our army were terri  
bly in Flanders, but they never did any  
thing so bad as that." "Never!" said my  
Uncle Toby, emphatically. — Tristram Shan  
dy.

JONES has discovered the respective dif  
ference between a difference and a distinc  
tion: A 'little difference' frequently makes  
many enemies, while a 'little distinction'  
makes a lot of friends.

GLOVERSON, THE MORMON.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson  
was to leave Great Salt Lake City, with a mule  
train, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty  
Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty  
young and handsome wives. His unions had  
never been blessed with children. As often as  
once a year, he used to go to Omaha, Nebras  
ka, with a train of mules, for goods; but al  
though he had performed the rather perilous  
journey many times, with entire safety, his  
heart was strangely sad on this particular morn  
ing, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived. The  
high-spirited mules were at the door, impatient  
ly champing their bits. The Mormon stood  
sadly among his weeping wives.

"Dearest ones," he said, "I am singularly sad  
at heart, this morning; but do not let that de  
press you. The journey is a perilous one—  
but paw! I have always come back safely  
heretofore, and why should I fear? Besides, I  
know that every night, as I lay down on the  
star-lit prairie, your bright faces will come to  
me in my dreams, and make my slumbers  
sweet and gentle. You, Emily, with your  
mild blue eyes; and you, Henrietta, with your  
splendid black hair; and you, Nellie, with your  
hair so brightly, beautifully golden; and you,  
Mollie, with your cheeks so downy; and you,  
Betsey, with your wine-red lips—far more de  
licious, though, than any wine I ever taste!  
and you, Maria, with your winsome voice; and  
you, Susan, with your— with your—that is to  
say, Susan, with your—and the other  
thirteen of you, each so good and beautiful,  
will come to me in sweet dreams, will you not,  
dearests?"

"Our own," they lovingly chimed, "we will!"  
"And so, farewell!" cried Reginald. "Come,  
to my arms, my dearests," he said, "that is, as  
many of you as can do it conveniently at once,  
for I must away."

He folded several of them to his throbbing  
breast, and drove sadly away.

But he had not gone far, when the trace of  
his hind mule became unbitched. Dismounting,  
he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he  
had fairly commenced the task, the mule, a sin  
gularly refractory animal, snorted wildly, and  
kicked Reginald frighfully in the stomach. He  
arose with difficulty and tottered feebly toward  
his mother's house, which was near by, falling  
dead in the yard, with the remark, "Dear moth  
er, I have come home to die!"

"So I see," she said; "where are the mules?"  
"Alas! Reginald could give no answer. In  
vain the heart-stricken mother threw herself  
upon his inanimate form, crying, 'Oh, my son,  
only tell me where them mules is, and then  
you may die if you want to!' In vain—in  
vain! Reginald had passed on.

The mules were never found.

The funeral passed off in a very pleasant  
manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony  
of the occasion. By a happy thought of Reg  
inald's mother, the wives walked to the grave  
twenty abreast, which rendered that portion of  
the ceremony thoroughly impartial.

That night the twenty wives, with heavy  
hearts, sought their twenty respective couches  
But no Reginald occupied those twenty respec  
tive couches—Reginald would nevermore linger  
all night in blissful repose, in those twenty re  
spective couches—Reginald's head would never  
more press the twenty respective pillows of  
those twenty respective couches—never, never  
more!

In another house, not many leagues from the  
House of Mourning, a grey-haired woman was  
weeping passionately.

"He died," she cried, "he died, without signi  
fying, in any respect, where them mules went  
to!"

Two years are supposed to elapse between the  
third and fourth chapters of this original  
American romance.

A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun  
was preparing to set among a select apartment  
of gold and crimson clouds, in the western hor  
izon—although, for that matter, the sun has a  
right to 'set' where it wants to, and, I may add,  
so has a hen—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped  
gently at the door of the mansion of the late  
Reginald Gloverson.

The door was opened by Mrs. Susan Gloverson.

"Is this the house of the widow Gloverson?"  
the Mormon asked.

"It is," said Susan.

"And how many is there of abe?" inquired  
the Mormon.

"There is about twenty of her, including my  
self," courteously returned the fair Susan.

"Can I see her?"

"You can."

"Madame," he softly said, addressing the  
twenty-disconsolate widows, "I have seen part  
of you before! And although I have already  
twenty-five wives, whom I respect and tenderly  
care for, I can truly say that I never felt  
love's holy thrill, till I saw thee! Be mine—be  
mine!" he enthusiastically cried, "and we will  
show to the world a striking illustration of the  
beauty and the truth of those noble lines, only  
a good deal more so:—

"Twenty-one souls with a single thought,  
Twenty-one hearts that beat as one."

They were united, they were!  
Gentle reader, does not the moral of this ro  
mance show that—does it not, in fact, show,  
that however many there may be of a young  
widow woman, or rather, does it not show that  
whatever number of persons one woman may  
consist of—well, never mind what it shows—  
Only this writing Mormon romance is confusing  
to the intellect. You try it and see.

