SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SEATTLE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. R. WATSON,

SEATTLE, W. T.

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One square, (ten times of lone) area macration, Each subsequent insertion, Pifty per cent deducted to monthly admentious Logal advertisements must be paid in advance, unr Legal Tender notes received at market value.

MEMAVEN.

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 pe-

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 dimused by shade, Whose fields are ever versal; Where nothing beautiful can ever fade, But blooms for aye—sternal.

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

The city's shiring towers we may not see With our dim, earthly vision. For death, the stient warder, keeps the key That opes the gates elysias.

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

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

O, land unknown! O, land of love divine! Pather! all-wise, sternal, O, guide these wandering, way worn feet of mine late those pastures versal.

KITTY'S CHOICE.

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Les,
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;
So fair and so good and so gentle was she.
That lowers cama wooing from country and city:
The first and the boldest to sak for her hand,
Was a trimly-dressed daudy, who worshipped her

"tin;"

She renlied, with a laugh be could well understand,

That she'd marry no spe for the sake of his skin.

The next was a merchant, from hosiness retired, Rich, gouty, and gruff, 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 title the but wickedly then with the but with him, that long ago she made a lash yow, "Not to marry a best for the sake of his den!"

A miser came next; be was fearless and*bold
In claiming his right to Mise Kity's affection;
He said she'd not want for a home, while his gold
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection!
Helf waxed at his boldness, but caim in a trice.
But courtesyed and thanked him, and blushingly
then

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 woorrs who came from the city,
But the flush on his check and the light in his eye
Gook infield a flame invite breast of young Kitty.
My life will be one of hard labor," he said,
"But darling, come 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 PRINT-ING 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," con-tinued the corporal, "he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him, he throws it to the compositor it is inserted, and he is rained, to all intents and nurnoses." "Too much the case, and purposes." "Too much the case, Trim," said my Uncle, with a deep sigh; 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, sued Trim, "hits upon a piece that pleases him and he thinks." him, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers; but, slass 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 printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets himself up for a critic. The every one sets himself up for a critic. pretty Miss exclaims;— Why don't he give us more poetry, marriages and bon mots?

Away with these stale pieces.' The politician elaps his specs 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, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expresely for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would yet believe it, sir." said the honest corporsping his hands beseechingly, "would at, classing his hands descendingly, "would you believe it, sir, there are some, subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay? Our army swere terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that." "Never!" said my Uncle Toby, emphatically .- Tristram Shan

Jones has discovered the respective difference between a difference and a distinction : 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 Sult Lake City, with a mule

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Sult Lake City, with a multirain, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young who 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 nules, for goods; but although be had performed the rather perilous journey many times, with entire safety, his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived. The high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits. The Murmon stood saddy-among his weeping wives.

Dearest onea, he said, 'I am singularly sad at heart, this morning; but do not let that depress you. The journey is a perilous one—but pahaw! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I (ear? 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 splendid black hair; and you, Henrietts, with your splendid black hair; and you, Nellie, with your solicous, though, than any wine I ever taste!; and you, Maria, with your—with your—that is to hichost, though, than any write I ever taster; and you, Maris, 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 de 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 But he had not gone lar, when the trace his hind mule became unhitched. Dismounting, he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he had fairly commenced the task, the mule, a singularly refractory animal, snorted wildly, and kicked Reginald frighfully in the stomach. He arose with difficulty and tottered feebly toward him methants house which was near by falling his mother's house, which was near by, falling dead in the yard, with the remark, 'Dear moth-

dead in the yard, with the remark, 'Dear mother, I have come home to die!'

'So I see,' she said; 'where are the mules?'
Alas! Reginald could give ne answer. In vain the heart-stricken mother threw herself upon his inanimate form, crying, 'Oh, my son'nly 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 Regionald'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 That night the twenty wives, with newly hearts, sought their twenty respective couches. But no Reginald occupied those twenty respective couches—Reginald would nevermore lingerall night in blissful repose, in those twenty respective couches—Reginald's head would never more press the twenty respective pillows of those twenty respective couches—never, never never the second to the second the sec

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 signifaing, in any respect, where them mules went

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

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 horizon—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 she?' inquired the Mormon.

There is about twenty of her, including my-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! be enthusiastically cried, 'and we will show to the world a striking illustration of the beauty and the truth of those noble lines, only

"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 remance 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 ahous.— Only this writing Mormon romances is confus-ing to the intellect. You try it and see.

Wastef 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-brain-If one man is not as good at any other

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 MACUTS ABOUT CONGRESSMEN.

The best speaker on the Union side is William D. Kelly, Pennsylvania; on the Demo-critic 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, Idwa; Democrat, George H. Pendleton, Ohio. In the last Congress, John A. Bingham, Ohio; C. L. Vallandigham,

The member with the best blood is John Law, Indiana, whose patriotic grandfather was a member of the old Continental Congress, 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 1812, and Mr. Law, the present representative, is now serving his second term. Mr. Law is a native of Connecticut, son of the Hon. Lyman Law, of New Loudon.

The oldest consecutive member is E. B. Washburue, Illineis, who has held his seat for eleven years. In the last Congress was John S. Phelps, Missouri, who was a colonel in the Union army, and had been in Congress eighteen years.

The oldest man is Thadeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, whe is almost 72 years old. The youngest, Ger. James A. Garfield, who is only 32 years old. Ignatus Donnelly, Minnesota, is just sixteen days older.

Walter D. McIndoe, 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; Dumout, Indiana, Blair, Missouri.

The handsomest man is William Windom,

The wealthiest man is Oakes Ames. manufacturer from Massachussetts, who is worth over two millions. The most rapid speaker is the Speaker,

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.

The tallest man is Brutus J. Clay, Ken-

The shortest members are, J. W. Mc-Clurg, Missout; Augustus Brandagee, Connecticut; Nehemiah Perry, New Jer-sey; Francisco Peres, New Mexico; the difference 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-

The most productive-General Ebenezer Damont, the father of nineteen children,

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

The dignified man is Rulus P. Spaulding, The most sarcastic man is Thadeus Stev-

ens, Pennsylvania. The social man is Gen. F. P. Blair, Mis-

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

The largest farmer on the Union side is Josiah B. Grinnell, Iowa, who has six thousand 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

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

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, Oregen. North, I. Donnelly, Minnesota. South, Cornelius Cole, California, whose district reaches down to New

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 mile

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, has the largest distrist 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 \$6,387 60 for mileage. The most polite member is Reaben E.

Fenton, New York. Three members represent each a State-Messrs. Smithers, Delaware; McBride, Orcgon; Wilder, Kansas

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

The best penman is Augustus Frank, N. Y .; the poorest, Thadeus Stevens, Pennsyl-

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

Consternation in a Respectable Family.

