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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. Watson,
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BACHELOR'S REFUSAL,

I received your note the other day,
And will now reply without delay,
It's a delicate thing
For a fellow to bring
His mind to such a decision;
And yet it must be,
Although I should so
Your case turned into derision.
It's a custom I know,
From time long, long ago;
For ladies on Leap Year to choose:
And then we can say yes—
But in this case, I guess
I shall have, alas! to refuse,
I'll still enjoy my own free home,
And all the sweets of life alone;
Free from care, turmoil and strife,
That always go with wedded life.
O! who'd exchange this blissful state
For married man's uncertain fate,
For a wife to scold, storm and roar,
Enough one's life to take,
And worst of all at night to snore,
And keep you wide awake;
For crying, whining, snarling brats
To craze you with vexation,
And then to have a thousand spats
With all your wife's relation.
But don't give up, still persevere;
You'll find another just as dear—
Some fellow, foolish, young and green;
Who's travelled less, and less has seen
Of the vanities and vexations of woman.—
—Marine Gazette.

STREET SWEEPERS.

Said the Mayor of our city, "It much me distresses,
Our streets are so dirty, no brooms and no men."
"Never mind said the girls, "we have all our
new dresses;"
These good little girls of the city of Penn.
"Organdy, silk, borage and gray grenadine,
No need is there, surely, of brooms or of men;
Only let us alone and we'll sweep them all clean,
Said the good little girls of the city of Penn.
An Arkansas editor got married recently,
and has since become very enthusiastic. Hear him:
There is not in this wide world a happier life,
Than to sit by the stove-pipe and tickle your
wife;
Taste the sweet of her lips in moments of glee,
And twist the cat's tail as she jumps on your
knee.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Another star has just emerged from the clouds of Territorial existence and taken its place as one of the thirty-six which revolve around the center of our glorious Federal system, receiving light, strength and support, from the central sun itself and from the Union of the whole sisterhood. A silver star, free from the black spot of slavery, and assisted into the world by the very violence of the political elements which have jostled some others of the bright galaxy, temporarily, from the sphere. The lightnings of the heavens presided at the birth of the new State, and, but for the aid of the electric winged messenger, Nevada could not have shared in the great contest of the 8th of November. Her entire Constitution was telegraphed to the President of the United States on the 28th of October, and the following Saturday, the 29th of October, the Executive proclamation, authorized by the act of Congress of the 21st of March last, was issued, admitting the new State into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States.
The admission of another State into the Union at this time affords a cue for reflection to chew; something, for those who underrate the self sustaining power of our free constitutional Government, to smoke in the pipe of their disappointment. That political fabric, which was reared less than eighty years ago upon untried principles of liberty, and upon the foundation of thirteen separate States bound into a single arch, attracted the notice and excited the wonder of the feeble monarchies of Europe. As it expanded its dimensions, by the accretion of State after State, and as it increased in wealth, in power and all the elements of National greatness, this wonder was not diminished, but it was accompanied with a sentiment of fear less the liberal principles, so successful on the American continent, might spread in the Old World, to the prejudice of the privileged orders and the hereditary monopolists of power which govern there.
The transition, from wonder mixed with fear, to jealousy mixed with a desire to retard the further progress of the "model republic" was easy. The "wish was father to the thought," and it soon came to be believed, not only in Europe, but in many of these States, that history was about to close up its glorious record of Republicans America, when the black volume of the present great rebellion was opened. The addition of another State to the Union, through the operation of regular laws of progress, is but

one of the many demonstrative evidences which at this time admonish the world of the enduring and indestructible character of our institutions. There is not now, and never was a Government which could have stood against the immense power which has been hurled against the United States during the last four years. The same military array, backed by the same foreign sympathy and domestic treason, would have tumbled an Emperor or King into the dust. The President of the United States, who in himself is nothing, or as the mere head of the Government is nothing, but as the representative of a people is everything, and has been able to beat back the hosts of treason which have rose up against him. The advocate of strong governments will hereafter, if they profit by the lesson which this rebellion teaches, look to the people as the source of power. Mere despotism, which many have thought to be the only governments capable of dealing with great emergencies, have always been found too weak to successfully withstand great shocks of internal violence. The will of the majority, operating through forms of law, in a democratic form of Government, and using the wealth and vigor of the whole people which its constitution enables it to do, has more offensive and defensive power than the standing armies of Kings and Emperors. It is never exhausted in means, and therefore can never be overthrown. The will of the people, uttering its demands through the ballot-box is invincible. Neither "Treason, steel nor poison, malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing," shall prevail against it. It is because our National unity is supported by the affection of the people that the Administration has been able to preserve it thus far from the fate which its enemies had prepared for it. Nevada will prove another element of power on the side of the Union, and, when thrown into the scale, will assist in making secession, disunion and treason kick the beam. Her loyal voice, united with California and Oregon, will be potent in the councils of the nation, not only in defense of the nation itself, but in behalf of the special interests of the Pacific coast.—
—*Soc. Union.*

SIMPLE DIVISION.—We heard a story the other night on the subject of "division," that we thought "some" at the time, and never having seen it in print, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit of it.
A Southern planter named P., pretty well to do in the world now, was some twenty years ago a poor boy on the eastern shore of Maryland. One of the strongest and most marked traits in his character was an inordinate love of money. This, however, is characteristic of the people in their diggings, where they practice skinning strangers during brisk seasons, and skinning one another during dull times.
In the course of time, P. was of age, and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring village, and in course of time was introduced to a daughter of Judge B.
"Dang fine gal," said the embryo speculator to his friends, who were gaining him an entrance among the elite.
"Very."
"How much might Judge B. be worth?"
"Why, about ten thousand dollars," was the reply.
"And how many children has Judge B?" continued the enquirer.
"Only three."
"Three into ten goes three times and a third over," mentally cyphered P.
Here was a chance—a glorious chance—and he improved it too. He made love to the beautiful and unsophisticated daughter of the Judge with all his possessions. Strange to say, for he was as uncouth a cub as ever went unlicked, his suit prospered, and they were married.
The honeymoon passed off as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy. The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters. Started at a number of names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations, one evening at tea he said:
"My dear, I thought there were only three of you."
"So there are by pa, but my pa's first wife had eight more."
"Eleven into ten, no times, and nary one over!" said the astonished P., who jumped up and kicked over the chair, and groaned in perfect agony.
"I'm sold! I'm sold! and—and a sight cheaper than an old bell—whether sheep at that."