WANTED TO KNOW.—If the teeth of a storm  
ever bite? If a good view is to be had from  
the top of the morning? If the man who did  
not know what to do, ever got a job? If a  
bald-headed man can be said to be hair-brained?  
If one man is not as good as any other man?

HINTS TO THE TAILOR.—Yours is really the  
goose that will lay you the golden eggs. You  
will never come to sheer want, while you can  
cut your cabbage.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT CONGRESSMEN.

The best speaker on the Union side is Wil  
liam D. Kelly, Pennsylvania; on the Demo  
cratic side, D. W. Voorhees, Indiana.

The best parliamentarian, Union side, E.  
B. Washburn, Illinois; Democrat, Samuel  
S. Cox.

The readiest debater, Union, John A.  
Kasson, Iowa; Democrat, George H. Pen  
dleton, Ohio. In the last Congress, John  
A. Bingham, Ohio; C. L. Vallandigham,  
Canada.

The member with the best blood is John  
Law, Indiana, whose patriotic grandfather  
was a member of the old Continental Con  
gress, 1776. His maternal grandfather  
was a member of the first Congress under  
the Constitution, his father was a member  
of Congress during the war of 1813, and  
Mr. Law, the present representative, is now  
serving his second term. Mr. Law is a na  
tive of Connecticut, son of the Hon. Lyman  
Law, of New London.

The oldest consecutive member is E. B.  
Washburn, Illinois, who has held his seat  
for eleven years. In the last Congress was  
John S. Phelps, Missouri, who was a col  
onel in the Union army, and had been in Con  
gress eighteen years.

The oldest man is Thadens Stevens, of  
Pennsylvania, who is almost 72 years old.  
The youngest, Gen. James A. Garfield, who  
is only 32 years old. Ignatius Donnelly,  
Minnesota, is just sixteen days older.

Walter D. McLeod, Wisconsin, a very  
efficient gentleman, has only one hand.

The General of highest rank, is Major  
General Robert Schenck, whose commission  
dates from August 30, 1862. The other  
Generals are Garfield, Ohio; Dumont, In  
diana, Blair, Missouri.

The handsomest man is William Windom,  
Minnesota.

The wealthiest man is Oakes Ames, a  
manufacturer from Massachusetts, who is  
worth over two millions.

The most rapid speaker is the Speaker,  
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.

The tallest man is Brutus J. Clay, Ken  
tucky.

The shortest members are, J. W. Mc  
Clurg, Missouri; Augustus Brandagee,  
Connecticut; Nehemiah Perry, New Jersey;  
Francisco Peres, New Mexico; the dif  
ference is to be decided by the respective  
thickness of their soles.

The smallest member is Samuel S. Cox,  
the largest is John D. Baldwin, Massachu  
setts.

The most productive—General Ebenezer  
Dumont, the father of nineteen children.

The most graceful man is William H.  
Wadsworth, Kentucky.

The dignified man is Rufus P. Spaulding,  
Ohio.

The most sarcastic man is Thadens Stev  
ens, Pennsylvania.

The social man is Gen. F. P. Blair, Mis  
souri.

The member who has sent away the most  
speeches is Samuel S. Cox, this Congress;  
the last, Ben. Wood, the speech that Fer  
nando wrote.

The largest farmer on the Union side is  
Josiah B. Grinnell, Iowa, who has six thou  
sand acres of land, and keeps six thousand  
sheep. The big farmer on the "other side"  
is a good substantial Union man, Brutus J.  
Clay, Kentucky, who owns sixty-five  
hundred acres of land, and whose home farm  
contains two thousand acres, worth \$150  
per acre.

Mr. Clay has two hundred and seventy  
five negroes, fifty mules, two hundred sheep,  
one hundred and fifty blooded cattle—some  
of the most famous in the United States.—  
His usual stock of cattle is about four hun  
dred head.

The member who never fails to move an  
amendment is William S. Holman, Indiana.

The member who lives the furthest east  
is Frederic A. Pike, Maine. West, John  
R. McBride, Oregon. North, I. Donnelly,  
Minnesota. South, Cornelius Cole, Califor  
nia, whose district reaches down to New  
Mexico.

James Brooks is the best read man, and  
has a district of the smallest area—three  
wards in New York city.

Idaho is the largest Territory, and has  
an area of 326,373 square miles.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, has the  
largest district of any member—his is 500  
miles wide.

The House has twenty-five members with  
bald heads, thirty with moustaches, and two  
with wigs.

Henry Winter Davis lives the nearest,  
thirty-nine miles, and has \$32 for mileage.  
W. H. Wallace, of Idaho, travels 7,997  
miles, and has \$6,337 60 for mileage.

The most polite member is Reuben E.  
Fenton, New York.

Three members represent each a State—  
Messrs. Smithers, Delaware; McBride, Ore  
gon; Wilder, Kansas.

There are seventeen members who are  
slaveholders.

There are twenty-four members from  
slave States, of whom fourteen vote with  
the Union party and ten with the Demo  
crats.

The best penman is Augustus Frank, N.  
Y.; the poorest, Thadens Stevens, Pennsylv  
ania.