We regret to say that through the blundering 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 apprehended, but after proper restoratives were applied, and explanations made, the family were chabled to eat their meals with the accustomed regularity and relish. The mis understanding was caused in a singular manner, and can, in a measure, be attributed to the number of military heroes that infest the 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 every ing, during the recent spell of cold meather, 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, remarked one evening in the presence of her cousin and her family, without a word of warning, that she was fearful of freezing if she went

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

Why dou't you take a Major to bed

with you?" There was a faint shrick, 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 vulgari-

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

"I swow," yelled the Vermonter, with a doleful look. "I didn't mean ——"
"Silence, sir!" cried the brother, who had

attempted to obtain a commission as briradier general, and failed, only because be once belonged to a home 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 didu'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."
"Darnation, won't somebody listen to me!" cried the perplexed Vermonter. "I don't mean that Hen, should sleep with a real five Major—one of them malicious officers. In course I did'ut. I wanted her to do as our gals 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

"It seems we are laboring under a mistake," said the head of the family; 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 Vermonter promised to be more careful in future, and the family are doing

A THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE WAR. Captain Wilson, Company M, 12th Kentucky Cavalry, is an unconditional Union man, living in a strongly disloyal portion of Kentucky. His neighbors had threatened Kentucky. His neighbors had the constant 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 had his Henry rifle, Colt's revolver, etc. One day, while at home, dining with his family, seven mounted guerillus rode up, dismounted and burst into his dining-room, and commenced firing upon him with revolvers. The attack was so sudden that the first shot struck a glass of water, was raising to her lips, breaking the glass. Several other shots were fired without tak ing offect, when Captain Wilson 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 reached his front door, he sprang for his cover, and his assailaints commenced firing 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 Heury 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; not with he got into his saddle, but 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

In describing the difference between ar istocracy and democracy, it was wittingly said of Cincinnati-The democracy are who kill hogs for a living, the aristoare those whose fathers killed hogs. .

THE PATE OF GREAT MEN.

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

Trath forever on the small-ld;
Wrong forever on the throne.

Homer was a blind singer; Socrates was made to drink the hemlock; Milthades died in prison; Aristides was banished; Themis-tocles died in exile; Cicero and Julius Casar 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 captivity; Joseph shot by the archers; Jeremials cast into a fiery dungeon; Daniel thrown into a lion's den; and "others had Arial of cruei mockings and scourgings," "of whom the world was not worthy." Jesus Christ, the world was not worthy." Jesus Chriss, 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 fellowship 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; Chrysestom ex-iled; Arius persecuted, and Origen unligaed and tortured; Servitus was burned alive, ed and tortured; Servitus was burned alive; with green boughs; John Huss, Jacome of Prague, Leatimer, Ridley, Cranmar and Rogers died at the stake. William Wallace was quartered; Galileo tortured, Savanorola martyred; Joan of Are, burned alive; and Raleigh, Russel, and Sydney, beheaded; Milton was blind, and Savage starved to death; Toussant L'Overture died in a dungeou, and Napoleon, who pathim in prison, died an exile, on the burned rock of St. Helena. Zwingle was killed in rock of St. Helena. Zwingle was killed in battle, Barneveldt was beheaded, and De Priestly mobbed and driven into exile. Kossuth, Mazzini, and Victor Hago are to day in hanishment. Even in America, Lovejoy has been shot, Garrison led to prison, with a ro e around his neck, and Summer half assimated. In a world like this, what dost thou expect. O my soul?— Doet thou covet ease, safety and glory!... No; if thou art true to tur highest and noblest convictions, thou wilt not be alarmed if thon meet with r. buffs, boing, perse cutions and even death! But thou will remember that there is another life, after this life, and the Holy One has said. "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness suke, for theirs is the king dom of beaven "

AN ARKANSAS FARMER'S ADVICE TO HITE Sox. - There is genuine humour in the idea that an Arkansas man finds the most natsral expression, even of parting advices to his son, in the language of the card table, and the manner in which the terms of the game of "eachre" are there fitted to the game of life, is ingentous :

"Bob, you are about leaving home 49 strange parts. You're going to the wime out of the game and go it alone. The olde is against you, Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the win-ning cands, they are the bowers. Buck larning and all that sort of thing will do the fill up with, like small strumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'ou, else they aim. worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sirk chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make 'em beliere you're flush with

trumps, they won's play so hard agin you.
"I've lived and traveled round some, Buts and I've found out that if folks thought you, held a weak hand, they buck agin you strong. When you're sorter weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious—he satisfied with a plat. Many's the head I've seen persons enchred because they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, be 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 then, 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's sartin to be one out of four. And above all, be honest 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 fun in the game; it's regular 'cut throat.' So now, Boh, farewell, remember what I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't sarves you right if you get skunked to

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

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 very quietly,

ONE WAT 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 tor the SCATTLE WEEKLY GAZEITE. W. F. Herre James R. Angel Port Discovery, . . Port Madison, G. A. Meiggs.
Tecksiet, Juige Burnett.
Union City. E. A. Wilson.
Kan Francisco, Knowlton & Co.

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. Lacking the encouragement of many of those who should be the most interested in the enterprise, we have not been able to improve our sheet to the extent we intende', when its publication was temporarily suspended; we shall proceed, however, to publish a newspaper in Senttle, for the mon benefit of the whole people, though the spirit of faction and party, which prevails among a part of them, would g'adly sacrifice their own, as well as the general good, to crush us out, Having resumed business under auspices chiefly of our own creation, the paper will pursue that course which best pleases us; and henceforth, while laboring for the public, in that way which our judgement and conscience dictate as just and proper, the policy of the paper will be " independent in all things, and neutral in nothing." Those who can become our patrons, on these conditions, will be set down among our list of friends and those who cannot, we trust will boldly "buck" their best against us .-When we think we are right, we want the wrong to oppose us.

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

We have made arrangements to publish the latest news, in the form of extras, at any time in the week when it may arrive. Those of our patrons who would have the latest news, at the earliest moment, must send us FIFTY CENTS additional, when they renew their subscriptions. We are compelled to pay heavily for the news in this form, and cannot furnish it without re-

ACTIVITY IN THE LUBBER 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. Yesler, Denny & Co.'s Mill is now running night and day, and still is unable to load the ships in waiting for a cargo.

DEPARTURE .- Miss Lizzie Boico, the late efsecient and highly respected Preceptress of the Territorial University, took her leave of Seattle, last evening. Miss B. has been connected with the above Institution for almost one year, and during which period she has won for herself, not only the respect of her pupils, but the esteem of all who knew her, and her departure is a matter of regret to all who have an interest in the cause of education.

Duking the recent suspension of the GAZETTE acveral disaffected factionists made desperate efforts to establish a Copperhead paper in Sc-We hope the project will not be abandoned; "Competition is the life of business."

Tile stoamer J. B. Libby arrived in port on Wednesday evening, from a towing excursion down the Sound.

EXPLOSION .- The steamer Mery Woodruff, Capti Swan, was blown up near Utsalady, the 1st of August, while towing a raft to that place. The engineer was in the pilot-house at the time of the accident, and cannot explain the cause. The fireman, an Indian, was badly scalded-no one killed. Damage, perhaps a thousand dollars.

THE bark Goo. Washington, Capt. Greenleaf, iled for San Francisco, on Friday morning last, with a cargo of lumber from Yesler, Den ny &Co.'s Mills.

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

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

To Capt. Fincu. of the steamer Eliza Anderson, we are under ob'igations, for numerous favora 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 chaptain, preaching to his soldiers, exclaimed: "It God be with us, who can be against us?"
"Jeff. Davis and the devil!" promptly

exclaimed one of the boys.

GER, Grant, it is said, has resolved to quit smoking when the war closes. Now, as the Copperheads are constantly asking: when will this crael 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 renders so far behind the moving world, that to fully post them again, is next to impossible. Those of our readers, therefore, who have had few facilities for receiving news, other than through the columns of this paper, must be content with a brief mention of the principal events which have transpired during the past two months of its non-publication.

