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## SEATTLE GAZETTE,

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From the Oregonian.

CHARLESTON.

### BY MISS MARY ANN MITCHELL.

"The Cities of the South shall be shut up, and  
shall lift up their voices."  
"Lift up your eyes and behold them that come  
from the North: Where is the flock that was given  
thee—thy beautiful flock?"  
"Shall iron break? the Northern iron and the  
steel?"—Bible.

Gay South Carolina gave a ball,  
And Beauregard issued the call,  
"Obedience I think," "Fort Sumter's fall"  
Inviting down the Northern all.

To take a dance at Charleston.  
They went—a host—with fifes to toot  
And took a gun or two to shoot  
And took a change of clothes to boot  
To stay awhile if it should suit,  
And see the shores at Charleston.

The Devil played and Parrotts called  
And petards screamed and mortars insulted  
And Dixie-doodle bowed and bawled  
And Davis took his snuff and dawled  
"Gods! what a ball at Charleston!"

At last a man of some renown,  
Well skilled in balls came into town—  
You should have seen him wear the frown,  
That made the tripple bars go down  
For aye and aye at Charleston.

And so Secession downward broke,  
O, iron souls and hearts of oak!  
No mortar's scream or Parrot's croak  
Are belching out their furious smoke  
In goblin deeds at Charleston.

What though they marched a million strong  
What though their ghosts were a fearful throng  
Now beckon from the plains along?  
Bow then not—you do them wrong—  
The ball is done at Charleston.

Though dead be strewn from sea to sea,  
They murmur not; then why should we?  
They sleep beneath their Flag, you see—  
The Flag that floats o'er you and me—  
The Flag that floats o'er Charleston!

### RIFLES AND COFFEE FOR TWO.

#### A TRUE STORY.

"Little Tom Beet," as he was familiarly  
termed by his companions-in-arms, was a  
private belonging to Company B, of the  
Regiment. He was about twenty-  
four years of age, had a full crop of whisk-  
ers and a heavy moustache, but his height  
did not exceed five feet four inches. When  
he stood at 'shoulder arms,' his musket  
rose above his head like a great shot tower,  
and when his knapsack was upon his back,  
his appearance was much like that of a tur-  
tle with a big shell and a small body.

Unlike most men of small size he was  
extremely lazy. His arms and equipments  
were seldom in good order, and the daily  
inspections and drills were, to him, extremely  
distasteful.

While the regiment was encamped near  
Court House Virginia, the men had  
no tents, and Tom generally passed the  
night in an empty barrel. His comrades  
on the contrary, had comfortable shelters,  
which they had constructed with brush and  
pine boughs. Tom did not envy them, how-  
ever, in the least, although it leaked when  
it rained, and rolled when the wind blew.

It was the morning of the Fourth of  
July, and Tom had been dreaming of Wash-  
ington and the Declaration of Indepen-  
dence, when he was awakened by a succes-  
sion of loud knocks on the outside of the  
barrel.

"Rap! rap! rap!  
"Who the d—l is that?" roared Tom,  
peering his eyes.

"Rap! rap! rap!  
"Who are you, I say?" he repeated, this  
time crawling out of his quarters.

"Can't you see?" answered a rough  
voice, and, looking up, Tom recognized the  
company cook, standing by the side of his  
barrel with a big camp kettle full of steam-  
ing coffee in one hand.

"What do you want?" inquired Tom.

"I want you to take this kettle of coffee  
to our fellows out on picket," replied the  
cook. "It's your turn to go."

"Get somebody else," said Tom, yawning.

"I don't know the way," cried the cook,  
"all the men say it's your turn."

"Oh, well," growled Tom, perceiving that  
the officer of the day was approaching, "I'll  
go, but I don't think I can find the way."

He took the kettle from the cook's hand  
as he spoke, and started on his mission; but  
after he had walked a long way through  
thickets, valleys and swamp tracts of lands,  
without seeing any signs of the picket, he  
came to the conclusion that he had taken a  
wrong direction. Wearing with his hard

and fruitless tramp, and with the perspira-  
tion rolling in big drops from his forehead,  
he paused in the middle of a small open  
field covered with grass and flowers, placed  
his kettle upon the ground, and threw him-  
self down near the vessel.

"A regular wild goose chase!" he mott-  
ered impatiently, as soon as his gasping breath  
permitted him to speak. "I knew that I  
couldn't find the way."

He raised himself upon his elbow and took  
a lazy survey of his position as he spoke;  
but he was unable to decide whether  
or not he had ever been in his present  
locality before. The field, as we have pre-  
viously stated, was a small one, and we will  
add that it was enclosed by a rail fence, and  
partially surrounded with tall pine trees.  
Through openings in the line of trees Tom  
could catch a glimpse of the country be-  
yond, and it now struck him that it would  
be a good plan to climb one of the pines  
and from an elevated position to get a  
glimpse of the picket.

Accordingly, rising to his feet and care-  
fully adjusting his rifle across his back, he  
walked to one of the trees and commenced  
to ascend it. His motions were not very  
rapid, but in the course of a quarter of an  
hour he had gained one of the topmost  
branches, and was about to commence his  
observations, when a loud voice, appar-  
ently produced from the opposite side of the  
field, saluted his ear.

"I say, little Yank, look-a-here, will ye?"  
Tom started with surprise, and turned  
his eyes in the direction of the voice, but  
he was unable to see any human being.  
There was a round, fat bird, with red wings  
and a long beak, seated upon the rail, but  
Tom was not superstitious enough to be-  
lieve that it was this creature that had spoken.

"I say, where are your eyes? Don't you  
see me, up here in the tree right opposite  
you?"

Yes, there he was, sure enough. Tom  
could see him now—a tall rebel, wearing a  
short gray coat and butternut pants and  
cap. He was seated on one of the upper  
branches of the tree he had indicated, with  
his rifle resting upon his knee and a short  
black pipe in his mouth.

"How do you do, Yank? A warm day,  
isn't it?"

"Very," answered Tom, who had by this  
time recovered his self-possession. "You  
seem to be enjoying yourself up there!"

"Well, I reckon," answered the rebel;  
"What's in that kettle of yours?" he added,  
pointing to the vessel, which still remained  
in the middle of the field.

"Coffee," shouted Tom in reply.

"I thought so by the smell," returned the  
rebel; "It's very fragrant. I've had my eye  
on you and that kettle for the last half hour.  
Coffee is awful scarce," he continued, taking  
his pipe and placing it in his pocket, and I  
think I shall take possession of your kettle  
in the name of the Confederacy!"

"No you won't," roared Tom, in a deter-  
mined voice, perceiving that his adversary  
was preparing to descend the tree. "No  
you won't!"

And he unsling his rifle from his back as  
he spoke, and pointed it toward the South-  
crner.

"Hold," cried the latter, resuming his  
former position; "let us compromise. You  
see Yank," he added; "I could have shot  
you and had that coffee long before this, as  
I saw you when you first came into the field;  
but I didn't want to take an unfair advan-  
tage of you. Now then, there's that kettle  
in the middle of the field where you left it,  
and here are you and I, each of us opposite  
to the other, in a tree. Isn't that so?"

"Yes, that's so; what of it?"

"Well, then, you say that I shall not have  
the coffee, don't you?"

"Yes, and I'll stick to it."  
"You'll not even give me a canteen full.  
We are awful hard up for the article,  
Yank."

"I can't give you a drop," shouted Beet;  
"it belongs to our picket."