The member who is always there, sound  
and true, is Henry L. Dawes, Massachu  
setts; the antipode, Benjamin Wood, New  
York.—From the Washington Correspond  
ence of Troy Times.

Consternation in a Respectable Family.

We regret to say that through the blun  
dering of a country cousin, one of the first  
families in Boston was recently thrown into  
a state of consternation and indignation  
which it is impossible to describe. For a  
while, serious consequences were apprehend  
ed, but after proper restoratives were ap  
plied, and explanations made, the family  
were enabled to eat their meals with the ac  
customed regularity and relish. The mis  
understanding was caused in a singular man  
ner, and can, in a measure, be attributed to  
the number of military heroes that infest  
this city.

It seems that the cousin who caused the  
trouble is a native of Vermont, and now on  
a visit to an uncle in this city. One even  
ing, during the recent spell of cold weather,  
the only daughter of the house, a lady of  
seventeen, whose delicacy is a part of her  
nature, and whose mind was entirely above  
earthly things, with the exception of the  
opera, new dresses and a carriage, remark  
ed one evening in the presence of her cousin  
and her family, without a word of warn  
ing, that she was fearful of freezing if she  
went to bed.

Her mother was about to utter some  
expression of consolation, when the cousin  
(rude that he was) remarked in a loud tone,  
so loud that every one heard him:

"Why don't you take a Major to bed  
with you?"

There was a faint shriek, and Henrietta  
was observed to fall senseless on the plush  
sofa. Her position, however, was noted  
for its grace and the careful manner in  
which her crinoline was adjusted.

"Wretch!" cried the father, "you have  
murdered my daughter with your vulgar  
ity."

"Monster!" exclaimed the mother, "how  
could you? and such delicate nerves as she  
has, too."

"I swear," yelled the Vermontier, with a  
doleful look. "I didn't mean—"

"Silence, sir!" cried the brother, who had  
attempted to obtain a commission as brig  
adier general, and failed, only because he  
once belonged to a horse guard, and knew,  
therefore, too much about military affairs.

"Darn it, won't you—"

"No, sir!" cried the enraged parents. "A  
man that recommends my daughter to—"

"But I didn't mean it—" screamed the  
Yankee; but no attention was paid to his  
words.

"She revives—she revives—the shock has  
not killed her," the doting mother said,  
bending over her child and kissing her.

"It was a cruel blow, but you must bear  
up, darling."

"Daration, won't somebody listen to  
me!" cried the perplexed Vermontier. "I  
don't mean that Hen should sleep with a  
real live Major—one of them malicious  
officers. In course I didn't. I wanted  
her to do as our girls do, on cold nights—  
They heat bricks and put to their feet, and  
up in our parts gals call 'em majors. That's  
what I mean, and what's the use of making  
a fuss about it? that's what I want to  
know."

"It seems we are laboring under a mis  
take," said the head of the family; "but  
when there are young ladies in the room, I  
don't think I'd mention such things. The  
young ladies of the city are too delicate  
for such vulgar names."

The Vermontier promised to be more  
careful in future, and the family are doing  
well.

A THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—  
Captain Wilson, Company M, 12th Ken  
tucky Cavalry, is an unconditional Union  
man, living in a strongly disloyal portion of  
Kentucky. His neighbors had threatened  
his life. In consequence of this, Captain  
Wilson had fitted up a long crib across the  
road from his front door, as a sort of arsenal,  
where he hid his Henry rifle, Colt's revolver,  
etc. One day, while at home, dining with  
his family, seven mounted guerrillas rode up,  
dismounted and burst into his dining-room,  
and commenced firing upon him with rev  
olvers. The attack was so sudden that the  
first shot struck a glass of water, his wife  
was raising to her lips, breaking the glass.  
Several other shots were fired without tak  
ing effect, when Captain Wil on sprang to  
his feet, exclaiming, "For God's sake, gen  
tlemen, if you wish to murder me, do not  
do it at my own table and in the presence  
of my family." This caused a parley, re  
sulting in their consent that he might go  
out of doors to be shot. The moment he  
reached his front door, he sprang for his  
cover, and his assailants commenced firing  
at him. Several shots passed through his  
hat, and more through his clothes, but none  
took effect upon his person. He thus  
reached his cover and seized his Henry rifle,  
turned upon his foes and in five shots killed  
five of them, the other two sprang to their  
horses. As the sixth man threw his hand  
over the pommel of his saddle, the sixth  
shot took off four of his fingers; notwith  
standing this, he got into his saddle, but  
the seventh shot killed him; then, starting  
out, Capt. Wilson killed the seventh man  
with the eighth shot. In consequence of  
this feat the State of Kentucky armed his  
company with the Henry rifle.—Hints to  
Riflemen.

In describing the difference between ar  
istocracy and democracy, it was written  
of Cincinnati:—The democracy are those  
who kill hogs for a living, the aristocracy  
are those whose fathers killed hogs.

THE FATE OF GREAT MEN.