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. The campaign of Gen. Grant in Virginia, though attended with great slaughter, has, thus far, been mainly successful. In a se ries of bloody battles around Richmond, his forces have met with almost uninterrupted victory. The disaster to the Union forces, in the Shenandoah valley, a few weeks ago, followed by the rebel raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, may have assisted to raise the spirits of the Copperheads, and the price of gold; but further than this, it has damaged the Union cause very little. The attempted invasion of the North was doubtless for the purpose of drawing Gen. Grant's army from such dangero is proxin i y to Petersburg and Richmond. It failed, however, in its purpose; the old hero kept on thundering, with his hundred guns, at the gates of Petersburg, and the raiders, after stealing their gaunt bellies full of Union provender, were glad to again turn their faces toward starved and desolate Dixie. In Georgia, the Union forces under Sherman, have been generally victorious, and the city of Atlants, an important rebel stronghold, was, at last accounts, about to fall into the hands of the Federal army. In every department, activity now prevails, and the nation is gradually and surely gathering under its wing its blind and wandering people.

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. They will receive the unanimous vote of every loyal American in the land. The radical copperheads have chosen Fremont and Cochrane as the standard bearers of their destructive faction. If these last receive as large a vote as did Bell and Everett, in the last Presidential election, they may consider themselves quite lucky. The old he Copperhead Convention has not yet nominated. Presidential candidate will probably be Vallandigham, Seymour, or McClellan-either of whom are no better than Jeff. Davis or Benedict Arnold, and deserve no more at the hands of the American people. If treason and anarchy are not to triumph over our fallen Republic, God and the people will never put the reins of Government into the hands of either of those hemp-deserving traitors.

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. It is hoped the change may be beneficial to the country.

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 Soun i, but chiefly, at the Capital. It was a splendid affair, and did great credit to the Mud-Flatheads. Over six hundred dollars were contributed to the Sanitary Fund, during the day and night, which closed with a grand Ball. It was a "good thing" to all concerned, and especially to the denizens of the Flats, who probably pocketed fifteen or twenty thousand dollars of natriotic cash on the occasion. Latterly, the Flat-heads have been afflicted with "wool on the brain," and a joint stock company are now making arrangements for a nice little game of freeze out," by building a Woolen Factory at Tomwater. By the way, an anomaly, in the shape of a Copperhead Union League, is said to exist in Tumwater, in which the Territorial Scribe and his Public Printer are chief cooks and bottle-washers. Having changed their base so often as to get kicked out of the ranks of all parties, they have taken a new tack which they may possibly keep the remainder of their official terms. We commend the plan of establishing Copperhead "Union" Leagues, at a safe distance from home, to all apostates who "put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," and such as are deemed too disloyal to associate with true Union men, in their own neighborhoods.

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 Injine 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. We have more steamboats and sailing craft, more ships and bigger ones, more hotels and better ones, more extensive lumber mills and logging camps, more good land and practical farmers, than any othor place on Puget Sound. We have the best harbor, the richest coal mines, the only University, the finest water-works, the biggest

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 PRYSICLOGY, PHRENOLOGY &C .-On Wednesday evening, at Yesler's Hall. Dr. C. H. De Wolfe delivered the last of a course of public lectures, on the above ramed subjects, which were highly interesting and instructive to those who heard them. The Doctor's style of treating these usually dry, but important scientific topics, is original and happy, and he, therefore, rarely fails to attract many of the intelligent and thinking classes, wherever he goes. Those, however, whose minds are too much occupied with old predjudices, and established error, are generally uneasy and disturbed by his teachings, especially when they feel themselves wholly unable to refute his arguments; but such has been the way of old fogics in all ages, the world over. Aside from the practical utili ty of most of Dr. DeWolfe's lectures, he has, since he last visited the Sound country, added to his collection of pictures and portraits, a large number of paintings of eminent persons, to see which is alone worth a visit and the price of admission to his lecture room. On Friday evening, the Doctor took the steamer for the Wilderness, and Mud Flat country; but whether he goes to instruct the heathen of those parts, we know not. What the citizens of I'tsalady and vicinity think of the Doctor and his lectures, may be seen by the following resolutions, which were passed on the evening of his last lecture, in that place. These resolutions were also endorsed by those of the citizens of Scattle, who attended the private lecture of Dr. DeWolfe, on Thursday evening:

WHEREAS, DR. C. H. DEWOLFE, late of Victoria, V. I., has favored the citizens of this place with a course of Pepular Lectures, on Phrenology, Physiology, and Medicines, 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! Therefore be it

Resolved. That we the citizens who have at-

Resolved, That we, the citizens who have at-Insolved, I hat we, the cuizens wan have at-tended this highly interesting and instructive course of lectures, do tender the Doctor our thanks, and well-wishes for his success, where-ever he goes. We take pleasure in recom-mendending him to the favorable reception and hearing of all lovers of Truth, Science, and

Progress.

Itesolvet, That the best practical aid, in our opinion, is to give publicity to this voluntary expression of our sentiments, through the columns of the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

M. CAMPBELL, SAM'L CALHOUN, JOHN M. GLEASON, M. O. CRANNY, Names of Committee, signed on behalf of the citizens, and subnitted to vote, at the last Lec-

UTSALADY, W. T., June 17th, 1864.

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 pe ple. It rung over the prostrate nationality of Ireland, echoed in the deep defiles of indomitable Hungary, was heard among the lost glories of unyielding Poland.—Christian, Jow, Buddist or Moslem, all began to stretch their supplicating hands to-ward the Ark of Nations. But, alas! Democracy has proved an imposter and traitor. Its great men have died and estraitor. Its great men have died and es-caped the times of its humiliation and in-When an insulted country called for her braver sons, Democracy was on the sick list. It hid from the recruiter, and got down on its trembling knees, holding out the "olive branch of peace," to a haughty enemy who voided his spittle in the face of the coward. The very tatterdemalion rebels of the South, contending for victory, with the souls of demons and the arms of The very tatterdemalion rebgiants, spat upon and spurned the pusillaniof the North and peace Democracy field their noses in the presence of hissing Copperheads. And when it died in dis-grace and was cast down to the nether hells, there was not found a coward's soul ion in damnation.

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 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. Their re-mains were burned in the centre of the Alamo, by which name the Fort was called by the Mexicans. This brutality aroused a fire in the hearts of the Texans, which re-sulted, at the battle of San Jucinto, in the defeat of the Mexican army, and the cap-ture of Santa Anna himself. And it is recorded, that at this battle, the Texans, with the battle ery of, "Remember the Alamo!" carried all before them. Remember Fort Pillow !

A simple method of determining the value of greenbacks is as follows: Divide the snm of 10,000 by the price of gold in New York. Per example, say that the price fork. 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 50½; that is to say, a one-dollar greenback is worth 50½ cents. The brokers in this city usually add five per cent, which, at the above price for gold in New York, would-make the value here 55½ cents

Stidger, of the Nevada Gazette, who is familiar with Sam. Medary's history, sketchcs his likeness with pen and ink as follows:

The telegraph brings us the news of the arrest of one of the chief emissaries in Ohio -Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus Crisis. For the last two years his paper has teemed with the most ontrageous abuse of the Government, and he is charged with complicity in the rebel conspiracy in Ohio last Fall, which had for its object the liberation of the rebel prisoners confined within that State, the scizare of the State arsenal and scat of Government, and the inauguration of war within her borders. Medary is a lifelong Democrat, by profession; a ras cal by practice, a traitor from "pure cussed-ness," and ought to be hung on general principles. Whether he is guilty of this last offence or not, his crimes heretofore have been amply sufficient to entitle him to ten feet of rope, and six feet of earth in the Potter's Field. May be speedily meet with his reward !