JEFF DAVIS WANTS A MONARCHY.—C. G. Baylor of Georgia, who recently left that State accredited by Gov. Brown as its financial and commercial agent in Europe, was among the speakers at a Union mass meeting in New York a day or two since. Among his declarations was one to the effect that Jeff Davis's object and purpose is to found a monarchy in the South. Mr. Baylor will be remembered also as the agent of the State of Georgia through whom Gov. Brown recently transmitted to President Lincoln an intimation of his desire to negotiate for peace; but Brown's published letter (as well as that of A. A. Stephens) would indicate that he is willing to negotiate only with the States of the Union, and not with the Federal Government. Perhaps that is why we have witnessed no fruits hitherto of Baylor's peace mission.—*N. Y. Cor. Bulletin.*

SMOKE AND SMOKERS.—The heavy tax imposed on tobacco has seriously interfered with the trade in that article. In New York, the number of cigars manufactured daily, before the tax was imposed, was over 1,000,000.—Some 2,000 journeymen were employed in making these, and their salaries ranged from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Now a large number of journeymen are out of employment, and they have, probably to follow other pursuits. The most remarkable result of the tax is that it has led nearly one half the smokers to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimated that five hundred thousand of the former consumers of the "weed" abstain from it. The fact is proved by the proportionate decrease in the manufacture of cigars.—*Scientific American.*

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Leader.]

McARONE.
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 25, '64.
MY DEAR LEADER:—Jeff Davis is in trouble. His present difficulty is not wholly unconnected with the Weldon road. The case may, in fact, be summed up pretty much thus:
Richmond can't be held without the Weldon road; and the Confederacy can't get along without Richmond.
So the fate of all Dixie seems to hang, just now on the ability of Lee's army to re-capture this miserable strip of third rate railroad.
And, unhappily for the fate of Dixie, Lee's army shows no capability to re-capture it.
Undoubtedly there will soon be a tremendous struggle for it. Perhaps before these eloquent words are sent forth in print to gladden hearts innumerable.
Lee is a pretty smart General when he is sober, and he fully appreciates the value of the road above mentioned; so he is scripping together an army with which to attack our defenses on that line. All the guerrillas of the West are called in, and all other available troops elsewhere, including Hood's army, which so nobly skedaddled from Atlanta.
There is a kind of wild idea afloat among the rebels down this way that Grant is pretty near played out, and hasn't half enough men.
If they want to know just how many we have, let them attack us on the Weldon road. They will find out.
And I shall be there!
I notice that the southern papers are not so chipper about the Confederate prospects as they were before supplies were so cut down.
But you can't expect a man to write cheerfully on corn meal and rusty bacon. Flour sells at \$650 a barrel in Richmond, and I don't believe the newspaper men get much of it, at that price.
If a fellow has enough to keep his family alive a week, they consider him able to stock a wholesale provision store. A pork and beans dinner costs twenty or thirty dollars at a hotel. It is said that the banquet given to Gilmore and Jacques by President Davis cost that respected rebel nearly the whole of his large private fortune.
But then, they revelled on cider and stewed tomatoes.
I have heard of several cases in which high born and aristocratic daughters of the F. F. V.'s have married private soldiers in our army in order to get something to eat.
An incident of some interest occurred to me the other day, which bears upon this phase of Southern independence.
As I was sitting in my tent, resting side-arms and practicing the opera of "Sembramide" on the sweet-toned bamboja, the damask curtains were swept aside and a lovely being entered.
"Great warrior," she murmured, "I salute you."
"How are you, Miss?" said I.
"My name," she said, is "Pochabontas Roanoka Pendleton Key Chouteaus Randolph and I want some cold victuals."
"Thou shalt have them, dark eyed daughter of the Southern clime," said I.
"I am not a dark eyed daughter" she replied; "I am pure white."
She brushed away a tear that glistened in her southwest eye, and wiped her nose on the corner of her gunny-bag shawl.
My heart was touched. I set before her a dainty collation of boiled rice, fried bacon, bean soup and hard tack; a soldier's fare.
She ate as if she hadn't had a full meal since she was weaned.
When she had done, I asked:
"Is there no other delicacy I can offer to tempt thy palate, O maiden of the lustrous orbs?"
"Could you accord to me an undersized suifter of old rye?" she enquired, while the rose bloom of maiden modesty suffused her left hand cheek.
With the beautiful sense of politeness for which I am distinguished, I set out my demijohn and a big tin cup and left the tent for half an hour.
She remained, and the demijohn didn't feel lonesome.
When I returned she said she felt better.
It was from her that I learned the facts I have given concerning the poverty of the rebels. She said that the aristocracy suffered awfully, and that the only people she knew of who had a decent living, were the working people.
"Why don't you work, then?" said I.
"Sir," she answered proudly, "I'm a true born Southern!"
I've seen a good many true-born Southern who had rather beg victuals than work for a living; and a good many more who had rather steal than beg.
It's a little peculiarity that they have inherited from their old folks, the Cavaliers. Those cavaliers were good enough fellows, but every one of them was a horse thief on his father's side.
"Why should I soil my palms with labor?" continued my fair guest. "I was nurtured in luxury and descended from a lofty race."
"So did I, once," said I, "from a balloon race; and my fall was about as great as yours has been. Young woman, I added with severity, 'go home. Go and hoe peanuts and eat them in honest fatigue. They will be sweeter than all the bean soups of hospitality. If you fail to support your

life by industry, after long and earnest trial, then you can come to my arms."
"I won't come to your arms!" said she, with emotion; "you're a Yankee brute! Death before dishonor!"
She seized a bread knife and brandished it. I thought my last moment had come, and breathed a prayer for the loved ones at home and elsewhere.
Fortunately, a sixty-eight pound shell exploded in the tent at that instant (my quarters are well to the front,) and I saw no more of her.
These are every day incidents of an army correspondent's life.
But I must bid you farewell for this week. I have a lame back that prevents my writing much, got by a little accident the other day.
I was going the rounds of my trenches on horseback, when a rebel artilleryman sighted and fired a fifteen inch solid wrought iron shot at me.
It struck me in the back. I was greatly moved.
—*McARONE.*

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY.

The excessively elaborate report just made by Judge Advocate Holt in relation to the secret associations and conspiracies against the Government in the Western and Western States, must satisfy whoever reads it that nothing but the system of "arbitrary arrests"—of which our Copperhead friends complain so much—has saved the Free States from being plunged into a chaos of disorder and reign of terror in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion. The actual number of persons connected with these secret lodges is estimated at about half a million—the number which Vallandigham some time ago stated it to be. One of the principles of the order is that the Federal authority cannot coerce a State, the Federal power being of itself devoid of sovereignty, and only exercising for certain purposes the sovereignty of the several States when authorized by them to do so! Another of its dogmas is that when the Government is administered contrary to the strict letter of the Constitution, it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist the authorities and compel them by force of arms to act constitutionally. To sustain these views these secret associations armed themselves with revolvers and carbines, purchased in the Eastern markets, until checked by the interference of the Government, and the "arbitrary arrests" of some of its ringleaders. Judge Holt declares he has abundant reliable testimony to prove all this, and to show that the specific purpose of the order at present is to encourage desertions from the army, resist the draft, circulate disloyal documents, give intelligence to the enemy, aid him in recruiting and obtaining arms and ammunition, and promote the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy in alliance with the South. It was because the Government tipped this conspiracy before it had become too strong for control, that Vallandigham projected into the Chicago Convention his resolution complaining of the Lincoln Administration for depriving the people of their "right to bear arms."
—*Bulletin.*

THE NATURE OF AN OATH.—The following, not from Josh, is told of an uncombed chap, called as a witness before the Court:
"Where do you live?" says the Judge.
"Live with mother!"
"Where does your mother live?"
"She lives with father!"
"Where does he live?"
"He lives with the old folks!"
"Where do they live?" says the Judge, getting very red as an audible snicker went around the room.
"They live at home!"
"Where in thunder's their home?" roars the Judge.
"That's where I'm from!" says the boy, sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek and slowly closing one eye on the Judge.
"Here, Mr. Constable," says the Court, "take this witness out and tell him to travel: he evidently does not understand the true nature of an oath."
"You'd think different," says the boy, going towards the door, "if I was to once give you a cussin!"