In a world where the fortunes of the  
great and the good have been pain, poverty,  
exile, persecution, crucifixion, burning alive,  
shall we think it strange that efforts to do  
good are often ill received, and that the  
heavenly kingdom is slow in its coming?  
For the poet's lines embody an awful truth:

Truth forever on the shield;  
Wrong forever on the throne.

Homer was a blind singer; Socrates was  
made to drink the hemlock; Milton died in  
prison; Aristides was banished; Themi  
stocles died in exile; Cicero and Julius Cae  
sar were killed; Brutus fell on his sword;  
and Seneca was compelled to open his  
veins in the bath. And of the Bible men,  
Abel was killed; Joseph sold into slavery;  
Josiah shot by the archers; Jeremiah cast  
into a fiery furnace; Daniel thrown into a  
lion's den; and "others had drink of cruel  
mockings and scourgings," "of whom the  
world was not worthy." Jesus Christ, the  
Lord of Glory was crucified; Stephen was  
stoned; John, the Baptist, beheaded;—  
James killed by the sword; and Paul and  
Peter died on the cross. The goodly fel  
lowship of the prophets and the glorious  
company of the apostles, all formed a part  
of the noble army of martyrs.

Justin was put to death; Crispianus ex  
iled; Arius persecuted; and Origen malig  
ned and tortured; Servitus was burned alive,  
with green boughs; John Huss, Jerome of  
Prague, Latimer, Ridley, Cromer and  
Rogers died at the stake. William Wal  
lace was quartered; Galileo tortured, Bar  
anorola martyred; Joan of Arc, burned  
alive; and Raleigh, Russell, and Sydney,  
beheaded; Milton was blind, and Savage  
starved to death; Toussant L'Ouverture  
died in a dungeon, and Napoleon, who set  
him in prison, died an exile, on the barren  
rock of St. Helena. Zwingle was killed in  
battle; Barnveldt was beheaded, and Dr.  
Priestly mobbed and driven into exile.—  
Kossuth, Mazzini, and Victor Hugo are to  
day in banishment. Even in America,  
Lovejoy has been shot, Garrison led to  
prison, with a rope around his neck, and  
Sumner half assassinated. In a world like  
this, what dost thou expect, O my soul?  
Dost thou covet ease, safety and glory?—  
No; if thou art true to thy highest and  
nobliest convictions, thou wilt not be alarm  
ed if thou meet with r. buffs, paine,  
persecutions and even death! But thou wilt  
remember that there is another life, after  
this life, and the Holy One has said:—  
"Blessed are they who are persecuted for  
righteousness' sake, for theirs is the king  
dom of heaven."

AN ARKANSAS FARMER'S ADVICE TO HIS  
SON.—There is genuine humour in the idea  
that an Arkansas man finds the most nat  
ural expression, even of parting advice, to  
his son, in the language of the card table,  
and the manner in which the terms of the  
game of "euchre" are there fitted to the  
game of life, is ingenious:

"Bob, you are about leaving home for  
strange parts. You're going to throw me  
out of the game and go it alone. The deal  
is against you, Bob, but remember always  
that industry and perseverance are the win  
ning cards, they are the 'bowers.' Book  
learning and all that sort of thing will do  
fill up with like small trumps, but you must  
have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't  
worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty  
strong, don't care in and look like a sick  
chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head  
up and make 'em believe you're flush with  
trumps, they won't play so hard agin you.

"I've lived and traveled round some, Bob,  
and I've found out that if folks thought you  
held a weak hand, they back agin you  
strong. When you're softer weak, keep on  
a bold front, but play cautious—he satisfied  
with a pint. Many a time I've seen  
persons euchred because they played for too  
much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob;  
don't let 'em nig' on you; recollect the  
game lays as much in the head as the hands.  
Be temperate; never get drunk for them,  
no matter how good your hand, you won't  
know how to play it; both bowers and the  
ace won't save you, for there's certain to  
be a misdeal or something wrong. And  
another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a  
low tone,) don't go too much on women;  
queens is kinder poor cards, the more you  
have of them the worse. I don't say dis  
card 'em all; if you get hold of one that's a  
trump, it's all good, and there'sartin to be  
one out of four. And above all, be honest,  
never take a man's trick that don't belong  
to you; nor slip cards, nor 'nig' for then  
you can't look a man in the face, and when  
that's the case there's no fan in the game;  
it's regular cut throat. So now, Bob,  
farwell, remember what I tell you, and  
you'll be sure to win, and if you don't,  
serves you right if you get 'skunked."

LARGE FEET.—A friend of ours, visiting  
a neighbor, found him disabled from having  
a horse step on his foot. Hopping out of  
the stable, the sufferer explained how it  
happened:

"I was standing here," said he, "and  
the horse brought his foot right down on  
mine."

Our friend looked at the injured member,  
which was of the No 14 pattern, and said  
very quietly, "Well, the horse must step  
somewhere!"

ONE WAY OF GIVING A MAN A CHANGE OF  
RISING IN THE WORLD.—Knock him down.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, AUGUST 6th, 1864.

AGENTS:

The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

RESUMED.