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. But this is entirely un-There is a very simple plan of necessary. sitting all fears about the violation of the Monroe doctrine at rest forever. Let Gen. Grant be sustained with men, and authority to carry out his measures in the field; give him a chance to crush out the rebellion the Monroe doctrine will take care of itself. With the rebellion put down, and Grant at the head of one million of men, neither France nor Spain will trouble us on this continent, after that happy consummation is achieved. Therefore let us fill up the muster roll of the army.

THE ORIGINAL COPPERHEAD .- As the cleverness of the Copperheads at crawfishing, 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 not without precedent, but natural to the species. A friend has kindly furnished us with tract from Hazard's Pennsylvania Register for August, 1831, which sheds abundant light upon the matter. Here it is :

e Lebanon Besbachter, of last week states that a snake of the Copperhead species, was killed on the plantation of Christian Strock, Esq., about two feet long, having a head at either end of its body, which enabled it to advance or recede ad libi-

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. He opened one door after another, in the building to which he had been directed, but couldn't see it. The suite of rooms in the building was occupied by a gentleman and his wife. The wife was in her bedroom, which leads from the hall way, taking a bath, and was not, therefore, in a proper dress to receive a visitor, when the rural gentleman opened the door to her which she had neglected to lock .-He had got within the doorway before the lady discovered him, and he was so astounded he neither moved one way nor the other. She employed her time pretty lively, in gathering up some articles of apparel ab wondering her person, when suddenly the wonderi mortal at the door burst out: 'Madame, am trying to find the convention in-Hall but I judge from appearances this isn't the place.' She thought so too.

A COAT FOR GENERAL GRANT .- Refer ring 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 enaulettes), which about two dozen Union ladies of the city design to present to Lieutenant General Grant,— The shoulder-straps and epaulettes bear the three silver stars that are indicative of that rank, and the collar and cuffs are ornament ed with heavy gold lace disposed in the form of oak leaves. The coat was made by G. W. Alexander of this city, and is the first uniform for an officer of that grade ever made in this country-Lientenant General Scott's having come from England

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. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or to obstruct the efficacy of of its Con stitutional laws, is treason-treason to all intents and purposes."

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 eming it 25 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.—One farthing's worth of iron will make 7,650 balance springs, the market value of which is about \$1.000

The business of picking pockets is certainly yery profitable after one gets his hand in!

THE JUDGE KNOWS HIS MAN, -Judge | Rich Gold Discoveries at Sooke, V. I.

The Anderson, last night, brings exciting intelligence of rich gold discoveries at Sooke, ancouver 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. The mines are believed by some, to be as rich as those of Cariboo; and the wildest excitement exists at the diggings and in Victoria.-Some of the miners, it is said, are making from \$10 to an ounce a day, with a pan, and as high as \$6 have been washed from a single pan of dirt. When the excitement shall wear off a little, we shall expect to find these stories very much modified. It is about the season for another spasmodic excitement among our British neighbors, and we are probably getting it.

GAMBLING WITH AN ORGAN GRINDER -- Some years since, before the secession war, a South-ern gentleman visited the North for the pur-pose of seeing the lions and fighting the tigor.

He tried the tiger, and didn't like it, and he the tried the tiger, and didn't like it, and he thought he'd take a shy at a game, familiar to him by name only, called roulette. One turn of roulette, you know, makes the whole world win! He started out in quest of the game, only knowing that roulette had something to do with a roll, but entirely ignorant whether the roll was a French or a Dutch one. On the first corner he met a harmlogener, were in the first corner he met a harmlogener, were in the started or the s first corner he met a barrel-organ man, grind-

first corner he met a parrei-organ man, grind-ing away for dear life.

He was turning as though he had only a few moments in which to turn, and didn't want to die before his work was completed. The tune was "The Bold Privateer."

"Our Georgian friend thought he'd found his game. Stepping briskly up, be laid a dollar-bill down on the box. The organ man's eyes opened—he bagged the bill, and ground away opened—no oaged the bill, and ground away with renewed vigor. Our Georgian thought he had lost, and "doubled up," laid down a two-dollar bill. That was bagged, and the barrel of the organ went whirling around as though there were several barrels inside of it.

To make a long story short, the thing went on, and the Georgian "doubled up"—the organ grinder pocketing the money all the time—ontil he had 'nary dollar left. But he didn't complain. As he saw the last of his currency bagged by the delighted organ grinder, he simply remarked: remarked:

"Well, of all the games I ever bucked agin, that is the dogdarndest! I guess 1'll jump it;" and he left.

The American war is revolutionizing even the localities of ancient Rome. Pornpeii is to-day surrounded on every side by a arge cotton field, and similar plantations occupy the neighborhood as far as Castellumare 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. The second Session, on the first Monday in Febra

BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3,00 per week-the Stuient providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing. When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals urnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable quarrely,

A limited number of Young Ladies can be accom modated in the family of the President.

TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum, Intermediate, "
Collegiate, " Collegiate, Music-Twenty-four lessons on the plane,

with use of instrument, [Extra] \$30 66
Drawing and Sketching, per
Session, \$10 06 ar Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

Students are required to pursue Reading Spelling, Arithmetic, (toth Mental and Practical.) Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies. Young Men, desirons of defraying their own expenses, by personal laion, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President. Students will not be admisted for a less period than one Quarter.

one Quarter.

For further particulars address the President of the University, W. E. BARNARD, A. M. Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864.

LIVERY STABLE.

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY I resitted 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

All orders for hanling promptly attended to. Seattle, July 30th, 1864.

POR GASH---NEW GOODS---POR GASH!

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to mustain their business. Those who have money to pay fer goods will rembember where they obtained them when they had once. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CU. Seattle, March 25th, 1864.

YESLER, DENNY & CE.

SEATTLE LUMBER AND PLOUE MILLS.

DEALERS IN

lunber. Plour,

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWALE,

CROCKERY.

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

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.

Sr. Louis, July 28th .- The Democrat nullishes an account of a conspiracy to erect a Northwestern Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy, is known as the order of American Knights. The real object embraces an effort to thwart the Government in the conduct of the war, to overthrow the Government. The profession of purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The Order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Sterling Price is to be Supreme commander. Val-Price is to be Supreme commander. landigham, while in Richmond, was made commander of the northern section. The Order of conspiracy was entered into be tween him and rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the re-

Vallandigham's time in Canada, was principally spent in furthering the scheme. He had a conference with some leading men North, soon after his arrival from Canada. and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of all those who visited him at the Clifton House, is known to the Government. A large list of names of members of the Order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, which will probably be published.

New York, July 27 .- The Times' Balti more correspondent, says: No apprehensions are cutertained of another rebel de-monstration towards Washington or Baltimore. Gen. Crook says the rebel force which attacked him near Winchester on Sunday, was greatly superior to his. It showed a front of 4 miles, overlapping him on both sides, and could have aunihilated him, had he not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The Baltimore American of to-day, there is no confirmation of the report that the rebets had re-entered Martinsburg by way of Sharpaburg and Sheppardstown. It is hardly possible that Early could have come from that direction, as he must be aware that he will encounter some different troops from the broken down columns of Hunter's command. The Commercial says that a gentleman from Frederick City reports much excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. The Government stores and the inhabitants were all preparing to leave The enemy are known to be south of Pea

Ridge, and it was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Chicago, July 28.—Nothing of a definite character concerning the rebel movements in the Shenandonh Valley had been received. It was positively known, however, that serious battles had occurred on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Union troops overpowered, and compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

Supplies were being removed from the former place, across the Potomac. Our forces held Harper's Ferry on Tuesday night No Rebels had been seen in Maryland. The report that Hill's corps had joined the rebel

forces was not confirmed.