THE FATHERS OF THE PEACE PARTY.—A REBEL CLAIM.—The Richmond *Enquirer* a short time before election had the following on McClellan and peace party: If elected, McClellan will be compelled, from the very nature of the case, whatever his own individual desires may be, to seek negotiations with us, and suspend the military operations, is to many minds very clear. But we must still remember that to give him a chance of being elected at all, the invading armies must gain no further successes within the next month. It is the Confederate army which has created a peace party at the North. Johnston and Beauregard planted it; Lee watered it, and we must give it increase; we must nurse it and cherish it by the same methods as hitherto—that is, with the bullet and bayonet.

MAKING OASES.—Mr. Martins, in a recent address at one of the Societes Scientifiques of the Sorbonne, gave a glowing account of the effect over the African desert, through French enterprise, in sinking atresian wells. He predicted the time when immense lines of railway shall run from the Mediterranean to Senegal, and from Senegal to the Red Sea; and when Suez, with its finished canal, shall become "the center of relations with faithful Africa, the port of all seas, the route of all continents."

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Nov.—An Atlanta letter of the 20th confirms the reported atrocities towards Union prisoners at Andersonville.
There are reports of a harvest in the interior of Georgia having been gathered and stored, which will afford our army an abundant subsistence.
The Post says the President has issued a proclamation opening the ports of Norfolk, Va., and Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla. for commercial relations, excepting persons and things contraband of war, after December first.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Richmond Sentinel, speaking of Sherman's movements says the first point marked out for capture by Sherman, is Macon, 80 miles from Atlanta. We are informed he will then move on Savannah, 105 miles distant, and then on Charleston.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the 9th, a resolution was introduced asserting the right of each State to act in its own individual capacity in reference to efforts to secure peace, as well as all other affairs, and hailing with gratification any disposition in favor of a cessation of hostilities manifested by the Democratic party of the North, and favoring a convention of all the States, and calling on Jeff Davis and the Rebel Congress to make offers for such purpose to the Government at Washington.

The Richmond Sentinel says the new movement on foot in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, show that a vast campaign, singularly complicated, is in process of development.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th says: Sherman will feel an expedition he does not calculate on before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. Those works, should he ever reach them, will be found most formidable with troops that before that time will be collected in them to give battle.

The Herald's special says: Richmond papers of the 19th contain positive information that Sherman is far south of Atlanta, moving onward. People along his route are in a high state of excitement and there seems to be no troops to retard his progress.

Breckinridge is in East Tennessee endeavoring to win the people in that district to the allegiance of Jeff. Davis, and has declared an amnesty to all who lay down their arms and cease bushwhacking his troops.

Correspondence from the City of Mexico indicates that the Republicans are likely to give Maximilian considerable trouble.—From 8,000 to 9,000 liberal troops are at Oajaca, which is strongly fortified and prepared to resist any attack. It is expected that Gen. Bazine will soon lay siege to the town with an Imperial force of 10,000 men. It is reported that Maximilian will accompany the army of besiegers.—The troops are greatly dissatisfied with the policy of the Emperor. The guerrillas give his soldiers unceasing trouble.

The Herald's special dispatch says: In connection with Sherman's movement South, it is significant that the legislature of Georgia meets at Milledgeville about this time. In the Legislature it is understood the Union sentiment is strong. Some here, high in military position, assert that a peace proposition, backed by a good Union force, will be in the ascendancy, and that a free expression of opinion being thus secured, under the protection of our army, they will repeal the ordinance of secession, and place Georgia beneath the Union flag. It is not improbable that Sherman has been in communication with parties in power, and that this is an understanding between him and such parties was one reason for the new campaign.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Times' Washington special says: It is not contraband news to say that Sherman will touch at Macon. His army numbers 50,000 men including 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick. He has rations for thirty days for man and beast. After arriving at Macon, he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part to Savannah and part to Augusta, where he will fortify and receive supplies up the Savannah river, so as to move on Columbia or Charleston. This programme will destroy the railroad system of Georgia, and also all manufactures of shells, fixed ammunition, etc. It is impossible for Beauregard to intercept Gen. Sherman.

Though Early's main force has been withdrawn from up the Shenandoah Valley, he has left some small outlying detachments of cavalry lower down, apparently for the purpose of concealing his designs and reconnoitering in the front of Sheridan's forces. Gen. Powell's cavalry encountered one of these parties of the enemy in Luray valley on the 17th and drove them through Front Royal. On the same day the Federal reconnoissance in the vicinity of Berryville, resulted in meeting a body of rebel cavalry and making prisoners of them.

A DECISION ON MANNERS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says that the Jockey Club, before whose decrees the fashionable world bend, have decided that the English custom of shaking hands is henceforth to be considered the correct thing; and, furthermore, in order to protect ladies from the annoyance of having to return the bows of any man who may choose to take his hat to them in public, the English custom is to be adopted of ladies bowing

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, DEC 5, 1864.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Now that the excitement attending the Presidential election has died away in the fruition of our hopes; now that "the Kingdom has come and the year of jubilo,"—satisfied that the Nation is saved, and will be regenerated; assured that the blood of the fathers, and the equally precious blood of their descendants has not been shed in vain, we can breathe more freely, and attend a little better to our own small corner of the national domain.

Can it be possible that Washington Territory whose very name should be a guarantee for its loyalty, will send another Copperhead to Congress, or are we alone standing still while the world is moving? If we do, it will be our own fault, and a grave responsibility will rest somewhere among the Union ranks. Division alone led to Cole's success at the last Congressional election, and we trust that he will be the last Delegate from this Territory who is neither useful nor ornamental, for useful he could not be under the circumstances, and ornamental he most assuredly has not been. A schism in the Union ranks must no longer be permitted to return such a candidate. We feel convinced that there is a large majority of Union men amongst us, and it only requires the nomination of a good man to ensure his election. Let the Union party then select an honest and capable candidate, and we have no fear of the result. We can be only defeated by ourselves, and surely there are few amongst us who in the day of victory would turn disorganizers. If there be any, they are Copperheads in disguise, and far more to be dreaded than our open foes. Let all such men be marked, and despite their efforts, we will in June next, elect the Union candidate.