"Well, then, what I propose is this, that  
we fight a duel for that coffee—you in your  
tree and I in mine—and I reckon one of us  
will fall before long, for I'm a capital shot,  
Yank!"

"All right," shouted Tom, who, notwith-  
standing his easy temperament, was a resolu-  
te fellow when aroused; "I am ready."

"Blaze away, then!" roared the rebel, as  
he sighted his piece.

Both weapons were discharged simultane-  
ously, and the bullet from the Southerner's  
rifle grazed the temple of Beet, while that of  
the latter passed through his adversary's  
cap.

The bullet of his adversary had passed  
through his left side.

Tom was unharmed and quickly descend-  
ing from the pine, he was soon bending over  
the prostrate man.

"It is all up with me," gasped the rebel,  
turning over upon his back, and placing his  
hand upon the wound, "all up with me now,  
Yank. I was in an awful way for that coffee  
of yours; I'd have risked anything for a  
canteen full. But I've no right to it now,  
Yank—no right to a drop of it now!"

Quick as lightning, Tom Beet unsling the  
canteen from the Southerner's shoulders, and  
rushing to the camp-kettle, filled the little  
vessel with the boiling coffee, then return-  
ing to the side of the rebel, the face of the  
latter brightened as his glances fell upon the  
dripping canteen.

"It's good of you, Yank," he feebly cried,  
as Tom knelt down and raised his head  
from the ground, "it's good of you to do that  
and—"

He paused, unable to say another word,  
and Beet now placed the canteen to the lips  
of the dying man. The latter contrived to  
swallow a few mouthfuls of the beverage, a  
momentary gleam of satisfaction shone in  
his brown eyes, but the next moment his  
mouth slipped from its hold of the vessel,  
and his head dropped upon his breast.

He was dead!

Tom left him lying among the long blades  
of grass and the flowers, and sadly made his  
way back to the camp where he related his  
adventure to crowds of interested listeners.

On the same day a detail of men was sent  
from the regiment to bury the dead rebel.  
His grave was dug beneath the pine where  
he had fought his luckless duel, and the  
earth which was heaped above his remains  
has not yet been washed away by the Vir-  
ginian showers.

### Singular Coincidence.

The circumstances attending the tragic  
death of the rebel General (Bishop) Leonidas  
Polk, find a singular coincidence in the  
fate of Marshal Moreau, once one of Napo-  
leon's ablest officers, but a traitor to his  
country after the banishment to Elba.

It is said that at the battle in which Leon-  
idas Polk was killed, General Sherman, es-  
corting a group of rebel officers upon a neigh-  
boring eminence engaged in scanning our  
lines through their field-glasses, called an  
artillery officer, and pointing toward this  
group, ordered a few shells to be thrown in  
that direction. In obedience to this order  
a few projectiles were immediately fired into  
the group, one of which was seen to burst  
and strike one of the number. It subse-  
quently appeared that General Polk was  
the victim of his own temerity by venturing  
within range of our artillery at that time.

Moreau fell at the battle of Dresden, in  
August, 1813, under peculiar circumstances.  
He had just returned from the United States,  
and, at the solicitation of the Emperor Alex-  
ander, consented to take up arms against  
his own country. Ney and Marat had each  
gained the rear of the Austrian column, on  
both flanks, and, with their famous cavalry,  
charged the enemy's lines so successfully as  
to determine the victory.

About noon on the last day of the fight,  
Napoleon noticed a group of officers on an  
eminence half a mile distant. Supposing  
they were watching his manoeuvres, he called  
for a captain of artillery, and, pointing to  
them, he said: "Throw a dozen ballots in  
that group—perhaps there are some little  
generals in it." The officer obeyed, and it  
was immediately seen to produce some agita-  
tion. One of the balls struck Moreau's  
leg, cutting it off below the knee, passed  
through his horse, and carried away the  
other leg. It was not known who was the  
victim until the advance guard, in pursuing  
the enemy, came upon a little spaniel roam-  
ing over the field, moaning piteously for its  
master. Around its neck was a collar en-  
graved with the words, "I belong to Gen-  
eral Moreau."

So perished these two general officers  
under circumstances almost parallel—both  
in rebellion against their country and seek-  
ing its overthrow.

How a KENTUCKY WOMAN DID.—The  
Cairo correspondent of the New York Tri-  
bune relates this incident of a trip down  
the river from Cairo, to capture a Secces-  
sion flag:—

A few miles above, at the log house of  
a Kentucky squatter, a loyal flag was flying.  
It was twice too long for its width, and the  
stars were of pink, upon a white ground.  
In consideration, however, of its excellent  
Union intentions, the boys huzzabed and  
gave three cheers for it, and then for the  
Union matron, standing under it, with an  
infant in her arms. She responded to the  
compliment by waving her handkerchief and  
joining in the cheers. One of my compan-  
ions insists that in her demonstrative delight  
she seized the infant by the heels and swung  
it enthusiastically around; but I feel bound  
to state that I did not see this, and that I  
did see my friend investigating the contents  
of a mysterious flask, a few minutes before.  
Being an unmarried man, he perhaps yielded  
so far to the excitement, mental and  
liquid, as to be unable to discriminate be-  
tween a handkerchief and a baby.

The nine muses are so called, not from  
their number, but their sex—four-nine.

### The Main Buffalo Herd in Kansas.

To the people in those parts of the West  
where the buffalo disappeared more than a  
generation ago, the reports of the immense  
herds still giving life to the plains beyond,  
seem almost fabulous. Several Eastern  
artists of note are now on an expedition to  
the Rocky Mountains, and under the head  
of "Letters from Sundown," one of the party  
is contributing to the New York Post. He  
thus writes of the main buffalo herd of  
Kansas:

"The sight I saw there no money could  
buy from my memory. I always thought  
that the buffalo stories which we hear, and  
the pictures which we see, must be greatly  
exaggerated. In truth they are underdrawn.  
For two miles on the table land before me,  
and stretching sideways twice as far, the  
earth was overwhelmed with one deluge of  
stamping buffaloes. It is literally accu-  
rate to assert that one could not see the  
ground between them. I could think of  
nothing but a black sea, with humps for  
billows, and the thunder of a shaking prairie  
for the music of its surge. Out of every  
gully, from each side of me, poured in ex-  
haustless streams the haggards of the herd.  
The fatstaff bulls, who carried years and  
abdomen; the yearlings, much like their  
co-temporaries among our own cattle in  
look and size; the cows, now galloping,  
now coming with an ungainly trot, followed  
by their little new dropped calves—these  
rushed by, scarcely sheering as they saw me,  
mad to reach the main herd. I raised my  
field glass, and far beyond the stampede saw  
the broad plateaus toward the White Rock  
Creek covered with quietly feeding bisons,  
as thick as on the prairie right before me.  
Flies on the head of a leaking molasses  
barrel, ants on a hill, ducks on a Florida  
lagoon, all familiar symbols of multitude,  
gave hopelessly out before the task of rep-  
resenting that herd of buffaloes. I should  
like to have been accompanied by a man at  
home in Gunther, that I might have gained  
some faint expression for the number of mil-  
lions between me and the horizon."