The Commercial's Washington special says : The War Department says the raid

is a humbug.
Beltimore July 27.—9 p. m.—Harper's Ferry is still in our hands. No attack has yet been made. A scout who left Martinsre at B o'clos! last night, reports heavy skirmishing between Crook's army and the rebels under Breckiuridge, on Monday afternoon. Our forces are falling back this side of the Potomuc, to Williamsport. The rebels, it is evident, have no intentions of

A refugee at Nashville, returning home says it is believed the object of the rebels is to keep our forces out of the valley, while they gather the harvests-

Later reports assert that we have re-oc-

cupied Martinsburg. Gen. Wallace has issued an order for the immediate enroll.nent of all the able-bodied colored men in Baltimore, and directs them to be forthwith organized into companies; said troops to constitute the special military forces of the city.

The Loyal Leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting military organizations. organizations, organizations are in force restricting the press from publishing anything relative to rebel movements. The Herald's special says, it is reported that Hunter requests to be relieved of his command. Cook, who had just been appointed a Brevet Major General succeeds him succeeds him.

succeeds him.

New York, July 27 — The Times correspondent with Butler says: The rebels on Thursday night attacked the 11th Marines, holding Strawberry Plains, and the regiment fell back before the assault and retired to Foster's headquarters. On Friday Frater and the Foster sent the same regiment to retake their old position which they did. During the night reinforcements were sent out to

hold the place permanently. The position is of importance to the rebels.

Nashville, July 27.—Information from officers kays: We have had two battles in

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

During Rousseau's raid he captured and parolled 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 balle 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 33 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 posi-tion 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 Curtain has issued a proclamation calling the people to arms. The wires are cut be tween Chambersburg and Cumberland.

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

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 rendevous.

Harrisburg, July 30 .- At 3 this morn-

ing the rebels advanced with a force of 8,000 mounted infantry and reached the town and encamped on the Fair Grounds.

There are various estimate's as to the number of the invading forces, the lowest putting them at 30,000, other reports place their strength at 50,000.

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

Preparations are being made to get troops there, which, combined with the militia of the State, will be amply sufficient to give

the rebels severe punishment. 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 Louden, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3000 people were prisoners. Breckenridge was making a raid towards Wheeling, with the intensity of restaurily by the way of Kananaha tion of returning by the way of Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statement of prisoners, that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Brecken-ridge makes a raid in the mountains and Early holds the Shenandoah Valley.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, July 30.-The great event, long expected, namely, the explosion of the rebel fort immediately in front of the 9th Army Corps, came off at half past four this morning. Picket firing had been kept up all night, and in fuct at the time the match was applied to the mine, skirmishers was still engaged on both sides. An immense column of dust thrown up three hundred feet into the air. The fort, which mounted 16 guns, was reduced to a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion our artillery opened with one simultaneous, continuous roar along the entire line.

The 9th Army Corps then charged the The 9th Army Corps then charged the rebels, driving them before them to their second line of intrenchments, taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt badly bruised. Prisoners state that only about a dozen remain of their regiment. By 10 o'clock we had captured two other earthworks,

The Triogne's special says that Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right is thrown on the north side of James river within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to throw his whole force upon either side of the river within a very few hours, compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force as well as Petersburg.

Lee was taken completely by surprise, and obliged to use the utmost despatch in forwarding reinforcements to these points. Gen. Kau'z took posession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the

rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads. New York, July 31—The Herald's Nashville special of the 29th, says: Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday to accomplish important operations looking to the early investment of Atlanta. The enemy attempted to thwart the movement by attacking the 15th corps, but they were badly repulsed. During the contest we took several regimental flags.

St. Louis, August 1—A letter from Fortress Monroe says: Later advices from

the front show that we are unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and the works taken by our troops were recuptured by the enemy. We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was from 4000 to 5000,

To an application to allow a crinoline rebel sympathizer to go South, Gen. Sherman replied: "We haven't enough transportation to supply the army as rapidly as we could wish. Two hundred pounds of oats at Chattanooga are worth more than any rebel woman and her baggage. She can't

A CARD.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 3d. '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 En-WM. M. DUNBAR, 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 7 th. CHEESE-25 c ₩ tb. EGGS-371 7 doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices. SAN ERANCISCO, Aug. 1st. WHEAT-\$3 70 (a) \$2 80 7 100 fb.

OATS-21 @ 3c 7 tb. BARLEY-31 (@ 31 7 tb. CORN-21c per fb. BRAN-\$35 @ \$37 per ton. MIDDLINGS-\$42 (a \$48 per ton. BREAD-5 @ 6c per th. CANDLES-18 @ 184c per 1b. COAL-\$14 @ \$20 % ton. COFFEE-Rio 23c, Java 26c per lb. CORDAGE-14 @ 1410 per 1b. HIDES-11 @ 12c per lb. HAY-\$271 (a) \$82 per ton,

WOOL-Good to chaice, 20 @ 231c 7 1b POTATOES-1c for old, 11c ? th for new. MULASSES-88 @ 3 to per gal. by the bbl-BUTTER-Isthmus 35 @ 371, Fresh 43c. RICE-China No. 2 51c per fb.

SUGAR-\$11 (6.12) % cwt., according to quality. BEEF-On foot, 2 @ 8c; slaughtered 4 @

61 per fb. HOGS-On foot, 6 @ 61c; slaughtered 101c per P.

MUTTON-5 @ 61c and Lamb 7c. per fb. POULTRY-Chickens, \$1 @ \$6 per doz.; Ducks, \$5 @ \$8 per doz. EGGS-36 @ 451c per doz.

MARRIED:

At the residence of Judge Mercer, on Wednesday, AND TRANSPORT OF STATE OF THE S

DIED

Drowned in the Duwamish river, by falling over board from the Ferryboat mear-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. Kelpar, his nephew, in the schooner 'L. P. Foster,' from Machiss, Maine, where he had lived a number of years previous to emigrating to Washington Terri-

Maine papers please copy.

J. J. KNOWLTON,

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

North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francis-

Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GA-[1025

FOR SALE.

DY VIRTUE of a Decree and Order of Salo Issued at the June Term of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District, holden term at Port Townsend, A. D., 1864, and to me directed, wherein Louis Kuhn, Plaintiff, #8. C. M. Bradshaw, Mortgager, and J. W. Bagley, subsequent purchaser. Defendantifor the sum of one thousand dollars, interest from the first day of December A. D., 1862; together with the costs, one hundred, hollars, 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 saggregate sum of Pourteen hundred, forty-six dollars and five-one hundredths dollars (-1,446 03.) I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, to ke bighter the property known as the Grove-land, from all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and, lying at New Dungeness, in the county of Claim, Territory of Washington, bounded as follows: On the north, by the waters of Puca 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 nundred and sixty acres, more or less formerly owned by J. B. Madioen.

NATHAN CLIFFORD.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, By E. H. McALMON; Deputy.

New Dungeness, July 25th, 1864.

BATHS!

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

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readings.

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 the Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under av 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, semiannually. 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 commer cial 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 them 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 levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold, they

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. Bords. 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 holden 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 \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,937,126, 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

\$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treas urer 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 aff RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DRY COODS CLOTHING,

COUNTRY PRODUCE. -AND-

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

Seattle Restaurant AND COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully in-THE UNDERSIGNED respections in forms the public of Seattle and vicinity that he has opened a Restaurant and Coffee Salomo opposite, Yesler Deining & Co's Store, Commercial Street. From a long experience in the collinary art, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to merit a share of the modific patronage.