After many vexatious delays in getting together the necessary material for the purpose, we resume the publication of the GAZETTE, in a somewhat enlarged form.

The present, and another issue, are due our six-months subscribers, and those who wish to continue, will immediately renew their subscriptions.

We have made arrangements to publish the latest news, in the form of extras, at any time in the week when it may arrive.

ACTIVITY IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—Williamson's Mill is tearing out lumber at a savage rate, for a single saw. From forty to fifty thousand feet are ground out per day, and stowed in some of the several vessels that are constantly at the wharves.

DEPARTURE.—Miss Lizzie Boice, the late efficient and highly respected Preceptress of the Territorial University, took her leave of Seattle, last evening.

BEHIND THE RECENT SUSPENSION OF THE GAZETTE several disaffected factionists made desperate efforts to establish a Copperhead paper in Seattle.

THE STEAMER J. B. LIBBY arrived in port on Wednesday evening, from a towing excursion down the Sound.

EXPLOSION.—The steamer Mary Woodruff, Capt. Swan, was blown up near Utsalady, on the 1st of August, while towing a raft to that place.

THE BARK Geo. Washington, Capt. Greenleaf, sailed for San Francisco, on Friday morning last, with a cargo of lumber from Yesler, Denny & Co.'s Mills.

KELLOGG & BRO. are receiving a fresh supply of Drugs and Patent Medicines, of which further notices will be given next week.

IF YOU want apples, nuts or confectionery, call on Dick. Ward. He's got 'em.

TO CAPT. FINCH, of the steamer Eliza Anderson, we are under obligations, for numerous favors during the past two months.

THERE has been much controversy, first and last, as to who may be considered the greatest writer of fiction. The point has finally been decided in favor of Jeff. Davis.

AN army chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exclaimed: "If God be with us, who can be against us?" "Jeff. Davis and the devil!" promptly exclaimed one of the boys.

GEN. Grant, it is said, has resolved to quit smoking when the war closes. Now, as the Copperheads are constantly asking: "when will this cruel war be over?" we refer them, for a solution of this query, to Gen. Grant. Find out when he is going to stop smoking.

READ the advertisement of the New School Year of the Washington Territory University.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

In times so pregnant with events; great and small, as the present, the suspension of a newspaper, even for a few weeks, leaves its readers so far behind the moving world, that to fully post them again, is next to impossible.

The chief object of interest to everybody is, of course, the war. Notwithstanding the sneering assertions of Copperheads, that the armies of the Union are making little or no progress, the reverse is evident to all who read and interpret rightly.

Since our last issue, two national Conventions have met, and nominated candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The great Conservative Union Convention which met in Baltimore, in June, has unanimously nominated "Old Abe," for the Presidency, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

Secretary Chase has resigned, and Senator Fessenden, of Maine, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Several causes have been assigned for the resignation of Mr. Chase, which are, perhaps, speculative.

Striding at once, from great things to small—from national to local matters—we note a few trifles in the Territorial arena. The National Anniversary was celebrated with spirit and patriotism at several places on the Sound, but chiefly, at the Capital. It was a splendid affair, and did great credit to the Mud-Flat-heads.

The Wilderness is still all "alone in its glory" as it used to be. Some of the three former inhabitants of that region have been exiled; the old cow is dead, and at last accounts, the "Star contractor's" double engine Mail boat was still floating about the Sound, like a Buffalo chip in a "dead eddy."

Coming down to the "head of navigation," the scene materially changes, and we find ourselves surrounded by the evidences of enterprise and thrift. Our little town of Seattle keeps steadily progressing.

THE UNION AMERICAN FLAG, and, better still, the most loyal people in Washington Territory, and if the devil, the Copperheads, and the few spiritless old fogies we have among us, are not permitted to rule and ruin the place, it must rapidly rise to that position of importance for which nature has so eminently fitted it.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, &c.—On Wednesday evening, at Yesler's Hall, Dr. C. H. DeWolfe delivered the last of a course of public lectures, on the above named subjects, which were highly interesting and instructive to those who heard them.

WHEREAS, DR. C. H. DeWOLFE, late of Victoria, V. I., has favored the citizens of this place with a course of Popular Lectures, on Phrenology, Physiology, and Medicine, illustrated by a valuable collection of busts, skulls, and anatomical material; and duly appreciating his liberality in exhibiting about two hundred portraits of eminent persons—FREE!

Resolved, That we, the citizens who have attended this highly interesting and instructive course of lectures, do tender the Doctor our thanks, and well-wishes for his success, wherever he goes.

M. CAMPBELL, SAWL CALHOUN, JOHN M. GLEASON, M. O. CHANNY, Names of Committee, signed on behalf of the citizens, and submitted to vote, at the last Lecture of the course.

DEMOCRACY.—The American Flag, of San Francisco, thus flaunts over the fallen party: "It was a glorious name—"Democracy!" The pleasant sound rose to the crest of the mountain, sank to the depths of the valley, and made music in the cottages of the people.

A COAT FOR GENERAL GRANT.—Referring to the articles on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair in St. Louis, the Republican says: In a glass case is a splendid full dress uniform coat (with epaulettes), which about two dozen Union ladies of the city design to present to Lieutenant General Grant.