### A Woman's Curiosity Rewarded.

Had it not been for the terms we were  
all on with each other, and the unrestrained  
merriment in our ante-room, our concerts  
would have been very dull and tiresome  
affairs, for in the orchestra, we all set mate  
as mice, and solemn as owls. It was ap-  
proaching the termination of one of our  
seasons, one particularly hot morning in  
July, that I entered the ante-room, where  
all had assembled, waiting the organ's sum-  
mons to commence the rehearsal. I was  
extremely warm with walking, and I dare-  
say looked rather pale. Wiping the pers-  
piration from my forehead, I sank into a  
chair, apparently half fainting. The ladies  
immediately arose to inquire the cause. I  
covered my face with my handkerchief, and  
said, "Don't ask me, it is too terrible to tell!"  
"Oh do!" exclaimed Miss S., in an agony  
of curiosity. "Do! do!" echoed all the ladies.  
"It's too horrible!" I said. "Never mind,"  
said the ladies, "do! do!" "Well, then,"  
said I, "I've just seen a man literally turned  
inside out!" A suppressed shriek followed  
this announcement. "How was it?" they  
inquired. "An omnibus—" "Ah!" ejacu-  
lated Miss S., "I detest them! I always  
said there would be some dreadful acci-  
dent." "How was it?" they all demanded.  
"I'll tell you—first he was dreadfully crush-  
ed, and then—" "Oh! go on—go on!"  
they cried. "Well, the omnibus was more  
than full, when a lady inquired of the con-  
ductor if she could have a seat. The man,  
wishing to oblige, asked a gentleman if he  
would ride on the box. He consented, and  
stepped out of the vehicle—" "I see! I  
see!" said Miss S., "I can imagine it all!"  
"Listen!" sobbed the ladies. "Well, as I  
said, he stepped from the vehicle, and, clum-  
bering up the side of the box, sat down by  
the coachman; thus, after being dreadfully  
crushed inside, he was literally turned inside  
out!"—[Philips' Musical Recollections.]

Philadelphia papers speak of the death  
of "Crazy Norah," a woman who seems to  
have been a notable character in the city  
for many years. She lost her reason in  
1821, when the Catholic church, which  
she attended, was taken possession of by a  
body of United States marines, in conse-  
quence of a feud and riot between her parish  
and one adjoining. The curious part of  
her history is, that she was often employed  
as a very successful collector of very bad  
debts. Attired in her usual costume  
—she wore a man's hat with a cock's feath-  
er stuck in the top, a man's long boots,  
and a curious plaid cloak—she would visit  
the unfortunate debtor's quarters, and if she  
was refused pay, would presently appear on  
his door step, and harangue the rabble,  
which speedily collected, on the subject of  
the debt, with frequent invocations of the  
saints and her grandmother, whom she  
strangely mixed together. Generally not  
many visits of this kind were needed.

Among the curiosities found at Fort  
Fisher was the renowned Armstrong gun  
presented by the manufacturer, Sir William  
Armstrong, to the rebel chief, Jeff Davis.  
This gun is made entirely of twist wrought  
iron and mounted on a magnificent solid  
mahogany carriage.

### A SHORT CATECHISM FOR DEMOCRATS.

Question. Who was the General to re-  
ceive negroes to his lines? and to refuse to  
reman them to their rebel owners?

Answer. General Butler, a Democrat.

Q. Who was among the first men to  
take ground in favor of confiscating rebel  
property, and using negroes for military  
purposes?

A. John Cochrane, a Democratic Con-  
gressman from New York, now in service  
of his country.

Q. Who was the first military commis-  
sioner, under the war power, to issue a pro-  
clamation for the unconditional freedom of  
the slaves?

A. General Hunter, in South Carolina,  
an old Democrat.

Q. Who first gave orders to shoot on  
the spot, the first man who should attempt  
to tear down the American flag?

A. General John A. Dix, a Demo-  
crat.

Q. Who hung the first offender for thus  
tearing down the flag?

A. Benj. F. Butler, a Democrat. He  
hung Mumford in New Orleans, for tearing  
down the flag on the U. S. Mint.

Q. Who hung the rebels in Arkansas  
for treachery toward his troops?

A. General G. N. Finch, recently a  
Democratic Senator.

Q. Who were among the most zealous  
advocates in the Senate, of using the ne-  
groes for military purposes?

A. Senator Rice of Minnesota, and  
Wright of Indiana, both Democrats. The  
former quoted English precedent for raising  
colored regiments.

Q. When a Cumberland Senator last  
winter at Augusta, in the Senate Chamber  
exultingly asked, "Where is the officer  
will lead a regiment of colored troops, who  
was the man to respond by rising?"

A. Colonel Frank S. Nickerson, of the  
Maine Fourteenth—a Democrat.

Q. Who are among the foremost men in  
the Empire State, to urge the use of slaves  
as we would use other property, in putting  
down the rebellion—by putting them to an  
use that can be made available?

A. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Richard  
Borstedt, two of the most prominent Demo-  
crats of the State.

Q. Who was the first actually to raise  
a colored regiment?

A. General Hunter, a Southerner by  
birth and a Democrat.

Q. Who was the first who proposed to  
lead a colored regiment to the field, and  
share with them the trials and dangers of  
battle?

A. General Sprague, the richest young  
man in New England, and the Democratic  
Governor of Rhode Island.—Portland  
Daily Press.

### STEWART, THE MERCHANT MILLIONAIRE.

He has many partners, but they are really  
partners in profits. He is the sole owner  
of all that is bought and sold. He knows  
every article that comes in or goes out of  
the store. No bundle leaves without a check.  
He selected a shawl for his wife one day,  
and neglected to check it, it could not leave  
the building. No merchant in New York  
works so many hours or gives such undivided  
attention to his business. His rooms  
are in his down town store. He comes  
down early, takes his dinner about five  
o'clock, returns and remains at his work till  
late at night. He finds his pleasure in his  
business. He is as difficult to approach as  
the Grand Lama. Go to the store and you  
will be met at the door by a courteous  
gentleman, once an affluent merchant, who  
kept his own establishment. To your ques-  
tion if Mr. Stewart is in a response comes,  
"What is your business?" "I want to see  
Mr. Stewart." "You can't see him unless  
I know your business." It is private you  
say. "Mr. Stewart has no private business;  
I must know what you want, sir." If your  
statement is satisfactory, you are allowed  
to pass up stairs. Here you are met by  
another bland, though poorly gentleman,  
once a judge of one of our courts—was the  
confidential business agent and companion  
of Mr. Stewart, to whom he detests all  
his time. He subjects you to a series of  
cross questions as rigorous as if you were on  
the witness stand at court. He keeps you  
from Stewart if he can. If he can't, when  
you turn twenty, he ushers you into a little  
box, ten by twenty, where sits the autocrat  
of the New York merchants. He resolves  
you with a blank countenance and cold eye.  
His voice is suppressed, his face inanimate,  
and his air impatient. You hurry through  
your business and need a strong temptation  
to induce you to run the gauntlet again.

A Good one is told of Gen. Grant. As  
he was in the cars on his way to the front,  
a newby came in crying out "Life of  
Gen. Grant!" One of the General's aids,  
pointing to the General, told the boy he  
guessed that man would buy a copy. The  
boy approached the General, who asked  
him carelessly, "Who is General Grant?"  
The boy giving him a look of indignation and  
disgust, replied: "You must be a grocer  
not to know Gen. Grant?" He stood there,  
of course bought his life.

For Delegate to Congress.

ARTHUR A. DENNY.

The Union Platform.

Adopted by the People in Territorial Convention April 4th, 1865.

Whereas we deem it the duty of every patriotic party on entering into a contest, at all times, but more especially in such a crisis as now marks our history with blood, to define fairly and squarely the grounds on which they claim the support of the people, therefore, be it resolved:

1st. That we hail with gladness all those signs which portend the speedy termination of the most horrid and gigantic rebellion that has ever disgraced the world's history—a rebellion against the lawful authority of the only free government on earth, and for which there was not even a shadow of excuse or palliation.