MONET. public patronage.
Seattle May 10th.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE BUTWEEN

Olympia & Steilacoom.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE. FAVES OLYMPIA every Montage War and Property And Private, as Sociotic A. M. United Sociotic K. A. M. United Sociotic K. A. M. United Sociotic K. A. M. English Sociotic K. A.

##Orders from abroad for all kinds o. Praductified on the shortest notice at the lowest market taken notiff. YESLER, DENNY & () * D. HORTON,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY BRY 6000S. HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING

BOOTS & SHORS. GROCERIES AND PROVISIOES

TOBACCO & GIGAR

HARDWARE & CUTLERY Steel Plows, and Fred Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks: Looking Glasser, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints,...

Windows &c. &c. TERMS CASH. Corner Commercial and Washington Streets.
SEATTLE, W. T.

Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors,

new spone. D. B. WARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF A CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS WITS CAMBLES MAISONS

PRUNES, FIGS, &c., &c. Orders for Pionics and Parties filled at affort metical on REASONABLE lerms. Always on hand.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO Of the best brands.

Store oppposite De Lin's Hotel. SEATTLE, W. T.

April 25th, 1864. bzehvier svroou

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment has recently been incroughly renovated and elegantly refered, and is now open to the put its nuder a new payortetorship. The falcon will always be supplied with the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDEN

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, 114 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,

WASHINGTON HOTEL, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T

THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL, having been recently theyoughly renor steel and-refitted, is now pre-aired, for, the accumumoda-tion of the public in a style superfie' to any state house on the Sound. The rooms, are large, steel lighted, warmed and ventilated, and tactefully for-mished, having superfor accummodations for Families, and Ladies private Dining Boom, also saltes of robus-for parties. for parties

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT Is under the management of an experienced Orick and the TABLE will always be found provided with the best the market can aford.

THE BAR.

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

To the public I ever wish to state.
That for your favors I now wait.
As I assume to ne'er despise.
To take the chance to ADVESTIGE

S. GALLAHIER Olympia, W. T., Jan. 9th 1863.

PACIFIE HOPEL

AND RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN AND POPULAD HOUSE having been thompselve before the control of the control I MIE ARTAE WELL KNOWN AND POPUL AND HOUSE having been thronouther removatives and newly turnished, is now prepared to electrical nucleation means than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the

Restaurant Principle.

Meals after Eight o'clock Extra.

In adjoining Cottage has been leased and political steps a large number can be accommendated with out, ing. Speci clean beets and well-ventillated to be not Call and assue yourselves of the front the state.

DEBICCA HOWNED

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

NEWSPAPER

AND

ESTABLISHMENT:

THIS ESTABLISHEENT 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

The Jobbing Department is receiving

and will continue to receive new accessions

of Jos Type, until it is capable of excuting

JOB WORK.

-SUCH A5-

CERTIFICATES.

LABELS,

BLANKS,

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1864.

VOLUME X .- NEW SERIES.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the Tenth Volume (New Series) commenced on the first of January. This Journal was established in 1845, and is undoubtedly the most widely circulated and influential publication of the xind in the world. In commencing the new volume, the publishers desire to call special attention to its claims as

JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE.

A JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE.

In this respect it stands univiated. It not only finds its way to almost every workshop in the country, as the earnest friend of the mechanic and artisan, but it is found in the mechanic and artisancturer and merchant; also in the library and the household. The publisher feel warranted in saying, that no other Journal now published contains an equal amount of useful information; while it is their aim to present all sabjects in the most popular and attractive manner.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, in a convenient form for binding, and such number contains sixteen pages of useful reading mater, illustrated with

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
of the latest and best inventions of the day. This
feature of the journal is worthy of special note. Every
number contains from five to ten original engravings
of mechanical inventions relating to every departnent of the arks. These engravings are exceeded by
artists specially employed on the paper, and are universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of
the sind produced in this country.
The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
promise to present, as during preceeding years, all the
attest improvements in Steam Engineering, War Vessels, Ordnance—military and naval—Fire-arms, Machanic's tools, Masufacturing Machinery, Farm Implements, Wood-working Maconinery, where-wheels,
Pumps and other Hydraniic Apparatus, Household
Ulcuniis, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical Instruments, Flying Machines, and other Curious Inventions—besides all the various articles designed to
lighten the labor of manxind, not only in the shop
and warehouse, but in every place where the industries of life are pursued.

From its commencement, the SCIENTIFIC AMERCIAN has been the agraves advented of the riches of

From its commencement, the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the earnest advocate of the rights of American Inventors and the

REPERTORY OF AMERICAN PATENTS.

Is the important department, so vitally connected with all the great interests of the country, no other journal can lay any claim whatever, so in its column there is published a wearly Official Liet of the "Claims" of all patents granted at the U. S. Patent Office.

THE PRACTICAL RECIPES

alone are eft-times worth more to the subscriber than the amount of a whole year's subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TELEME OF SUBSURIFTION:
Two volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are published each year, at \$1.50 each, or \$3.00 per annum, with correspondingly low 1-rms to Clube; \$1 will pay for four months' subscription. The numbers for one year, when bound in a volume, constitute a work of \$32 pages of useful information, which every one ought to possess. A new volume commenced on the of January, 1864.

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BLANKS.

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on the northern Pacific coast.

any and every description of

POSTERS,

BALL TICKETS,

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PAMPHLETS,

RECEIPTS,

PRINTING

JOB

THE BARY.

It may possibly seem
A remarkable theme
For a poet to bandle. The Baby,
But I must do a rhyme, And my subject time Will suit many feminines-may be.

Now a baby I own, Now a bany 4 own,
And the best ever known,
So my wife says, and all her relations;
"Such a sweet little thing!"
"Such a pretty darling!"
(Never cried during two vaccinations!)

Head just like its pa's, Nose so like its ma's, And its eyes like its uncle, John Biggins, 'Such a fat little palm,' 'Such a dear, cunning arm,'
All expressions of old Mrs. Wiggins.

'Such a good baby, too,'
(But between I and you,')
Time never produced such a yeller!
For I'm up at all hours,
My sleep it devours,
And my wife says, 'the dear little feller!'

'Such a strong little boy,' Smash plate, glass or toy,
And pull his pa's whiskers, and scratch him,
And kick hard in bed,
If he isn't fed! Oh, 'twould be a hard matter to match him.

'He's a dreadful 'hard case' When they are washing his face,

For he squeaks, squirms and squalls at the water,
Kicks and scratches the nurse, And to make matters worse, My dear little wife says he'd 'ought'er!'

I forgot to observe, That this little preserve I not this little preserve

Weighs twenty-eight pounds and a quarter!
Age, a year yesterday,
And the fellows all sav

The baby's a regular snorter!

When its dressed for the street, In its frock white and neat.

And the nurse drags it off in a carriage,
I own I feel proud,
(But won't say it aloud,
To my dear little partner in marriage.)

If I had but the time,
Pd continue my rhyme,
Though perhaps at the expense of my reason;
Harle! I hear baby squall!
So must drop pen and all,
And go into the 'ecrimage' in season.

LATER.

Ife fell out of bed,
And humped his dear head,
But then he's a fine constitution!
He's had many a 'wpill,'
But they never can kill
Our twenty-eight pound institution!