A PARALLEL.—The Cleveland Herald recalls the following, to show the effect the Fort Pillow massacre is likely to have:

THE TEXAN revolution presented a notable instance of the effect of "no quarter." The defenders of Bexar fought till but six of their number remained alive. These six, one of whom was Col. Crockett, surrendered on the promise of protection, but being taken before Santa Anna, they were, by his order, instantly cut to pieces.

A simple method of determining the value of greenbacks is as follows: Divide the sum of 10,000 by the price of gold in New York. Per example, say that the price of gold in New York to-day is 198; 10,000 divided by 198 is 50 100-198th, or very nearly 50; that is to say, a one-dollar greenback is worth 50 cents.

THE JUDGE KNOWS HIS MAN.—Judge Stidger, of the Nevada Gazette, who is familiar with Sam. Medary's history, sketches his likeness with pen and ink as follows:

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE WAY TO SETTLE IT.—There is a great deal of talk about the Monroe doctrine introduced into the Presidential canvass. It affords opportunity for much speech-making; and in the matter of platforms it is found a most available plank.

THE ORIGINAL COPPERHEAD.—As the cleverness of the Copperheads at crawling, change of base, and blowing hot and cold in the same breath, is just now attracting public attention, it may not be amiss to show that this cleverness is not only without precedent, but natural to the species.

TRYING TO FIND THE CONVENTION.—A rural gentleman who came to Hartford, a few days ago, to attend a convention, got considerably "mixed" in his attempts to find the hall.

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JEFFERSON ON SECESSION.—"No man, no association of men, no State or States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord. The same power that knit us together can unknit. The same formality that formed the links of the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it.

ANNA Dickinson, the female lecturer, who formerly bedaubed President Lincoln with praise, is now fiercely opposed to him, and gives him a public tongue-lashing on every possible occasion. She is sweet on Fremont, whom she thinks a 'duck' because he parts his hair in the middle.

A watch consists of 932 pieces, and in making it 23 trades and about 200 persons are employed. A remarkable instance of labor in augmenting the value of raw material, is afforded by the balance spring of this instrument.

THE BUSINESS of picking pockets is certainly very profitable—after one gets his hand in!

Rich Gold Discoveries at Sooke, V. I.

The Anderson, last night, brings exciting intelligence of rich gold discoveries at Sooke, Vancouver Island, about twenty miles from Victoria. As our paper was nearly ready for the press when the steamer arrived, we have neither time nor space to give the particulars.

GAMBLING WITH AN ORGAN GRINDER.—Some years since, before the secession war, a Southern gentleman visited the North for the purpose of seeing the lions and fighting the tiger.

THE AMERICAN war is revolutionizing even the localities of ancient Rome. Pompeii is to-day surrounded on every side by a large cotton field, and similar plantations occupy the neighborhood as far as Castellamare and Salerno.

UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

The School Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty-one weeks each: The first Session opens on the first Monday in September.

BOARD: Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3.00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing.

TUITION: Primary Department, per Annum, \$24.00 Intermediate, " " " " \$38.00 Collegiate, " " " " \$40.00

STUDENTS are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical,) Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of

SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c. HAY and OATS constantly on hand, for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the best of attention.

FOR CASH—NEW GOODS—FOR CASH! YESLER, DENNY & CO. Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to August 1st.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY!

A North-Western Confederacy!

Valandigham Commander at the North and Sterling Price at the South.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA!

CHAMBERSBURG TAKEN!

A REBEL FORT MINED AND DESTROYED.

GEN. GRANT'S NEW FLANK MOVEMENT.

St. Louis, July 28th.—The Democrat publishes an account of a conspiracy to erect a North-western Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy, is known as the order of American Knights.

Philadelphia, July 30.—The Bulletin's special from Harrisburg to-day, says: The rebels are marching in three columns. It is believed in official circles that the rebels are making for Bedford county and the mountains adjacent as a sort of rendezvous.

Harrisburg, July 30.—At 3 this morning the rebels advanced with a force of 8,000 mounted infantry and reached the town and camped on the Fair Grounds.

Washington, July 30.—No uneasiness is felt by government in relation to the affairs in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, July 30.—11 o'clock, p. m.—Dispatches from Harrisburg, announce the information that Averill had driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and was following them westward to Loudon, Franklin county.

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front of Atlanta, and have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's two best corps.

During Rousseau's raid he captured and paroled 200 rebels; captured 800 horses and mules, and the same number of contrabands, destroyed 31 miles of railroad, as well as a great quantity of stores, besides burning 3 railroad depots, on the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad.

Louisville, July 28.—Maj. Kelley, from the front on Monday night, reports that after the battle by the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, our men buried 300 of the rebel dead, and had captured 1000 sound prisoners, 100 seriously wounded, 11 stand of colors and 83 officers. Sherman does not desire to occupy Atlanta. In two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

A special to the Post says advices from the army of the Potomac, show that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred, on the 26th, which gives him a good base of supplies, only eleven miles from Richmond.