2d. That while we deplore the fact that the blood of thousands of our best citizens has been poured out like water on the battlefield, it was freely offered in defense of our Nation's life, and has preserved it; great as the sacrifice was, they have not therefore died in vain.

3d. That we solemnly and heartily approve of the action of the General Government for the last four years. A braver pilot than Abraham Lincoln never steered the ship of State safely through more turbulent waters; the wisdom which he displayed in the past, gives us assurance that in the future all his actions will be regulated by that patriotism which has hitherto animated him.

4th. That we believe it to be the duty of all citizens of the United States without distinction of party, to strengthen the arms of our gallant soldiers and sailors, now in the act of giving the death blow, we trust forever, to treason and rebellion, by uniting in tendering to the general Government a warm and hearty support.

5th. That the problem of slavery whose solution seemed difficult, if not impossible in every patriotic man's mind, has been solved by the political action of the people. They have committed political suicide, and their peculiar institution is dead and buried beyond all power of resurrection. We heartily approve the action of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby Slavery is utterly and forever abolished.

6th. That the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty has been one of the chief causes of the rebellion. It is a political as well as a mathematical absurdity to say that a part can be greater than the whole. While the individual States are sovereign as States, they are all subordinate to the General Government of the United States of America in all the main attributes which, by the laws of Nations, devolve upon them; and then while the citizens of the several States owe a measurable allegiance to their respective Commonwealths, the allegiance due to the United States is paramount to all other considerations.

7th. That we do not believe that Washington Territory is standing still while the world is moving. The progress of the Territory also moves, and we are anxious to see it move forward. Our National interests require that we should be represented in Congress by a friend of the Government; our interest is therefore coincident with our national duty, and we individually pledge ourselves to do all that lies in our power to secure the election of the candidate chosen by this Convention as our STANDARD BEARER.

CAMPAIGN GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE for the campaign will be furnished to subscribers for

ONE DOLLAR

for the campaign.

Greenbacks taken at Par.

All good Union men who are desirous of contributing to the success of the Union party are requested to send in their names at once.

We shall next week commence the campaign in earnest, and hope to lead all our humble efforts to clean out Copperheadism from this Territory, as thoroughly as it has been done elsewhere in the United States.

IS GENERAL TILTON A SECESSIONIST?

This is a question that never would have occurred, if General Tilton had not suffered himself to be dragged from his dignified retirement and thrust upon the country as a candidate for office by men who have not only lost the respect of every loyal American, but have sacrificed even the rights of citizenship by a persistent opposition to the Government under which they live. Despicable as are the doctrines of State rights and their inevitable fruits, secession, we have comparatively a degree of respect for the man who honestly entertains them through sectional sympathies or educational prejudices, and, for our part, we could far more consistently support such a man than that double-distilled mass of corruption and hypocrisy, the Copperhead party. Had General Tilton kept out of the embraces of Copperheadism, his private opinions, however antiquated by others, might have been tolerated as the whims of a fossil politician, and he himself respected as the same staid, unobtrusive and harmless old foggy he was wont to be in time past. But the General has become the willing tool of a faction which is utterly unworthy even him, and a section of fanatical destructionists, whose violence "small to heaven," and whose "fury will follow it through all the generations of time. He is, therefore, no more the sleeping Rip Van Winkle he was; he is the candidate of the Copperhead party for Congress; as such he is a public man, and all his actions, opinions and sympathies, which, in the barely possible event of his election may affect the political status or material welfare of the people of this Territory, become public property, concerning which every citizen has a right to enquire. Thus it is that the question which forms the heading of this article is a proper one—a question the people have a right to ask, and which, we are rejoiced to know, it does not fall to our lot to answer, but to that of General Tilton's present friends. Out of their own mouths shall he be condemned, or, if guilty, his copper-unblinded of justice, at present at least by us. Now hear the testimony of General Tilton's friends:

We are informed, and as the lawyers phrase it, we do believe, that Urban E. Hicks, present editor and proprietor of the Washington Democrat, and a warm supporter of General Tilton, was in 1861, printer of a Democratic newspaper, published at Vancouver. We are likewise informed that the aforesaid Urban E. Hicks was actually editor of the same, though

T. M. Reed was nominally the editor. We find in this Democratic newspaper, published on the 4th day of July, 1861, the following passages:

"He, (Gen. Tilton) is not a member of the Democratic party, and we have good reason to believe that he is as strong a Secessionist as there is in the country. He sympathizes with the Southern Confederacy, and is one of their principal apologists in this Territory."

Again, "General Tilton says he is a patriot and a warm supporter of the Union. This is No. 12 (misrepresentation). We have no doubt Jeff Davis, Vanecey, Stephens and Jo. Lane would say nearly the same thing. We are sure they could with as much propriety."

Now, we beg our readers to remember that these accusations are preferred against General Tilton, not by us, but by a Democratic newspaper, printed, as we believe, by Urban E. Hicks, and partially or wholly edited by him. Are they true or false? Will Hicks tell us? We appeal from the Hicks of to-day, to the Hicks of four years ago. Unburden thy soul, oh, Hicks, of its dread secrets. Let us know the truth. Why did a Democratic newspaper four years ago denounce Tilton as a Secessionist? Was it true then, and is it false now? You are in a dilemma, friend Hicks, and we fear you have fallen into bad company. Clear your skirts if you can, and let us know all about it. If your accusation be true, well might the General say, save me from my friends. If they be false, or not your accusations at all—had you any connection with the newspaper in question, and if so, what? Speak, now, or forever hold your peace.

CARDS!

The candidate of the Copperhead party for Congress, being "no orator as Brutus is," seems desirous of making the present election campaign by "cards." Already has he made one deal of the papers, but whether he intends to play it out at "Bragg" or "Whist" or both alternately, does not appear. The principles of both these games are especially suited to the policy of the Copperhead party; one wins by bluffing or bragging, the other by *whist* or silence. In politics they may both be employed at times, with advantage. In the game of Bragg or Bluff—peculiar to "draw-poker," the holder of the best cards rarely wins the stakes; because, by the rules of the game, he who brags or bets the highest is not compelled to "show his hand," and may take the money, unless his adversary shall "see him" by staking an equal amount. How well this system applies to the Copperhead party is plainly to be seen. In "Whist," the secret of success is in keeping silence. The principles of these games are prominently shadowed forth by "card" No. 1, of the Copperhead nominee; he don't intend to "show his hand" and desires to remain as "whist" as possible. As "cards," then, seem to be the Copperhead programme of the campaign, the nominee of the party will probably play *whist*, and the consistent organ-grinder—who a few years since denounced his friend as a "secessionist" and "no democrat"—will back him up with *bragg*. But it is too late in the day for these games to win in politics. Bragg has recently been "played out" in the Southern Confederacy, and *whist* is only fit for garrulous old ladies and old foggy politicians, in the drawing-room. The nominee must "show his hand"; the people can "see him" and "go a thousand better"—they know the cards his party has given him to play, and that neither bragg nor whist can save him. True, he might save both money and character by throwing up his hand and jumping the game; but if he continues to play cards for the Copperhead party, he must come out of the contest without a point by either tricks or honors.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Not long ago was found at Toledo, in Spain, in a monastery a paper containing the following prophecy: "In the far west, beyond the ocean, will rise a great nation which will be great in power and wealth; and Satan, in his walks to and fro on this earth, will observe this nation, and, determined to destroy their happiness, will there send two monsters, one to the North and South, and he will give them strawberries, and they will eat them; and after they have eaten, they will feel a great thirst, not to be quenched with anything else but blood. They will, therefore, cause the brother to slay the brother, the father to slay the son, and the son the father; and they will drink the blood of the slain, and it will bring lamentation and wailing throughout the land. And when the time is fulfilled, there will rise a strong man in the North, who will take the monsters and bind them and draw them into the sea, where it is the deepest, and peace and happiness will prevail throughout, and the people will praise the Lord."