THAT COAL LAND LAW.

A letter published in the New York Tribune, purporting to be written by an old settler of this Territory to the Commissioner of the General Land office, on the subject of coal lands, is in our possession, and will before long be laid before our readers. The letter confirms our opinion formed at first sight of the law, that it was framed with special reference to a small area of coal-land in King county, and lobbied through Congress by a few Copperhead speculators, with a view to swindle the rightful claimants of the land out of their property. As intimated last week, while the law in this locality will only enable two or three land-grabbers to rob two or three settlers of their rights, it will not be the means of selling five additional sections of land at the minimum of twenty dollars per acre in the next five years; besides instead of tending to develop the mineral resources of the country it will retard the same, and discourage settlement. This passing of general law to cover particular cases for swindling purposes, is foreign to the objects of our government, and the facts of the case should at once be made known to Congress by legislative memorial, and the immediate repeal of the law asked for.

DOINGS OF THE STORM.—The storm which commenced last Sunday a week ago, seems to have raged with more or less violence the whole length of the coast from California northward, and in some places to have lasted several days. The telegraph was demolished at various points between Portland and San Francisco, and the wires have been down at one point or another for over a week, so that news from the East could be obtained at this place. Capt. Boyd, of the bark Gavelly, which arrived here on Tuesday last, says that in many years experience he never knew rougher weather on Fuca Strait. We have as yet heard of but one serious disaster resulting from the storm, but as it seems to have been quite extensive, it is not improbably that others have occurred. The schooner Brant was wrecked in the Strait and two men—all that were known to be on board—were lost. The schooner was found on Sunday, bottom up, and was towed into Port Townsend. The Eliza Anderson, not arriving at her usual time, it was feared, had been lost, but the Geo. S. Wright coming up on Sunday morning, with mails and passengers in her stead, reported her shaft broken, as the cause of her detention.

THE TELEGRAPH.—This morning (Tuesday) the telegraph line was in operation through to San Francisco, for the first time in ten days. We could have had a week's later news, but for the last two extras we purchased and printed, we received precisely half we paid for the dispatches, and it so strained the liberality of some people to contribute "two bits" toward raising that much, that they have exhibited symptoms of rheumatism ever since. Rather than cripple any body for life, we must permit folks to get their news "round the horn." Great country, this! Printers, legislative representatives, and telegraph companies will get rich! "You bet."

A BOLD LEADER.—When old Gen. Heintzelman was being examined before the Congressional Committee, he testified as follows:

Q.—Where was Gen. McClellan during the fight at Williamsburg?
A.—He remained at his camp near Yorktown.
Q.—How far was that from the field of battle?
A.—About ten or twelve miles.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Last week, two Indians were arrested and examined before Justice Ross—one charged with stealing and the other with participating in the Spok valley massacre. They were both discharged for want of evidence to convict; whereupon certain chivalrous individuals proceeded to issue a petition or rather a ridiculous demand upon the authorities to place the Indians on the Reservations and keep them there—and, as if they presupposed the authorities were not inclined to do all in their power to protect the people and preserve the peace—the demand is followed by a threat, that if, in a given time, the government did not perform their behests, they, the signers of the document, would do so. This manifestation of indignance and secession principles, seems to have resulted from the acquittal of the Indians; because conviction could not be had without evidence and upon the mere belief or prejudices of persons, the authorities must be censured as Indian sympathizers. The Indian Bill, was held as one of the Casto murderers; Mr. Johnson testified that he believed him to be the same Indian who shot at him, (Johnson,) at Bush's house; and upon this testimony it was expected the Indian should be convicted of the murders at Casto's house. It seems never to have occurred to these valiant petitioners, who ask the law to indiscriminately slaughter Indians on suspicion, or permit a mob of the populace to do it, that neither law nor justice, properly administered, ever convicts a party of crime upon the belief of witnesses; nor does it seem to have occurred to them that a person, even though proven guilty of shooting at a man in one place, could not by that fact, be convicted of killing another man in another place. Had this Indian been held to appear, the case must have been, on such testimony, thrown out of any competent court, and perhaps the ends of justice put further than ever out of reach. The Justice could not do otherwise than discharge the prisoner.

There is a depraved and mobocratic spirit displayed by a certain class of persons termed Indian exterminators—originating doubtless from sheer thoughtlessness—which places them below the savages themselves. "Blood for blood," and the indiscriminate sacrifice of the innocent with the guilty, is the savage's code of war. We appeal to those who talk so courageously of shooting Indians on sight, if, as belonging to a civilized and superior race of men, they do not descend below the savage in adopting the same barbarous principle; and what can they expect from such a course, but the speedy inauguration of that very Indian war which they profess to fear and deprecate?

Now, throughout all this late excitement, among those in authority who come in for a share of denunciation and censure, is the Superintendent of Indian affairs; yet we know that he, and his agents are doing, and will do, all they can to protect our settlements from Indian depredations and to bring to punishment the guilty, whether they be Indians or whites; and we are herein authorized to call upon those so ready to censure the Indian Department, or any other dissatisfied persons whatsoever, possessing information or facts which may serve to detect or convict Indians or others of a connection with the late murders—to make them known at once to the proper authorities and the matter will be thoroughly sifted and the guilty parties condignly punished. If they cannot do this, a little less officious mouthing about what they will do, if the authorities do it not, may render them less ridiculous, and peradventure save them a little trouble.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge says that, he knows the Chicago platform was dictated to English and American enemies of the United States, by rebels at Richmond, and in turn, by them to delegates to the Chicago Convention, at the Clifton House, Canada, and was adopted at Chicago while large numbers of the delegates knew perfectly its history. Without a word of its history, everybody knows it is a rebel document.

SOMETHING NEW.—A store in the country is something very indicative of progress and prosperity. It will be seen by reference to advertisement that Mr. L. Smith has started a trading post at Lord's place, on White river. We have no doubt that the people of that settlement will find it convenient and profitable to patronize him.

TRAIN'S PLATFORM.—Geo. Francis Train, the irrepressible, publishes the following as his idea of the Copperhead platform:

THE BELMONT PLATFORM.
Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for President, we have war.
Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for Vice President, we have peace.
Resolved, That to please all the big and all the little Belmontites expecting office, the Belmont war go on till the Belmont peace is signed.

Prominent men from the Northern States are in Canada, urging energetic co-operation with the Union authorities, to preserve the peace of the frontier. Efficient measures on the part of the Canadian Government have been taken.

SCREAMS AND SHRIEKS almost unearthly, made "night hideous," "a wee hour ayont the twal" on Saturday night. Our peaceful citizens were at first alarmed, lest an Indian outbreak was about to occur; but it was soon discovered to be only the arrival of the Port Townsend Delegation, on their way to the Legislature.

INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The examination and exhibition at Yester's Hall last Friday evening by the Indian boys from the Industrial and Educational school at the Tulalip Reservation, under the charge of Father Chirouse, did much credit to both teacher and pupils. The exhibition which consisted first, of representations of the Indian character and condition in their natural state, then the improvement in morals and advancement in education that they were capable of, was interesting and suggestive indeed. The pure patriotism also manifested in their compositions and selections of songs and music, was a most withering rebuke to traitor sympathizers and debauched and debauching Indian exterminators. What a comment upon those who with treason festering at their hearts, take to the wigwag of the savage that poisoned deadly drug called Indian whisky, and with it first madden, then prostitute, and finally with words of treason to their government, endeavor to excite their victims to acts of hostility, was the proposition made by one of those Indian boys, that if President Lincoln needed men to fight rebels, he might call upon them, and if they could not kill those foes of our country with lead, they would try Puget Sound Indian whisky.

If those whites who live upon the extreme frontiers, and either from necessity or choice, have dealing and intercourse with the Indians, would follow the example of Father Chirouse and others in teaching lessons of truth, virtue and patriotism, instead of falsehood, vice, and treason, we should have no fear of such tragedies as happened the other day at Squak valley. We are no admirers of the Indian character in their native state and condition; we know that they are degraded, treacherous and savage; but we also believe they are capable of improvement; and we know that a large proportion of the whites who voluntarily associate with them are more degraded, treacherous and savage than they are, without the excuse of being indebted to nature or any other agency than their own depraved hearts for their condition.

And it is such characters as these, together with a few crazy, meddlesome fools that disturb the quiet and endanger the peace of our frontiers. But enough of this, let us turn again to those Indian scholars. They are truly objects of sympathy and should be encouraged. To their race the touch of the white man is contaminating; they contract all his vices, but pattern after none of his virtues. To this there are few, very few exceptions, and we can only hope, almost against hope, that Father Chirouse's labors may be productive of another one.

ITEMS FROM REBELDOM.

The Macon Telegraph says of the proposition to arm slaves: that unless the President and Congress determine to blot out the landmarks of the past, we warn them to beware of such an experiment. It would virtually accomplish what the enemy struggled through four years of war for; it would be adopting the spirit of abolitionism.

Jeff Davis declares that Grant's Sherman's, and Banks' campaigns are failures, and declares that Atlanta and Richmond are not vital points; that the fall of Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile would not conquer the Confederacy—Independence alone will secure peace.

Some of the Richmond papers comment severely on Davis' message; charging him with obscurity in some portions, in referring to the arming of the slaves and the proposed interference with the press.

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is very doleful and says they can only obtain one hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency (equal to six dollars in specie) for 1,000 in Confederate bonds.

The correspondent of the South Carolina advertiser says: The lower wards of Charleston are virtually ruined in consequence of shelling.

The Wilmington Journal expressed confidence in their ability to repulse our fleet, but says more land forces are needed.

The bill to raise more men for the rebel army places all males between 18 and 45 in the army, and revokes all exemptions authorized, the President to make details when necessary.

WHY A NEGRO IS CALLED A "CONTRABAND."—The rebel Col. Mallory sent a flag of truce to Gen. Butler, on the York Peninsula, claiming three slaves who had sought refuge within the Federal lines to escape being sold to go South. Butler heard the rebel demand, and replied:

"You hold that negroes are property?"
"I do," said Mallory.
"You also hold that Virginia is no longer a part of the the United States?"
"I do."

"Now," said Butler, "You are a lawyer, Col. Mallory, and I want to know if you claim that the Fugitive Slave Act is binding in a foreign nation, and if a foreign nation uses this kind of property to destroy the lives and property of citizens of the United States, if that species of property ought not to be regarded as contraband?" The Colonel retired without his negroes, and the country rejoices over the construction that a negro was "contraband of war" when the slave of a rebel. Hence the appellation.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NUMBER SIX.

Black river is the outlet to a system of lakes and sloughs three miles, through a fine valley, thence unites with White, and as before observed, forms Dwamish river. The system of lakes referred to comprise Sammamish, Green and Washington. The distance from the innermost point of Sammamish lake to the outlet of Washington, (Black river) is forty-five miles; the entire distance navigable. The lake shore measure one hundred and twenty-five miles, and a great portion of the lakes adjacent are arable. On White river occurs a physical phenomena known elsewhere only in South America, styled the Cassiquiare. White river flows thirty miles in a northwesterly course, and then her waters divide, half flowing on in the same general direction, the rest turning off at a right angle, and flowing eight miles to the Puyallup river, forming the junction twelve miles above the salt water. The highlands approach to within a mile of this offshoot, on either side, and the waters are very sluggish in movement. The stream has been christened "Stuck." The waters of the Amazon and the Orinoco are similarly connected by the Cassiquiare. The Puyallup river flows into the Inlet twenty miles south of the mouth of the Dwamish river, and is also possessed of a fine valley of three miles in breadth, and an extent inland of about twenty miles. Twenty miles still south we have the Nesqually river, whereon is a considerable amount of good land.

On all the above named streams a greater or less number of farms can be obtained, and upon many of them, as previously stated, companies of from one hundred to a thousand farmers can secure good farms, by the simple process of settling upon and improving them.

There is room for ten thousand farmers to locate on the valleys now partially settled, and those not yet opened to settlement; and all enjoy water communication with the Sound. On the table lands lying between the above named valleys, many most excellent farms can be obtained; better farms in fact, for stock raising and fruit than those in the valleys. I deem it safe to say that twenty thousand farmers can find good lands on which to labor for the establishment of homes, lying between the forty-ninth parallel, on the east side of Admiralty Inlet, and the southern point of Puget Sound. On the Islands, and western shores of these waters, ten thousand more farmers may find homes, thus giving a farming population of thirty thousand.

But when large farms come to be divided, as they eventually will be, four times that number will be supported, thus swelling the list to a hundred and twenty thousand. Farming will pay here, for all the products bring a fair price, and find ready market. No place in the world do they raise better crops of timothy hay, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, and vegetables generally. All kinds of stock that the farmer turns off, bears a good price, and the farmer who works, can make a comfortable home, and wax rich, slowly, but surely. Time and perseverance are the only elements required.

In a speech delivered at an enthusiastic Union meeting held at Springfield, Ill., September 8th, General Hayne thus defined "War Democracy:"

My friends, I am a War Democrat, and I will tell you just what kind of a War Democrat I am. About the matter of this everlasting nigger, I do not care if I do happen to be found voting side by side with my Republican friend, I do care about the preservation of this Union. And when you ask me if I do not think we will have to fight a good while for it under Abe Lincoln's Administration, I answer that I am ready to fight for it. I will fight until my hair is white, and when I go down to my grave, I will leave this war as a legacy to my son, and charge him, in like manner, to transmit it to his son and his son's son, unless we have an honorable peace, upon the terms of submission by the South to the power of the Federal Government. This, my friends, is War Democracy, as I understand it. I would to God this was the Democracy of George B. McClellan.