New York, July 28.—Gold 250.

LATER. By last night's steamer from Victoria we have two days later news by the Oregon arrived at that place yesterday morning:

Harrisburg, July 30.—A large rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry force entered Chambersburg this morning. Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation calling the people to arms. The wires are cut between Chambersburg and Cumberland.

A large public meeting was held here today, and the people are enrolling themselves rapidly.

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A CARD.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 31, '64.

Having had occasion to visit Port Townsend recently, in search of men for my ship, I take great pleasure in saying, that this is an excellent place to procure men.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Newton & Perkins, I was speedily furnished with all the hands I required; and I can highly recommend them to all ship-owners, in need of men.

I would also take this occasion to state that, in my opinion, the Custom House should never have been removed from here, and I trust it will soon be re located in this place, as it would be much to the interest of ship-owners, were this the Port of Entry.

Wm. M. DUBAR, Master, Ship Enterprize, N. Y.

MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

Seattle Prices Current. SEATTLE, August 6, 1864.

FLOUR—Best quality, \$11, per barrel. WHEAT—\$1 50 per bushel. OATS—90c per bushel.

HAY—\$25 00 per ton. POTATOES—New, \$1 per bushel. ONIONS—None in market.

BUTTER—Fresh 45 @ 50c 1/2 lb. CHEESE—25c 1/2 lb. EGGS—37 1/2 doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 1st.

WHEAT—\$3 70 @ \$2 80 1/2 100 lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c 1/2 lb.

BARLEY—3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 1/2 lb. CORN—2 1/2c per lb.

BRAN—\$35 @ \$37 per ton. MIDDINGS—\$42 @ \$48 per ton.

BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb. CANDLES—18 @ 18 1/2c per lb.

COAL—\$14 @ \$20 1/2 ton. COFFEE—Rio 23c, Java 26c per lb.

CORDAGE—14 @ 14 1/2c per lb. HIDES—11 @ 12c per lb.

HAY—\$27 1/2 @ \$28 per ton. WOOL—Good to choice, 20 @ 23 1/2c 1/2 lb.

POTATOES—1c for old, 1 1/2c 1/2 lb for new. MOLASSES—88 @ 35c per gal. by the bbl.

BUTTER—Isthmus 35 @ 37 1/2, Fresh 43c. RICE—China No. 2 5 1/2c per lb.

SUGAR—\$11 @12 1/2 1/2 cwt., according to quality. BEEF—On foot, 2 @ 3c; slaughtered 4 @ 6 1/2 per lb.

HOGS—On foot, 6 @ 6 1/2c; slaughtered 10 1/2c per lb. MUTTON—5 @ 6 1/2c and Lamb 7c per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$1 @ \$6 per doz.; Ducks, \$5 @ \$8 per doz. EGGS—36 @ 45c per doz.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Judge Mercer, on Wednesday, July 20th, by Rev Daniel Bagley, Mr. WALTER GRAHAM, of this County, to Mrs. CATHERINE BRIDGNEY, late of Massachusetts.

DIED.

Drowned in the Duwamish river, by falling overboard from the ferryboat near Joseph Foster's, in King County, W.T., July 15th, FINDLEY KELLAR aged 62 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Mr. KELLAR was born in Thomaston, Maine. He came to this Territory in 1853, with Hon. J. P. Keller, his nephew, in the schooner 'L. P. Foster,' from Machias, Maine, where he had lived a number of years previous to emigrating to Washington Territory.

Maine papers please copy. J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS.

North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco.

Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. [no25]

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree and Order of Sale issued at the June Term of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District, holden term at Port Townsend, A. T., 1864, and to me directed, wherein Louis Kuhn, Plaintiff, vs. C. M. Bradshaw, Mortgagee, and J. W. Bagley, subsequent purchaser, Defendant, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for principal and the further sum of two hundred and fifty four thirty-one hundredths dollars, interest from the first day of December A. D., 1862; together with the costs, one hundred ninety one and seventy-five one hundredths dollars; making in all, the aggregate sum of fourteen hundred, forty-six dollars and five one hundredths dollars (-1,446 05.) I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 24th day of August, 1864, the property known as the Grove land, from all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and lying at New Dungeness, in the county of Clallam, Territory of Washington, bounded as follows: On the north, by the waters of Pura Straits; on the east, by the land claim of J. C. Brown; on the south, by School Lands; on the west, by the land claim of E. H. McAlmon.—Containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; formerly owned by J. B. Mash-on.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Sheriff. By E. H. McALMON, Deputy. New Dungeness, July 25th, 1864. [no25-4w]

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness. Wm. H. BURLING, Proprietor. [no25]

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under that Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten, nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds, semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial purposes.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium—or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation. their value is increased from one to two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest, in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.— They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$708,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,037,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury, for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts, from customs on the same amount of importation, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,908,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by

ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are deposits of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE.—AND— GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

Seattle Restaurant and Coffee Saloon.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public of Seattle and vicinity that he has opened a Restaurant and Coffee Saloon opposite Yesler Dining & Co's Store, Commercial Street. From a long experience in the culinary art, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to merit a share of the public patronage. MONTEY, Seattle May 10th. [no21f]

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

RETURNS OLYMPIA & STEELACOMM. TRI-WEEKLY LINE. LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. For Seattle every Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. W. [no21f]

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rate. YESLER, DENNY & CO. [no24]

D. HORTON,

DEALER IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, TOBACCO & CIGAR, HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Steel Plows, and Field Cutters, Coon Key Glassware, Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil Cloth, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c. TERMS CASH. Corner Commercial and Washington Streets, SEATTLE, W. T. [no25]

NEW STORE.