The Petersburg Express publishes the following, from a reliable correspondent: A carpenter, while engaged in pulling down an old house, and removing some of the rotten timbers near the ground, was bitten by a rattle-snake. In a few moments the finger was swollen to four times its natural size, and a fed streak commenced running up his hand and wrist. A deadly languor came non him, and his vision grew dim, clearly dicating that the subtle poison that was coursing through his velus was rapidly ap-proaching the citadel of life. But a remedy was tried, merely by way of experiment, which, to the surprise of all present, acted line a charm, component parts, of which were onlos, tobecco and salt, of equal parts, made into a poultice and applied to the wound, and, at the same time, a cord bound tightly around the wrist. In two ours afterwards, he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his work. I knew as old negro who cured a boy that had been bitten by a mad dog, by the same application.

Good—Innocent people have often been sarprised at public meetings to see with what enthusiasm and unabimity persons centered in all parts of an audience, shout for particular speakers. They regard such manifestations as unspeakable evidence of the popularity of the persons called for. political meeting in Indiana, once, speaker named Long, responding to a call, took the stand; but a big, strapping fellow persisted in crying out, in a stentorian voice, 'Long!' 'Long!' This caused a little condifficulty in making himself heard, the President succeeded in stating that Mr. Long, the gentleman honwith the call, was now addressing ored 'Oh! he be d-d!' replied the fellow: 'he's the little skeezicks that told me to call for Long!' This brought down the

Couson't HELP It .- After a marriage ceremony had been performed in one of th churches in Adrian, Michigan, the bride, when receiving the congratulations of her friends, shed tears according to the established ridiculous custom; at the sight of which the groom followed suit with a copithe briny fluid. After his friends succeeded in calming him, he said he couldn't help it, for he felt as bad about it

Bachelors are not quite so stupid as involuntary maidens would have us believe One of the inveterates being asked, the other day, why he did not secure some foud one's company in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied:

"I would, if I were sure such an ocean

would be Pacific,"

A friend tells us a story of a little girl in Bubbath-school who asked her mother to buy a kitten-chism, as the cat-echism was too hard for her.

A disconsolate lover, who was discarded, consoles himself with the reflection that his loved one is married to a small lawyer, has are children and the fever and

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. That all who desire it may secure a copy, we shall keep it standing in our columns until the space it occupies is required

for other purposes.

This Jargon was the invention of the early settlers of the northern Pacific coast, and though very imperfect in its construction, is the only medium of verbal communication between the whites and Indi ans, as well as between the numerous different tribes of Indians themselves, throughout Northern Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, up to the Russian Possessions; including a territory along the coast of over a thousand miles. It is derived chiefly from Iudian words, of various tribes, with some French and English corruptions; possesses none of the elements of a systematic language; but, as a means of communication, is very useful, and in many

cases, indispensable.

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

A . as a general rule, has its broad sound, except at the beginning of a word; as in Wa-wa, talk or to converse, pronounced "waugh-waugh," The other wowels have their alphabetic sounds.

The letter F does not occur in the Jargon.
Words express either nouns in all cases and num bers or verbs in all tenses, as NIKA WA-WA, I SPEAK or SPOKE, my WORD or WORDS.

A Ab bah, well then.
Ae kik, fid-hook.
Aet choot, or a chote, a
bear.
Al ki, by-and-by, after.
Al loy ma, another, or
different.
Al ta, now.
An cutty, of old time,
or time past.
An mah, exclamation of
astonishment.
Ap pola, anything roasted.

Ar hoe yo, a chest.
Arts, a sister.
At poe, fleas.
At poe, fleas.
Alip, firet.
Alip, firet.
Al mo tah. strawberries.
A yah woll ly, borroe.
Alip, sit eum sun, the
forenoon.

B Boston, American C

Comb, comb.
Co pah, with to, for, in.
Cul la-cul ls, birds.
Cul tus, trifling, worthlers, common, idle.

Cum tox, to know, to un-

Couse hi as, how large. Clik a mux, blackberries Close if la he, prairie. Cha co spo ak, to fade. Cloab tipso, flowers.

Cha pootch us, beard Cla men, soft Chick chick, wagon

Cole cole, a ri Chuck, water

Cah, where.
Cah tah, how, why.
Caim tux or Kaimtux, I
have or did understand.
Ca nim, a canoe.
Cap swalla, to steal.
Car ema, to fight.
Car mo sah, bends.
Carmox, a fog.
Cah qua, thus, the same,
as, like,
Cha co, come.
Chee, new.
Chick a min, iron, silver,
money, or any metal.

Ba ba, kiss.

Cum tax, to know, to understand.
Cu whn, a hog.
Ca pe, overcoat, an elder brother,
Copet, to stop, or quit.
Copet o koke, only this.
Copet ict, alone, but one.
Col li ten, a ball or a bal
let. let.
Chil-chil, buttons.
Cluck te ya wit, lame.
Cle men il la he, mud.
Con ze hi-u, how many.
Cu i tan, a hore.
Cumtux copa quolon, to
hear.
Cla when hole money, or any metal. Chitch, grandmother. Chupe, grandfather. Clail, black, dark colored Clail, black, dark colored
Clap, to find.
Clat a wah, to go, or go.
Claxta, who.
Cle men whit, to lie, or
a falsehood.
Clo cloch, oysters.
Clo nass, don't know,
perhaps.
Clone three,
Close or Kloshe, good,
well, right.
Cock shet, to break.
Co cumb, a swan.
Cold Ille he, winter, or
nerthern countries. whit, to lie, or Cla whop, hole.

Clip, deep Cole sick, ague, cold Close nan itch, take care northern countries.
Cole ly. to run, lively,
aprightly D

Dago, goats, musquitoes Dly, dry Delate, true, straight, Dly tupso, hay. right

Easuk, paddle, Eatia will, rips E it tee, a slave Euna, a beaver Enepoo, lice En e ti, over, the other G

E Eneti chuck, across the water
Ena na mooks, sand atter
Eth lou, a fathom

Gleece-pire, candles

H Hachr or house, a house
Hahlickly, open
Halo, none, there is none
Hankerchim, handker
cohief
Hee bee, laugh
Hies bee, laugh
Hies kee, laugh
Hies call, very hard, or
difficult.
Hias callus worthless
Hiy, plenty
How look here
How kuits, stubborn
T

lllibee, earth
Innude, across
Ipsoot, to hide
Iscum, to get, or to
receive.
Ithwelly, the body
Itshcot, a bear Jeht, one leht stick, one yard lekta, what, or thing; as lek ta mika tikke, what do you want? cah mika tektas, where are your things

Kaepoor needle
Kaliten lead, shot
Kapo, a relative older,
as an older brother, a
brother-in-law, sister, Kockwa, as, thus, like Kleunen-klemen ilihe, sand Kleutchman, a woman,

Kapo, a relative older, as an older brother, as an older brother, as an older brother, as an older brother, as an older brother or occusin Kapsuck, midway, center Keek wally under dwar Kettle, a pot or kettle Kil no pe, to overstrin or to return Kinata, behind, after Kinoose, tobacco Kinacece, stars Kiasakan, a fence unte, friendless Klahaiya, poor, unfortunate, friendless Klahaiya, poor, unfortunate, friendless Klahaiya, poor, unfortunate, friendless Klahaiya, poor, unfortunate, friendless Klahaiya, how are you Klapise, how much or bowder Klemen, anything ground Klett, but be bout Klett, how much or bowder Klemen-asphalel, flour Klistkish, to drive, as, kishkish moosmoos, to drive eattle