HONOLULU NEWS.—From the Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, we learn that at that date (Oct. 8th) the weather was very warm there. They claim to have had an early glimpse at a comet. Iron works were in progress of erection at that place. The capacity of the sugar refining works was being doubled by additions and improvements.

The Commercial claims that letter writers from that point make themselves ridiculous by not being well posted.

Haalele, a distinguished and wealthy native chief, aged 42, had deceased. The Commercial advocates the introduction of the Circassians into the Sandwich Islands as they have been driven from their own country. Fine American horses were being imported into the island much to the gratification of the stock raisers. Cotton planting was an object of interest, and the best varieties and modes of planting were discussed.

Miscellaneous Items.

A BIRD COMPOSER.—The editor of the Greenleaf (Va.) Banner says he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, who sets type remarkably well. He is the first blind printer he ever came across. He stated to him that his average day's work was 5,000 cuts, and that on several occasions he had set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished he cries the last word set, when another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

A NEW METHOD OF SWINDLING.—A young woman in Jackson, Michigan, has been carrying on the recruiting business in an original and highly peculiar manner. She marries a man on condition that he will enlist and give her his bounty. She being strikingly handsome the young man consents. After he is gone she marries another. Four men had she thus wedded and sent to the army. On the fifth occasion she was detected.

PROMOTED.—A Portland (Maine) paper says that Col. Jacob McClure, who was discharged for physical disability about eight months since, having recovered his health, enlisted a short time since as a one year substitute, receiving fifteen hundred dollars in cash. The next day Governor Cony telegraphed him, authorizing him to raise a battalion of 500 sharpshooters, and conferring the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

T. B. Russell, of Salem, Mass., has manufactured a smoking automaton—a figure of a man seated in a chair, who smokes a cigar with all the ease, if not pleasure, of a rational being. The man's vitals are made of machinery, and bellows and india-rubber pipe.

CLOUDS.—"I wonder were those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger to the heavy funeral masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

The highest and most characteristic glory of all earthly beauty is to make us to aspire to a heavenly one; and a woman is great in proportion to the ideal she suggests.

ASMS thrown carelessly from a tobacco pipe occasioned a conflagration a week or two ago, which swept four thousand acres of Long Island bare of everything like life and property.

High hills, like high hills, are barren, but valleys are productive, and so are humble souls.

NOTICE.—The undersigned proposes visiting the east in February next for the purpose of escorting a number of families to this Territory, and will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to him, or carry any packages for his friends here, to their friends in the east. A. S. MERCER.

WHITE RIVER STORE,

AT T. M. ALVORD'S,

WHITE RIVER, KING COUNTY, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just purchased a stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the wants of Farmers, Miners, and people in General, which he offers to sell

Cheap for Cash!

Please call and see for yourselves.

L. SMITH.
Dec. 31, 1864. no38-47

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trust John McClellan nor my wife, Teresa Jane Moss, after this date, as I will pay no debts of their contracting. JOHN J. MOSS.
SEATTLE, NOV. 21, '64.—no37

NOTICE

Estate of JOHN HOLSTEAD, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Holstead, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice or they will be forever barred. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. [no36-46] Dated, Nov. 14, 1864.

NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN GARNER, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Garner, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. [no36-46] Dated Nov. 14th 1864.

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. CASTO, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William Casto, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. [no36-46] Dated, Nov. 14, 1864.

Latest News.

Dates to November 23d.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Herald's special dispatch says: The news from Sherman, through rebel sources, has created an excellent feeling here, and increased if possible, confidence in the wisdom and success of the great movement.

The Times' special dispatch says: The latest intelligence from Sherman reports him twenty five miles from Macon. His march is unopposed, and we may therefore look for the announcement of the capture of that place at any hour.

New York, Nov. 23.—There is nothing later from the Shenandoah Valley to notice. The rebels have apparently abandoned the idea, at least for the present, of further contest with Sheridan for its possession.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Alexandria stationed at Fortress Monroe moved up the James on Friday, 18th, to Dutch Gap, indicating an important move.

The Commercial's special dispatch says: There was great consternation at Richmond on Saturday, the 17th, on account of Sherman's move. It is believed that he is sweeping onward in spite of all opposition. It is not impossible that Macon has already fallen.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Post's special dispatch says: Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, has notified James Brooks of his intention to contest the seat of the Eighth Congressional District in the House of Representatives. A large number of seats in the next Congress will be contested.

The World's special dispatch says: Officers who arrived to-day from the front at Petersburg state that the enemy show no signs of evacuating Petersburg. On the contrary, they have resumed picket firing in the most animated manner. No demonstrations beyond this have been made by them since they captured a small portion of our picket line in front of Butler, which they still hold.

New York, Nov. 23.—The latest intelligence represents Hood with two corps, numbering thirty-five thousand men still in the vicinity of Florence, Ala. There are reports that Dick Taylor had joined him with an additional force of ten thousand men. His latest movements do not indicate any intention of soon attempting offensive operations. Beauregard with Stewart's corps, was still at Corinth (Miss) when last heard from.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Information from City Point, dated yesterday, 22d, state but a short time would elapse before the Dutch Gap canal would be opened.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday, 29th, says Grant is massing troops on the right of the rebel line, in the vicinity of Battery Harrison, and that Sheridan has sent a considerable force to the James. A slight demonstration was made on Wednesday, 17th, on Butler's front by his troops, but it was forced back without accomplishing anything.

The accounts from Capera are that Garibaldi continues in a very delicate state of health. He can only walk about with the assistance of crutches.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The work of stretching the wires for the Russo-American Telegraph through British Columbia will give employment for three years to upwards of two thousand laborers. In addition to the stretching of the wires, a post-road will be cut the entire length of the line, with stations from 25 to 50 miles apart. The traffic arising from this enterprise will be very great and can hardly be over-estimated.

There is no doubt but that "Watt's Nervous Antidote" has during the past three years cured more cases of Rheumatism than all the Physicians in the country.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.—We wish to call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO, to be found elsewhere in our columns.

The mode of treatment at this Institute is different from that pursued at any other Medical Establishment on the Pacific coast—NO POISONOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, the Resident Consulting Physician, has been connected with the Institute for five years and bears a very high reputation as a Physician. His success in the treatment of DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE has, during the past four years, driven nearly all the Quacks, who formerly abounded in San Francisco, to other localities.

Persons suffering from diseases, of whatever nature, will do well to call upon Dr. Josselyn, at 645 Washington, San Francisco, where he is always ready to give his advice GRATIS to those who may wish to consult him, either personally or by letter.

Adam's German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters.—These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taste, warming, stimulating and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicated compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been brought to their present state of efficiency by nearly twenty years experience and are beyond question, one of the best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs. Where the system has been reduced by fevers, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable auxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price 50 cts. per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. no 25

The California Fly Killing Liquid!

Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid Fly Killer kills tens of thousands. This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever used. It is now improved to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature, and so speedy in its effects, that the flies will not spot the walls and windows which makes these of the other preparations so objectionable.

Crane & Brigham, Redding & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Sycamore St. no 34-17

NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment respectfully inform the citizens of Snohomish and the public generally that they have just received and will continue to receive fresh supplies of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, Coarse and Fine CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery,

MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS and almost every article of consumption NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

In connection with their store Messrs. Sinclair & Clendenin will keep the fast sailing schooner

"NOR. WESTER" constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

Cheaper for Cash than any house on Puget Sound. CALL AND SEE. Snohomish, Nov. 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS? NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general that he is now opening

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market. Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part as follows:

English, French, and American Prints, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Mulls, Jackonetts, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Morning Caps, Wool Scarfs and Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

Also, Fine and Heavy CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

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

AND PROVISIONS, And many other things too numerous to mention. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

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

CASH, on delivery of Goods. Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it. D. HORTON. Seattle, Oct. 25th 1861. no 37-17

MONETT'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yesler, Denny & Co's Store. The public will always find the tables at this popular Eating House well supplied with the best Market affords, and

Meals Will be served to customers in the best style and at the shortest notice. Call and See. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1861. no 29-17

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative, for the depraved conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful lithontripic as well, and if indeed it combines both properties for diseases of the blood and correcting stony concretions, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a satisfactory trial.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE! The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE! A CERTAIN & SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS!

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

Ague, Anxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Convulsions, Cholice, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysteria, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vita's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerens, and Whooping Cough, &c.

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

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

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

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists. no 31-no 3

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR.

10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Guizot's do; 15 do Townsend's do; 10 do Jayne's Expectorant; 10 do do Alternative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Hembold's Buchu; 10 do Scovilles Blood and Liver Syrup; 10 do Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.

We call the attention of the People living on the Sound to our extensive stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines. We shall at all times keep a complete stock of such Medicines as are used on this coast, and our connection with California Houses will insure the genuineness of all our preparations. The

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT. Will be under the management of a competent person and parties can rely upon accuracy in the compounding of their prescriptions.

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES. We can offer superior inducement for their trades. We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. We have just received a large addition to our stock of

PAINTS AND OILS. Comprising in part of the following:

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow; Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c. KELLOGG & BRO. Druggists and Chemists. no 26-17

\$1 00 PER GALLON!

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL,

Usually sold at \$1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLOGG & BRO'S at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, Wholesale and Retail. Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 13. no 26-17

WILIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

J. J. M'GILVRA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW SEATTLE, W. T.

Office, corner of Commercial and Mill Streets. no 33-17

J. J. KNOWLTON. B. W. CHENEY. J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS. North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco. Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. no 25-17

YESLER, DENNY & CO., SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS.

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates no 11-17 YESLER, DENNY & CO

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c.

HAY and OATS constantly on hand for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the best of attention.

All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF. Seattle, July 30th, 1861. no 25-17

PACIFIC HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE, Meals after 8 o'clock, Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above. REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress. Jan 9-17

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

adapted for every variety of sewing in FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES. ELIAS HOWE, JR., Original Inventor and Patentee.

Established, 1845 - Improved by A. B. Howe, 1862

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

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

Letter A—With Pictures Complete. Price \$60 00. We recommend this Machine principally for Family Sewing, but it is extensively used by Shirt and Dress Makers, and for Tailoring, Shoe Binding or Gaiter-Making. Any garment can be made with this Machine.

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

Letter B—With Pictures Complete - Price \$85 00. This Machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Work, or Carriage Trimming; Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines.

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

DEMING & CO. NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. No 34-17

F. J. HOLLISTER, ENGRAVER,

FORT MADISON, W. T. STAMPS, SEALS, DIES, AND EM BROIDERY PATTERNS, Cut to Order. Nov. 14th 1861. no 37-17

Important Medical Notice. THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 645 Washington St., Below Kearny St. SAN FRANCISCO.

Established February 1860, by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen, for the cure of DISEASES, and for the suppression of QUACKERY.

THE great object of the establishment of the Institute was to assume to the afflicted scientific and honorable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics, who not only rob them of their money, but fill them with poisonous minerals, thereby destroying what little of the constitution was left from the ravages of disease.

The result thus far has generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, no liberal has been the patronage of the public; that the Resident and Consulting Physician

J. H. JOSSELYN M. D., has been able to reduce the price of cure very materially.

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

The most powerful auxiliary in the removing of virus from the system yet discovered. It is not necessary to enumerate the diseases treated at the Institute, all diseases, no matter what may be their name, and nature, will be treated in the most scientific manner.

VENEREAL.

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

TO FEMALES.

Females afflicted or in trouble will find at the Institute one who can understand and sympathize with them in their afflictions, and one who will render them prompt assistance, no matter may be the trouble or disease, with the utmost dispatch and secrecy. Irregularities attended to promptly and by the most approved methods.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That soul destroying disease can be cured in a very short time by the system practiced at the Institute and a perfect cure warranted. Medicines sent to all parts of the State, Oregon, Nevada Territory, and in fact everywhere within the range of Express facilities.

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

Great Medical Discovery!

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND Iodine Alternative

FOR THE Blood, Liver and Glands. FOR CURE OF

Serofuous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases. Of sores, skin diseases and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the BLOOD.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy.

Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing that have perished in cases refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative.

Eruptions on the Skin,

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

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, Wholesale Druggists, Front st., San Francisco, Sold by all Druggists. no 27-17

FOR CASH—NEW GOODS—FOR CASH

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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

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 sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO.

BATHS!

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

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor. no 17-17

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 537, SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE!

ESTABLISHED for the cure of all cases of a private nature...

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE

is under the immediate charge of Dr. P. Howard...

In reopening this old and popular Institute...

They claim to have certificates of remarkable cases...

Of which pretenses, the Doctor wants those seeking...

To his old patrons and the public in general...

The Doctor's charges are moderate, and suited to...

The HOWARD INSTITUTE is located in the center...

Persons residing in the interior, who may prefer...

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

The DOCTOR himself opens and answers all letters...

To The Ladies:

When a female is in trouble, of whatever nature...

DR. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS

have come to be universally acknowledged the only...

All letters must be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD...

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!

Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new...

DOCTOR A. BALL

has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating...

DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice...

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—in all their complications...

Rheumatism—DR. BALL has a specific for this terrible...

With Diseases, Eruptions, Pustules, Piles &c.

DR. BALL is not a Quack, he is a regularly educated Physician...

Persons living at a distance, by sending a description...

A. BALL, M. D., 323, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Consultations, personal or by letter, FREE!

STAMP DUTIES.

Under the new Revenue Law, taking effect on the first day of August, 1864:

Acknowledgment of deeds exempt.