AN INCONSIDERATE MOVEMENT.—The people of Walla Walla have lately taken to hanging the thieves and highwaymen which is fast that part of the country. It is rather singular this movement was not postponed until after the June Election, considering that the free use of the halter is generally a heavy draft upon the Copperhead party. There may be Copperheads who are not hanged, but we never knew a thief that was not a Copperhead.

COMFORT TO DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS.

We copy from the Union Flag of June 26th 1861, a Democratic newspaper, printed at Vancouver, Washington Territory, the following:

"CORRECTION.—In an article in our issue of last week, headed 'General Tilton,' we are made to say that General Tilton 'opposed the removal of Col. Simmons solely because he refused to support the regular Democratic nominee in his county for Representative.' The word should have been 'approved.' If we mistake not Gen. Tilton's name was among the first on the petition for his removal. The General is now guilty of the same act he condemned in Col. Simmons."

So it seems General Tilton was a bolter. We believe he cannot deny the accusation. He voted against the regular nominee of the Democratic party in 1861, after the nomination had been declared unanimous by the Convention. We claim that every man has a right to vote for whom he pleases, but General Tilton was instrumental, according to the above extract, in procuring the removal of Col. Simmons, simply because he did so, and yet himself bolted afterwards! What a jewel is consistency, and how in political life, do past sins come thronging forward to vex and annoy politicians? The rod used by the General in Simmons's case, tickles, and that not gently, his own back. Bolters, take comfort, you espouse the good cause, and you only follow General Tilton's illustrious example.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Johnson's speech to the Indiana delegation on the 22d April was more important than any yet delivered. The President said: We are living at a time when the public mind has almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived when the American people should be educated and taught that treason against the United States Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and that those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. It is not a promulgation of anything that I have not heretofore said to say that treason must be made odious; that traitors must be punished and imprisoned, and their social power be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain the ascendancy and may again become numerous and powerful. For in words of former Senators of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable, and I say, after making treason odious, every Union man should be regenerated out of the pockets of those who inflict the greatest suffering upon the country, while I say as to leaders of treason, punishment, I also say leniency and clemency to thousands whom they have misled and deceived. In speaking of reconstruction, he made the following remarks upon the idea of destroying States: My position has been well known, and I have no cause to change it now. Some are satisfied with an idea that States have lost in territorial and other divisions, and are to lose their character as States; but their life's breath has only been suspended, and it is my high constitutional obligation to secure and give to each of these States the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution and by the operations of rebellion have lost that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion and when it comes out without that institution, it is still a State. I hold it as a solemn obligation, on any of those States, where the rebel army have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the Union man number, if sufficient to man the ship of State, to hold it, I say a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no mere opinion, it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the theory of our Government, in adjusting and putting them upon their legs again. I think the progress of the work must pass into the immediate hands of its friends. If a State ceases nursing until it gains strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. Now permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other, I am equally opposed to centralization of power.

A dispatch from Richmond says: It is stated here by respectable parties, that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his party is very large including not only plunder of the Richmond Banks, but previous accumulations. Their hope, it is said, is to make terms with Sherman of some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted with their effects including their gold plunder to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations tend to that end. After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

PROCLAMATION.

The Nation mourns a Patriot gone. The murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, by the assassin's hand, was a direct blow, not only at the head of the Nation, but at each individual citizen. He who was selected by the people to rule over them has been stricken down in the faithful performance of his weighty trust. What so grievous a dispensation of the Almighty may portend, we finite creatures may little divine, but we may hope that the Great Giver of all good hath yet much in store for us, and it is meet and proper we should wait upon Him; that we should publicly acknowledge His almighty, power recognize His omniscient wisdom, and express our firm reliance upon His omnipresent providence. In view of these duties at such a period and as a fitting testimonial that we sincerely join in the general grief which pervades the Nation at this dire National calamity, I Elwood Evans, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, have set apart Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1865, as a day of humiliation and prayer, and earnestly invoke its due and general observance through the Territory.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Washington to be affixed. Done at Olympia, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

THE COMING CONTEST.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Those Union men who speak of the coming political contest as if they expected to walk over the course and secure an easy victory, are in my opinion more sanguine than wise; for my part I look for a very serious and determined, and a very close struggle. The truth is—and there is no wisdom in disguising it—we have still a great deal to contend with in advocating the cause of the Union. We have to struggle against all that is selfish, mean, cowardly and corrupt in human nature. If the majority of the people of this territory are influenced by personal comfort and pecuniary interests more than by the loftier motives of pure patriotism, this election will inevitably go against us—if as a people we are incapable of self denial and self-sacrifice, we cannot win. A sordid mean spirited people, without high principles or generous passions, will not long endure the burdens of war if they can be evaded by any compromise, however degrading; with such a people honor, right, duty and conscience, are merely names for vague and unbusiness-like sentiments. There are men in this Territory who sneer at such a thing as disinterested patriotism—men so unconscious of noble impulses and emotions in their own experience that they do not believe in them, and who smile at professions of principle or patriotism as indications of hypocrisy or sentimental folly; our opponents will appeal in the approaching canvass to all the baser instincts of humanity—they will promise peace, prosperity and an exemption from the burdens and privations of a protracted war. It is idle to deny the effect of such appeals with a numerous class—in short, if patriotism and self-denial do not predominate over cowardice and the love of gain in the mass of the population of this Territory, the copperhead party will have the controlling influence. The elements that—united in nothing else are thoroughly harmonious in opposing the election of Mr. Denny—are certainly not to be despised, and should not be underestimated. Singly insignificant, they constitute, when acting in concert, a very powerful opposition. In general terms they comprise all that large class of discontented restless spirits who are specially given to complaining, and who are always finding fault; all those who want office, and can only hope to succeed in their aspirations by a change in the administration. To sum up the whole matter, the present election will test the purity of the Territory and the virtue of those professing to be Union men, it will be a contest for life or death between the noble and the sordid elements of the Territory. A momentous problem is to be solved, and one which will effect the destinies of future generations. Let us go into the contest with renewed vigor, and give Mr. Denny a hearty support. If there is not sufficient constancy, honesty and courage in the great masses of the people to carry this election, the experiment of Republican institutions are a failure, so far as this Territory is concerned. I hope every Union man will come up to the work, and work diligently until the end is accomplished. Be not deceived by the report that the copperhead candidate is going to withdraw, it is only a bait thrown out to catch the unwary. God speed and bless the right.

LADIE.

Seattle, April 29th 1865.

APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. Arthur A. Denny and Hon. S. Garfield, will address their fellow-citizens, at the following times and places:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Day, Time. Includes Port Madison, Friday 5th 7 P. M., Port Blakely, Saturday 6th 7, Steilacoom, Monday 8th 2, Olympia, Tuesday 9th 2, Mound Prairie, Wednesday 10th 2, Claquato, Thursday 11th 2, Draw's Mill, Friday 12th 2, Monticello, Saturday 13th 11 A. M., Lewis River, Monday 15th 1 P. M., Vancouver, Wednesday 17th 1, Washougal, Stiles' School-House, Thursday 18th 1, Cascades Friday 19th 1. All are invited to attend.