L Larch, bailey
La selle, saddle
La soulle, silk
La tamle, table
La ween, oats
Eary, slow or lasy
Le chaise, chair
Le coque, a chiqhred
lo creme, cream
Le dab, the teeth
Le glow, naiis
Le hache, a batche
Le kallott, catrois
Le kice, the key
Leky, spotted
Lelam, the oar biscuit
La bice, wheat
La bottaile, a bottle
La bouche, the mouth
La breed, a bridle
La cassette, a box, trunk La cassette, a box, trunk or chest Ls chandelle, a candle Locket, four La gomnue, pitch or gum La gomnue, pitch or gum, lightwood Lake, a lake La leem, a file

i.alay. a long time or a Le lang, the tongue Le loo, the wolfe La mah, a hand, an arm Le pied, foot La molu, wild, or like a Le plate, the priest young cot Le montaigne, mountain Le poulet, hen Le mouton, sheen La ruban, ribbon
La mah, a hand, an arm
La molu, wild, or like a
young colt
La montaigne, mountain Le poulet, hen
Le saik, a sack or bag
Le tete, the head
Lice, rice
Lip lip, to boil
Lolo, to carry, bring
Lope, a rope
Luckwulla, nut
Lum, rum, whiskey
Lupulla, back
La chanjel, a belt La moutou, sheep La pashma, saddle blan ket

ket
La pip, a pipe
La pell, spade, shovel
La piage, trap or snare
La piage, a hoe
La plash, boards
La porte, the door
La poulle, a frying pau
La quen, a saw TAT

Mamook, work, do
Mamook la poulle, to
fry anything
Man, man
Mahcoke, trade, purchase
buy or sell of, throw
a way, empty, disen
gage, &c.
Martinly, at a distance of
shore
Martquilly, toward
the shore on shore
Memeloos, to kill, die,
or dead
Mercie, thank you
Mesika, ye, yours
Miama, down stream
Minima, down stream
Minitte, stop, stay, live,
reside, remain, or st
down
Midwhit, stand up
Mika, you, yours
Molack, elk
Moola, a mill
Moosamoos, beef, cattle Moseum, sleep
Mowich, a deer
Mox, two
Musket, a gun, musket
Max poo musket, double

Mika, you. yours
Molack, clk
Moola, a mill
Moosamoos, beef, cattle

N Nanarmax, an otter
Nahitely, is it not so?
Nowitka, I, mine or me
N nitch, to see, to look
Nah, halloo! say!
Newha, how is it, let meNesika, us, we
see it

Olhut, or oicut, a path, a Oluck, a snake road, a way Olice, small clams Olskin, a cut po Oke, those or that Okoke, this or these Olikalyu, a seal Olikalyu, a seal road, a way Oiee, small clams Oiskin, a cup Oke, those or that Okoke, this or these Olikaiyu, a seal Olallies, berries Olo, hungry Olo chuck, thirsty P

Ow, brother Oputs, rudder Okoke sun, this day

Pish, fish
Pish pish, a cat
Pish pish, a cat
Pithik, thick
Pooh, a gun, to shoot
Polakly, night
Polally, powder
Polally illihee, as nd
Pessiwy, a blanket
Potlatch, to give, or a
a gift

a gift Piah-ship, a steamboat Poorey, rotten

Qua-ti, the stomach Qua-til, the stomach Quattle iscoun, hold fast, also, to hit Quatus, sour Quaquants, pins Quaquats, pins Quaquis, a squirrel Quan, to tame, subdue, or tame, gentle

Scad, a mole
Scakairk, a hawk
Skoocum, strong, powerful; also, evil spirits
Scubbyon, a skunk
Scudso, a squirrel
Smoceamoc, grouse
Fnass, rain
Soilme, cranberries
Scotie, a mouse

Scotie, a mouse Stotekin, eight Swawa, a panther Skinshoes, mooca

S

Pottle, full
Pottle lum, full of rum,
drunk
Pay or pee, but, with,
and and
Pechuck, green
Pilton, a fool, or drunk
Pesioux, Frenchmen
Pil, red
Pil-pil, blood
Piah, fire
Piah-olaliles, ripe berries
Piaheak, exhausted

a Quanice, a whale Quanisum, always Quass, afraid , a finger ring, Quecqueo, a finger ring Quicer, a porpoise Queuts, nine Quillan or quolon, ear Quinnm, five Quitchaddy, a rabbit Quittle, to aboot, hun kill

Sah-illy or sockaly, up, high, above
Sail, cloth of any kind
Salmon, salmon
Sappelli, bread or flour
Scalabera, a rifle
Se-oc-wus, the eyes or
the face
Beapputi, a hat or cap
Seepy or tajpy, crooked
Six, friead, sir
Sekahlox, pantaloons, or
leggings leggings Sinnamox, seven Shahty, to sing, a Shetsam, to swim Siah, afar off skinshes, moccasins Shelpckum, looking glass or a window Spose, M, provided Soupein, to jump Shea, rattle Sitle, a sti-Sick tumtum, unhappi-ness, filled with sorrow Rollix, angry. offended Silsil, buttons

T Tul or til, heavy or tired Tsuc, water Tumisuc, a waterfall Tomium, the heart, soul, mind Tocomonac, a hundred Tocum, six Tamolitch, a pail or tub Talnka-sun, yesterday Tatelum, ten Teahwit, the foot or leg Talnka-um,
Tatelum, ten
Teabwit, the foot or leg
Tecope, white
Tequop, to cut off
Tenas, small
Tlochety, although
Tlekey, to want, to
edire
Tillecum, a person, or a
relative
Tintin, music, bells, or
an hour
Ticul, still
Tiloup, to eat
Tolo, to gamble or win
Tamahnawo, medicine
or a medicine man,
magic
Tootoosh, milk
Toosh gleece, butter
wagon

Tootoosh gleece, butter

wagon

Tilleculti, wide
Tanas, an uncle
Tinus to write, or calculate, compute
Tomakis, to morrow
Tenas lope, twine, cord
Tinuculti, wide
Tant, an uncle

One,

Wake, not, no, a sign of negation
Wagh, to pour out, to spill
Wappatoo, the bulb of the saggitafolia or arrow head, an edible root, potatoes
Warn illines, summer we wa, talk, corresation, language whash, an exclamation wilcut, also, too, then, after

Yachost, belly
Yaka, he, she, it or they
Yakola, an eagle
Yaksoot, hair, beard

Yaqua, here,
Yawa, there
Yiem, relate

Numerals:

Icht.

Mox.

Two, Three, Four. Five, Clone, Lock-it, Quin-um, Tock-um. Cin-na-mox. Seven, Eight, Nine. Ten, Eleven, Stote-kin. Que-us Tat-te-lum. Tat-te-lum pe icht. Tat-te-lum pe mox. Twelve, Tat-te-lum pe clone. Thi.teen Tat-te-lum pe lock-et.
Tat-te-lum pe quin-um.
Tat-te-lum pe tock-um.
Tat-te-lum pe cin na-mox.
Tat-te-lum pe stote-kin. Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Tat-te-lum pe que-us. Nineteen. Mox tat-te-lum. Twenty Thirty, Forty, Fifty, Sixty, Cione tat-te-lum. Lock et tat-te-lum Quin-um tat-te-lum. Tock-um tat-te-lum. Seventy, Eighty, Ninety, One hundred, One thousand, Cin-na-mox tat-te-lum. Stote kin tat-te-lum. Que-us tat-te-lum.
Icht ta co-mo-nak.
Icht hy-as ta-co-mo-nak. SEATTLE

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