Admiralty 5

Affidavits in suits or legal proceedings exempt

Agreement or appraisal (for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written) 5

Bank Check or Draft, etc., at sight or demand 2

Bills of exchange (inland), draft, or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 5

For every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5

Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500 50

Bill of Sale exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 10

Bill of Sale exceeding one thousand dollars, for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50

Bill of Sale of personal property (other than ships or vessels) 50

Bond, personal, for payment of money. (See mortgage.) 100

Bond, (official) 100

Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereon, is one thousand dollars or less 50

Bond, where money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for each additional one thousand dollars or fractional part, 50

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, each subject to a stamp duty of 100

Bond—other than that required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged herein 25

Certificate of Stocks—in an Incorporated Company 25

Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public 5

Certificates of search records 5

that certain papers are on file, 5

that certain papers cannot be found, 5

of qualifications of school teachers 5

Certificate of Profits—in an Incorporated Company, for an amount not less than ten dollars, nor exceeding fifty dollars 10

exceeding fifty dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, 25

exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 25

Certificates of appointment 5

Certificates general 5

Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and all papers recorded or on file 5

[N. B.—As a general rule, every Certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp of 5 cents.]

Contract—[See Agreement.] 10

Contract—Brokers 10

Conveyance, deed, instrument of writing whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, where the value does not exceed \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000 50

every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess one thousand dollars 50

Lease of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum 50

exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars, 50

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal loan, for the payment of money, exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred, 50

Mortgage, exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars, 50

Passage ticket, from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than thirty-five dollars, 50

Passage ticket, from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than thirty-five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars, 100

Policy of Insurance on any life or lives where the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars 25

From one thousand to five thousand, 50

Exceeding five thousand dollars 100

Power of Attorney—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 10

To vote by proxy, 10

To receive or collect rent, 25

To sell or lease real estate, 100

For any other purpose, 50

Probate will, or letters of administration, where the estate does not exceed two thousand dollars 100

For every additional one thousand dollars, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars 50

Promissory note, renewal of subject to the same duty as an original note 50

Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt 2

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property 2

Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage 50

Trust deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance 50

Write, or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any Court of record, either of law or equity 50

Write, or other original process, issued by a Court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars, or over 50

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50

Writs, or other processes on appeals from Justices' Courts, or Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction to a Court of record, 50

D. B. WARD.

If you want

CONFECTIONERIES,

CHOICE FRUITS,

FRENCH PRUNES,

FIGS, RAISINS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

OR OTHER "ICTAS,"

CALL ON D. B. WARD,

AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE

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

Seattle, W. T., Aug. 27th, 1864.

no28-t

MARIA.

JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madsen, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board.

no5-tf

SEATTLE DRUG STORE,

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

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

Patent Medicines,

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

Sarsaparillas:

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expecto-rant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Frolics, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Balm, Pain Killer, Osgood's Colic-Drive, Ayers' Apple Cure, Clive Anodyne.

Seidlitz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Cathartic, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetter's B-B-Ack's and Richardson's Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandelett's, Wright's, Mot's, McLane's, Moffatt's and Lee's

PILLS:

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balm, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Backfield's Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Oils, Sialac Bessax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeloff's Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrow-root, Concentrated Potash.

ACIDS:

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

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

A full assortment of cooling extracts.

Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, &c. &c.

Brown's Essence of Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff, Macaboy Snuff,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL,

By the gallon, can or case;

Genuine Downer's

COAL OIL,

Wholesale or Retail.

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

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is as follows: Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oil, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, Brown Windsor Soap, Nail Brushes, &c.

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

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

KELLOGG & BRO.

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated and elegantly fitted, and is now open to the public under a new proprietorship. The Saloon will always be supplied with the best quality of

WINE, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

And the proprietors intend to make their house as hospitable, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public

A Good BILLIARD TABLE, is attached to the Saloon.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STELLA COE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Stella Coe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

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 February.

BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and wash.

When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals furnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE.

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

TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum, \$34 00

Intermediate, " " " \$32 00

Collegiate, " " " \$40 00

Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra] \$20 00

Drawing and Sketching, " per Session, " " " \$10 00

Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

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

Young Men, desirous of defraying their own expenses, by personal labor, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than one Quarter.

For further particulars address the President of the University,

W. E. BARNARD, A. M.

Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. no25-tf

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 kind in the world. In commencing the new volume, the publishers desire to call special attention to its claims as

A JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE.

In this respect it stands unrivaled. 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 counting-room of the manufacturer and merchant; also in the library and the household. The publishers feel warranted in saying, that no other Journal now published contains an equal amount of useful information; while it is in its aim to present all subjects in the most popular and attractive manner.

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

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of the latest and best inventions of the day. This feature of the journal is worthy of special notice. Every number contains from five to ten original engravings of mechanical inventions relating to every department of the arts. These engravings are executed by artists specially employed on the paper, and are universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind produced in this country.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN promise to present, as during preceding years, all the latest improvements in Steam Engineering, War Vessels, Ordnance—military and naval—Fire-arms, Mechanics' tools, Manufacturing Machinery, Farm Implements, Wood-working Machinery, Water-wheels, Pumps and other Hydraulic Apparatus, Household Utensils, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical Instruments, Flying Machines, and other Curious Inventions—besides all the various articles designed to lighten the labor of mankind, not only in the shop and warehouse, but in every place where the interests of life are pursued.

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

REPERTORY OF AMERICAN PATENTS.

In this important department, so vitally connected with all the great interests of the country, no other journal can lay any claim whatever, as in its columns there is published a weekly Official List of the "Claims" of all patents granted at the U. S. Patent Office.

THE PRACTICAL RECIPES

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are published each year, at \$1 50 each, or \$3 00 per annum, with correspondingly low terms to Clubs. \$1 will pay for four months' subscription. The numbers for one year, when bound in a volume, constitute a work of 332 pages of useful information, which every one ought to possess. A new volume commenced on the 1st of January, 1864.

Club Rates:

Five Copies, for Six Months, \$ 6 00

Ten Copies, for Six Months, " 12 00

Twenty Copies, for Six Months, " 24 00

Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months, " 34 00

Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, " 40 00

For all clubs of twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$2 00. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra, on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN Agriculturist.

For the Farm, Garden and Household.

A thorough going, reliable, and practical Journal, devoted to the different departments of SOIL CULTURE—such as growing Field Crops; Orchard and Garden Fruits; Garden Vegetables and Flowers; Trees, Plants and Flowers for the Lawn or Yard; care of Domestic animals, etc., and to Household Labors, with an interesting, instructive department for Children and Youth.

The Editors are all practical working men.

The Teachings of the AGRICULTURIST are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to all sections of the country—it is for the whole American Continent,

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, (For either the English or German Edition.)

One copy, one year (always in Advance) \$1 00

Six Copies, one year do) 5 00

Ten or more copies one year (do) 80 cents each.

ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City

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

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

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive 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 pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST, in currency, and are of equal convenience as permanent or temporary investment.

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

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

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,905,000.

The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,937,120, 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 agents, were not issued