THAT FERVENT HOPE.—General Tilton fervently hopes that he will be able to support the policy of President Johnson. The policy of President Johnson is identical with that of the murdered Lincoln, whom Gen. Tilton's party organs denounced as an abolition fool and tyrant, up to the very day of his assassination. The realization of his fervent hope therefore, will find Gen. Tilton a stronger "abolitionist" than the Copperhead stomach in this Territory can bear.

THAT EXPRESS LINE.—Will the people of the towns across the Sound make an effort to start the Express Line proposed in our paper last week? Once the enterprise is set on foot by the people of the localities most interested, and the Union candidates elected to Congress, we have no doubt a mail service can be secured over the proposed route, and thus relieve the people from any further expense. Give the thing a lift.

THE OLYMPIA ASSAULT last week had another severe attack of "Nigger on the brain." We shall not be surprised to hear that the editor of that institution has followed off the first Sambo that passes through the Capital.

TO THE SICK, CURES WITHOUT MEDICINES.

Thirteen Years in San Francisco. PIONEER WATER CURE! —AND— "DR. BOURNE'S BATHS!" Perfect Cures guaranteed, according to agreement, in all cases.

For the Cure of Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colds, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only scientific and certain cure.) Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Sexual Weakness, the removal of Mercury, and all other Mineral Poisons, etc. The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most pleasant, safest, and reliable ever devised. SAVE YOUR TIME, comfort and money by employing DR. BOURNE. CONSULTATION FREE, by Mail, Express, or personally. Send or call for a Circular of recommendations, references, certificates of cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals. No. 10 Masonic Temple. Corner of Montgomery and Post Streets, San Francisco, CALIF. Entrance on Post street, adjoining the Grand Portal.

NOTICE!

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF KELLOGG & BRO., will please call and settle their accounts; and those holding claims against said firm will please present them for payment. KELLOGG & BRO., Seattle, W. T. April 27th, 1865. no50:lf

UNION HOTEL, SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TER.

B. F. CHALKER, Proprietor. THE above named Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. THE TABLE Is constantly supplied with the best market affords. THE BAR is always supplied with the finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. A FINE BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Establishment, free to all its Boarders. Snohomish City, April 18th, 1865. no50:lf

D. E. MAYNARD, [E. L. BRIDGES]

MAYNARD & BRIDGES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of this Territory. Particular attention paid to collecting and conveying. Seattle, April 30, 1865. no40:lf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE, Seattle, Washington Territory.

DAVID SIRE, Proprietor. THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN and popular House has recently been leased, refitted and thoroughly renovated, and now offers superior accommodations for the traveling public and local patronage.

THE TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best the Market affords, prepared and served up by AN EXPERIENCED COOK.

An Elegant Bar

Is connected with the House, constantly stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Seattle, April 3d, 1865. no47:lf

NOTICE!

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DANIEL BAGLEY has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Thompson, deceased, by the Probate Court of King County, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same, with necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from date of this notice, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make prompt settlement. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. Seattle, W. T., March 17th, 1865. no47:lf

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter.

M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN S. GORDON, AMOS BLOWN, Proprietors. THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up with all the conveniences of a First Class House. The rooms being handsomely furnished in the best style. THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best in the market. OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT. AN ELEGANT BAR constantly supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c. A BEAUTIFUL BILLIARD TABLE. With Marble Top and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally. Seattle, March 20, 1865. no47:lf

# LATEST NEWS.

Dates to April 28th.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

## WILKES BOOTH SHOT! Full Particulars!!

New York, April 28th.—The following is the statement of Sargeant Bostin Corbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday afternoon. My superior officer, Lieut. Douberty, received information, that two persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harold, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garned, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place we captured a man named Gilt, who piloted Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first Gilt denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he didn't reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted he told, and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry, and some of our party then engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was several times commanded to surrender by Lieut. Doherty, but made no reply to the demand. When first asked to surrender, he asked: "What do you take me for? and a short time after in response to a question as to whether there was any body else with him in the barn, he stated he was the only person in the building, and that his companion, Harold, had taken another direction, and was beyond reach of capture. At 8 o'clock, or little after, the barn was fired, but before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage in respect to light. He could see us but we could not see him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring towards the door as if to attempt to force his way out; and as he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him, aiming at his body as I did not wish to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head just below the right ear, and passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stopped to pick up something just as I fired. That may probably account for his receiving the ball in his head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant when I fired.

After he was wounded I went into the barn—He was lying in a reclining position on the floor. He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air where he died in about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last, he asked to be shot through the heart and end his great misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed afraid to fire, and also was the only shot fired. When he fell, he had in his hand a six barreled revolver and at his feet a seven shooter which he dropped after being wounded. Two other revolvers were also found near him. He said that the arms belonged to him and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder. He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: I die for my country. He asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

CINCINNATI, April 28th.—The late Georgia papers give accounts of Wilson's raid after the defeat of forces at Selma and destroying arsenals, manufactories, &c., then moved Eastward capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia in all directions and ruining the only railroad, destroying military stores etc. rendering the manufactories of material for future campaign impossible.

New York, April 29.—The Herald's Washington special says information has been received there that the rebel steam ram Olinda, alias Stonewall, arrived at Tunneriff, in the Canary Islands, on the 21st of March, three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision, but was ordered to leave port in 24 hours. She left on the 1st, steaming exactly southward, destination not known.

LEVERPOOL, April 18.—The Globe says the fall of Richmond leaves the Confederacy threatened on every side. There is a tremendous price to pay for the luxury of marching an army to Nashville. All refusing until the eleventh hour to free and arm the negroes.

CALCUTTA, April 6.—There has been a serious disturbance on the Suez Canal, between the Egyptian and Norwegian laborers.

The King County Union Convention will meet next Saturday week, 13th inst., at Yesler's Hall, Seattle.

## Late War News.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Tribune learns from Charleston, that just as the steamer left a report came that the expedition under Potter to Sumterville and Manchester destroyed all the railroad bridges between Columbia and Florence, 1,000 bales of cotton, three locomotives and thirteen passenger cars were brought in; also 2,500 liberated slaves.

The Herald's correspondent says: The paroling of Lee's army was completed April 13th. The official reports put the number of men at 26,115, with 59 pieces of artillery 71 stand of colors, 15,918 stand of small arms, 1,100 wagons, caissons, etc., and 400 horses and mules.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says: Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned, declaring that he is satisfied the Mexican Empire is collapsing and that Maximilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria, being completely disappointed in his two most important expectations—recognition by the United States and the support of the Pope and the Mexican clergy. In confirmation of this report, it is stated that Maximilian has retracted the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria, made before leaving Europe.

CARKO, April 21.—Little Rock, Ark., advices of the 15th have been received.—There was a quarrel in both branches of the Legislature. The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was unanimously passed by both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature on the 14th.

Sherman Makes Terms of Peace with Johnson which the Government Repudiates.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman's army. An agreement for a suspension of hostilities and the memorandum of what is called a basis for peace had been entered into on the 18th by Gen. Sherman with the rebel Gen. Johnson.—The rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant and every member of the Cabinet. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately.