D. B. WARD, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY, —ALSO— FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, RAISINS, PRUNES, FIGS, &c., &c.

Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE terms. Always on hand, CIGARS AND TOBACCO. Of the best brands. Store opposite De Lin's Hotel. SEATTLE, W. T. April 25th, 1864. [no26w]

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house on the Sound. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, and tastefully furnished, having superior accommodations for Families, and Ladies private Dining Rooms, also saloons for parties.

And the proprietors intend to make their house, as heretofore, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public. A Good BILLIARD TABLE, attached to the Saloon. [no21f]

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

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

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is under the management of an experienced Cook and the TABLE will always be found provided with the best market can afford. THE BAR. Will always be found stocked with the best Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars.

To the public I ever wish to state, that for your favors I now wait. As I assume to ne'er desist, To take the chance to ADVANCE. S. GALLAGHER. Olympia, W. T., Jan. 9th 1863. [no27f]

PAC

THE BABY.

It may possibly seem
A remarkable theme
For a poet to handle...

He's a dreadful 'hard case'
When they are washing his face,
For he squeals, squirms and squalls at the water.

The Petersburg Express publishes the following, from a reliable correspondent:
A reporter, while engaged in pulling down an old house...

Good—Innocent people have often been surprised at public meetings to see with what enthusiasm and unanimity persons scattered in all parts of an audience...

COURT'S HELP IT.—After a marriage ceremony had been performed in one of the churches in Adrian, Michigan...

Bachelors are not quite so stupid as involuntary maidens would have us believe...

A disconsolate lover, who was discarded, consoles himself with the reflection that his loved one is married to a small lawyer...

VOCABULARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON.

The following vocabulary of the Indian or Chinook Jargon is published by request, for the benefit of new comers into this Territory...

This Jargon was the invention of the early settlers of the northern Pacific coast, and though very imperfect in its construction...

Not having the necessary type, we are unable to give the accented syllables and pronunciation; but these will be more readily and thoroughly acquired by a little practice than in any other way.

As a general rule, has its broad sound, except at the beginning of a word; as in Wa-wa, talk or converse, pronounced "waugh-waugh."

The letter F does not occur in the Jargon. Words express either nouns in all cases and numbers or verbs in all tenses...

Ah bah, well then.
Ar hse yo, a chest.
Arts, a sister.
Aris poe, flea.

Ba ba, kiss.
Boston, American.
Cah, where.
Cah lah, how, why.

Dago, gnats, mosquitoes.
Dly, dry.
Delate, true, straight, right.

Eauk, paddle.
Eli tee, a slave.
Ene, a heaver.

Haeh or house, a house.
Hablickly, open.
Halo, none, there is none.

Icht, one.
Icht stik, one yard.
Ickta, what, or thing; as...

La lang, the tongue.
La loo, the wolf.
La nez, the nose.

Mamook, work, do.
Mamook la pouille, to fry anything.
Man, man.

Nanamax, an utter.
Nahli, it is not so.
Nawlika, yes.

Obhut, or oicut, a path, a road, a way.
Oice, small clams.
Oikain, a cup.

Quanic, a whale.
Quanicum, always.
Qnasa, afraid.

Sabily or sockaly, up high, above.
Sal, cloth of any kind.
Salmon, salmon.

Tocomnac, a hundred.
Tocum, six.
Tameloch, a pall or tub.

Ulicat, long.
Wake, not, no, a sign of negation.
Wagh, to pour out, to spill.

Yaehost, belly.
Yaka, he, she, it or they.
Yakola, an eagle.

One,
Two,
Three,
Four,

SEATTLE DRUG STORE,

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

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

Patent Medicines,

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

Sarsaparillas.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Troches,

PILLS,

Grasenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelors Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoe, Sulphur, Balsam, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potass,

ACIDS.

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

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

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

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is unequalled comprising Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lath Extracts, Brown Wines Soaps, Nail Brushes, &c.

COAL OIL,

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

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

MARIA,

JOHN COBROVE, COMMANDER,

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Usalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [noted]

FASHION SALOON,

SEATTLE GAZETTE, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT:

This ESTABLISHMENT is located at the most important commercial point on Puget Sound, and the paper commences its second half year with a circulation as large as any paper in Washington Territory, thus offering the best advertising medium of any paper on the northern Pacific coast.

The JOBBING DEPARTMENT is receiving and will continue to receive new accessions of Jos Type, until it is capable of executing any and every description of

JOB WORK.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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