Why Sherman's Terms were not Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The proceedings of Gen. Sherman are disapproved of for the following, among other reasons:

1st. It was the exercise of authority not vested in Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnson had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

2d. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

3d. It undertook to establish the rebel State Government which has been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals which might be used as soon as the U. S. forces should be disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

4th. By restoration of rebel authorities in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5th. It might furnish ground for the responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subject loyal citizens of the rebel States to the payment of debts contracted by rebels, in the name of States.

6th. It disputes the existence of a loyal State Government and the new State of West Virginia which has been recognized by every department of the U. S. Government.

7th. It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved the rebels of every degree, (who slaughtered our people) from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8th. It gave terms that have been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9th. It framed no base of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the new State Government and subdue loyal States whenever their strength should be recruited and opportunity should offer.

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REMARKS ON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The following is a report of President Johnson's remarks, on taking the oath of office on the 16th April:

Gentlemen.—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform the duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to the indication of the only policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government I have to say that it must be left for development as the administration progresses, and a message or declaration must be made by acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is a reference to the past course which I have taken in connection with the rebellion. The past must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious has been founded as I, in good conscience believe, upon the great principle of right which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government. I believe that the Government in passing through its present perils, will settle down the principles, consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say if I understand

the feelings of my own heart that I have labored to ameliorate the condition of the great mass of the American people and in the honest advocacy of the great principles of free government. It has been my lot and the duties have been mine; and the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political faith, and I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that the great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion let me say, that for our encouragement and countenance, I shall rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I trust that in making this request it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

## VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: While President Lincoln was in Richmond, Judge Campbell told him at an interview with Davis, Breckinridge and Benjamin just before they left, he said to them that as there was no hope for the Confederacy, and President Lincoln would not negotiate with them, he (Lincoln) would negotiate with the States, and recognize the right of the Virginia State Legislature to control the troops of that State. He then told Lincoln that if he would permit that body to convene, it would doubtless recall the Virginia troops from the field. Lincoln cautioned Campbell against any misunderstanding, and gave him in writing his only terms, which were those in the Hampton Roads interview, to which he added another, that in case the rebels persisted in the war, their property should be relentlessly confiscated. On the way to Washington, Mr. Lincoln wrote an order to Gen. Weitzel to permit the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond, for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the rebel army, but not allow any treasonable language, nor the adoption of any treasonable measures, but on the very day of his death he received a letter from Judge Campbell, toned with his usual insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the president had made to him, and urging that though the military power of the Southern Confederacy was destroyed, the spirit of the Southern people was still unbroken. If you want to conciliate, he said, it will be wise for you to grant an amnesty, and necessary for you to treat leniently public men and seek their assistance. This was too much even for Mr. Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous; meanwhile the surrender of Lee's army obviated the necessity for convening the Virginia Legislature, and he sent an order countermanding the call.

You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough. That's so.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF SEATTLE, W. T.

#### ARRIVALS:

- April 27.—Stmr. Anderson, Finch, Victoria.
- 21.—Sloop Dart, Port Ludlow.
- Sloop Kate Alexander, McGuire, Port Gamble.
- Sloop Black Diamond, Hill, White River.
- Schr. Nor-Wester, Clendenen, Snohomish.
- Sloop Nard-shut, Sears, Sticlegoom.
- 23.—Sloop Shark, Campbell, Port Madison.
- Stmr. Pioneer, Finch, Olympia.
- Sloop Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison.
- Screw Fringing Beauty, Perkins, Snohomish.
- Stmr. Pioneer, Finch, Mukely.
- May 1.—Stmr. Anderson, Finch, Victoria.
- Sloop Kidder, Henderson, Tekelet.
- 2.—Schr. Nor-Wester, Clendenen, Snohomish City.
- 3.—Sloop Shark, Campbell, Port Madison.
- Ship Derby, Hayden, San Francisco.
- Sloop Alexander, McGuire, Tekelet.

#### DEPARTURES:

- April 27.—Stmr. Anderson, Finch, Olympia.
- 28.—Schr. Nor-Wester, Clendenen, Port Madison.
- Sloop Narcissus, Sears, Port Townsend.
- Kate Alexander, McGuire, Port Townsend.
- Schr. Alert, San Francisco.
- Sloop Dart, Tekelet.
- Sloop Decatur, Fish, Port Madison.
- Sloop Maria, Cosgrove, Port Madison.
- 30.—Stmr. Pioneer, Finch, Olympia.
- May 1.—Stmr. Anderson, Finch, Victoria.
- 2.—Sloop Kidder, Osgood, Port Gamble.
- 4.—Ship Derby, Hayden, Freeport.

## GOOD NEWS!

### NORTH PACIFIC

## BREWERY

JUST ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE.

This magnificent brewery having been completed is now manufacturing

## PORTER, ALE

AND

## LAGER BEER.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Legal tenders taken at market value.

Give us a Call—try for yourselves.

BUTTERFIELD & CO.

Seattle, Feb. 1st 1865. no48 if

## SHEDS & SHEDS!!

R. W. MOXLIE has on hand and for sale a

large assortment of Grass and Vegetable Seed,

also Flower Seeds of all varieties, warranted pure,

in quantities from one ounce to a ton. Catalogues

sent free of charge.

Apply to R. W. MOXLIE, Olympia,

Or to CHAS. EAGAN, Seattle,

Feb. 1865. no43-44

## JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,

DEALER IN

## DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

## UNION

## CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOKS in the Union Clothing Store) would respectfully inform the public that having engaged to the mercantile business, they are prepared to furnish everything in their line on

CASH PRINCIPLES,

And at

REASONABLE PRICES

A good variety of

## MEN'S CLOTHING

Consisting in part of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts

Under-shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.

ALSO

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

And a well selected stock of

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY

All of which will be sold cheap for the

Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales"

SAGLEY & SETTLE.

Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no717

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore

existing between JOSEPH WILLIAMSON and

WILLIAM GREENFIELD is this day dissolved by

mutual consent. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Seattle, Jan. 31st, 1865. no43-44

## BATHS!

AT THE

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

Two doors South of the Post Office,

SEATTLE.

## HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness.

no174 Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

## 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.

## 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

no1-4 YESLER, DENNY & CO.

## GAZLAY'S

## PACIFIC MONTHLY

This new and first class Monthly Magazine is published

Every Month, at 24 Liberty street, New York,

and sent to the Pacific States by the Steamer leaving

New York on the 15th of the month in advance of

date of publication. Every one in the Pacific States

and Territories should take an interest in the success

of the PACIFIC MONTHLY—aside from its local

character and worth, it is the cheapest Magazine pub-

lished. We will send the PACIFIC MONTHLY to any

address in the United States for ONE YEAR, postage

pre-paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS in

GREENBACKS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

IN GOLD.

David M. Gazlay,

PUBLISHERS

36, Liberty Street, New York.

Specimen Copies of the PACIFIC MONTHLY

can be seen at the office of this Paper.

Dealers supplied by WHITE & BAUER, News

Agents, San Francisco; or the American News Com-

pany, 121 Nassau street, New York. [no43-6m

no43-6m

## NOTICE!

I AM ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE AT-

LANTIC STATES for a short time, and have ap-

pointed H. A. ATKINS my Attorney during my ab-

sence, hereby giving him full powers to transact any

and all business in my name, as fully to all intents

and purposes as I could do myself.

Seattle Feb. 9th 1865. D. KORTON.

## NEW STORE

AT

Snohomish City,

SINCLAIR & CHAMBERLAIN

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment

respectfully inform the citizens of Snohomish

and the public generally that they have just re-

ceived and will continue to receive fresh sup-

plies 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. Sin-

clair & Chamberlain will keep the best sailing

schooner

"NOR-WESTER"

constantly plying between Snohomish, Vico-

ria, 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, 1864.

## 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,

Shirts and washed Flannels, Fancy

and all-wool Delaines, Red

and Black Cotton Yarns,

Twilled, plain and Opera-Flannels, Drills,

Sheetings, coarse and fine flannels and

cross-bar Mulls, Jackbonnets,

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of Dr. Doyen's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative...

Watt's Nervous Antidote, is the best soothing syrup yet discovered, its effects upon a crying child are astonishing...

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION - We wish to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE...

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...

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...

WATTS NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

Opinions of the Press.

One of the greatest chemical discoveries of modern times is Watt's Nervous Antidote. This medicine is perfectly harmless in its effects...

It is not like the thousand and one remedies offered to the public that cure everything, but it is a specific remedy for all cases arising from nervous derangement...

This is one of the patent articles of the day which is really well worthy of the confidence of the public...

It is the best thing we have yet found to produce a quiet and refreshing sleep...

If the editors of the Eastern newspapers are to be believed, this is an extraordinary compound. It is said that it will cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the nervous system...

Watt's Nervous Antidote has the reputation of being one of the wonders of the age...

It has been known to cure Rheumatism of long standing, even after the case had been given over as hopeless...

It is a great discovery as thousands that have been relieved by it can bear testimony...

It is a splendid preparation...

It is unquestionably the greatest medical discovery of the age...

Dr. Watt's Nervous Antidote cures more nervous diseases than all the Physicians on the Pacific Coast...

Rheumatism - This terrible and painful disease is very readily cured by the use of "Watt's Nervous Antidote," it affords immediate relief and cures completely in a few weeks...

This remarkable medicine does not contain anything injurious to the system, being composed of vegetable substance entirely. It contains no mercury or opium, and yet its effects are like magic...

Persons who have suffered for years with physical debility are relieved at once by the use of this medicine, and in a short time are completely restored to health and vigor...

The Antidote will cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and in fact all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system...

For the cure of all diseases having their origin in derangement of the nervous system, Watt's Nervous Antidote will be found to be an infallible remedy...

Dr. Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St.

THE CALIFORNIA FLY KILLING LIQUID

This Paper kills ten thousands - The Liquid Fly Killer is the best of the kind. This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever used...

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents.

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...

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

HAY and OATS constantly on hand for sale.

Orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money.

L. V. WICKOFF, Seattle, July 26th, 1884.

WATTS' 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, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vitus's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerens, and Whooping Cough, &c.

Columns of certificates of cures might be published sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical...

Persons with any of the above diseases, will do well to give it a trial before re-doing themselves with mineral poisons...

Watt's Nervous Antidote is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury...

Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists.

no 31-m-1



THE ONE THING WANTED!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE BLOOD - These famous Pills are so composed that they operate wholesomely on the Stomach, the Liver, the Bowels and other organs...

General Disorders of the Liver and Stomach. All who ever indulge at table, either in eating or drinking, should take about ten of these famous Pills at bed time...

Obstructions of any kind, either in young persons, or those between forty and fifty - the most critical period in life - may be radically removed by using these Pills according to the printed directions...

For the Cure of Dropsy. The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system...

Children and their ailments. In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in Great Britain...

Holloway's Pills are the best known Remedy in the World for the following Diseases:

- Ague, Bilious complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel complaints, Colic, Constipation of the bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fits, Fever of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention Urine, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Stone or Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, Tumors, Uterine Disorders, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness of whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London); also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world...

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each box.

no 31-m-2

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...

It is capable of performing the entire range of sewing, from the lightest to the heaviest fabric, in the most perfect manner...

Letter A - With Fictures Complete. Price \$60 00

A Pearl - With Fictures Complete. Price \$ 75. 00

Letter B - With Fictures Complete. Price \$85.00

Cylinder - With Fictures Complete. Price \$ 140.

DEWING & CO. NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO

Great Medical Discovery LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND Iodine Alternative

FOR THE Blood, Liver and Glands.

FOR CURE OF Scrofulous, 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 which cured of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy.

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

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the vitalizing power of this medicine.

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers. Cases of many years' standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment...

Eruptions on the Skin. Arising from a bad state of the blood, or chiral diseases are eradicated and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this alternative.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, Wholesale Druggists, Front St., San Francisco, Sold by all Druggists.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

A Certificate of Cure that every one should Read!

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 1, 1884. Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Druggists, corner of Clay and Front streets:

GENTLEMEN: I notice an advertisement in the newspapers, that you are the Agent for Watt's Nervous Antidote, and being satisfied that there are many persons in this State suffering with Rheumatism, that would gladly send themselves of any preparation that would cure them...

Some eight years since, while working on a railroad I strained my back severely, in attempting to lift a car-wheel, being in a profuse perspiration at the time, and being compelled to go home without a coat, I took a severe cold which eventually brought on the Rheumatism, and which kept me confined to the house a large portion of the time for several years...

While hobbling down Clay street one day in 1882, I met a gentleman with whom I was formerly acquainted. He inquired the nature of my disease, and upon being informed, stated that he had some years before been similarly afflicted in Washington, and that he had cured himself by the use of Watt's Nervous Antidote...

This was the first time that I had learned of the medicine, and I had determined to give it a trial. I procured a half dozen bottles, and before I had used two of them, I could sleep all night, my appetite improved, and I felt considerable ease...

NOTE - The gentleman who wrote the above card, does not wish his name to appear in print, but it will be given to the one who may wish to see him personally.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE

For sale at Wholesale by CRANE & BRIGHAM, corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, and by respectable Druggists everywhere.

no 31-m-3

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 the afflicted scientific and honorable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics...

The result thus far has generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders...

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.

It is not necessary to enumerate the diseases treated at the Institute...

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...

TO FEMALES.

Females afflicted or in trouble will find at the Institute one who can understand and sympathize with them in their afflictions...

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.

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!

Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the Physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life...

DOCTOR A. BALL

has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering medicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient and pleasant...

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea - In all their complications and stages, DR. BALL has a new and valuable remedy which will readily cure in one-fourth the usual time...

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

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

Leucorrhoea and the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted, DR. BALL has successfully treated, by discarding all the old unsatisfactory remedies, and substituting pleasant and efficient medicines which act like a charm.

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

Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of their complaint, can have medicines put up in a package, and sent by mail or express, in such a manner, as not only to insure safety, in transit, but so that no one would suspect what are the contents.

A. BALL, M. D., 323, Montgomery Street, [Between California and Pine Streets,] San Francisco, California.

Consultations, personal or by letter, FREE!

no 31-m

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY

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

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

Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

no 26

SEATTLE DRUG STORE,

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF P... Sound is called to our EXTENSIVE STOCK

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

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

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

Sarsaparillas, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochescs, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogene, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seldite's Powders, Watt's Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetter's, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters, Jayne's Ayer's Graefenberg, Brandreth's, Wright's Mott's, McLane's, Moffat's and Lee's

PILLS: Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Young Men's Pills, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Corns Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelors Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Peter, White and Brown Clove, Shellac, Reswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Sals, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoc, Sulphur, Bala, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychine, Jodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

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

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

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

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

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL. By the gallon, can or case; Genuine Downer's COAL OIL Wholesale or Retail.

The above enumeration comprises but a small portion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

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

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

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

KELLOGG & BRO. 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 agreeable 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

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT MARIA, JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER, Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Angeles, Whidbey Island and Umanah, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board.

no 26