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THE RETURN.

Three years! I wonder if she'll know me!
I limp a little, and I left one arm
At Petersburg, and I am grown as brown
As the plump chestnuts on my little farm;
And I'm as shaggy as the chestnut burrs,
But ripe and sweet within, and wholly brown.
"The darling! how I long to see her!
My heart outruns this feeble soldier pace;
For I remember, after I had left,
A little Charlie came to take my place;
And how the laughing three-year-old brown eyes
(His mother's eyes) will stare with pleased surprise!
"Sure they'll be at the corner watching!
I sent them word that I should come to-night,
The birds all know it, for they crowd around,
Twitting their welcome with a wild delight;
And that old robin, with a halting wing,
I saved her life three years ago this spring.

"Three years—perhaps I am but dreaming,
For like the pilgrim of the long ago,
It's tagged a weary burden all my back,
Through summer's heat and winter's blinding
snow,
Till now, I reach my home my darling's breast,
Where I can roll my burden off—and rest.

When morning came, the early rising sun
Laid his light fingers on a soldier sleeping,
Where a soft covering of bright green grass
Over two lowly mounds was lightly creeping,
But waked him not; his was the rest eternal,
Where the brown eyes reflected love supernal.

BELLS BY NIGHT.

BY J. W. MONTCLAIR.

'Tis Sabbath eve; from the old kirk tower
Merrily chime the bells by night;
The organ peals with thrilling power,
And the windows glow with holy light—
Merrily chime the bells by night.

Year by year, to the pilgrim throng,
Warningly speak the bells by night;
"Life is short, eternity's long;
Children of darkness, waken to light!"
Warningly say the bells by night.

Over the grave of the patriot slain
Solemnly rolls a dirge by night;
"The good are gathered like ripened grain—
Why should we weep when angels delight?"
Solemnly echo the bells by night.

Loose do I list to a curfew bell
That woefully throbs within me to-night!
Of waning life its pulsations tell;
And many a legend does memory recite,
That mournfully wrings my heart to-night.

ETHEL'S MISTAKE.

BY EDA MATVILLE.

Alone in the bright, cheerful little room,
with its heavy lace curtains, its velvet car-
pets, its fancy rugs, its vases and pictures,
and birds, and plants, sat Ethel Carlton.
Beautiful Ethel! with orange blossoms in
her shining, golden hair, the rich folds of
snowy satin falling around her matchless
form—Ethel in the paraphernalia of a bride.
Below the sound of merry voices rang out,
yet silently she sat, tears trembling upon
her eyelids and a look of sorrow upon her
young face. In her hand she held a letter.
The chiropography was plain, and the bold
strokes bore evidence that it had been writ-
ten in faith and confidence that no thought
of the trouble it would cause had crossed
the brain of the happy writer.

In her childhood Ethel had known Frank
Easton, a brave, brown-haired lad, with
rougish black eyes, they always softened at
her approach. Together they had rambled
through the breezy woods and rested upon
the hills; together they called the first
blossoms of spring, and when the golden
fruit hung low upon the branches, together
they had filled their tiny baskets as they
trudged homeward from the country school.

Very early in life had Ethel learned the
sweet lesson that sooner or later comes to
all. She knew, almost before the hilarity of
childhood had given away to the sweet se-
renity of womanhood, that in her heart was
already enshrined one whom neither time
nor absence could displace. Before her fif-
teenth summer, Frank was sent away to
school. She remembers now, sitting there,
how handsome he looked when he bade her
good-bye, his heart elate with bounding
hope; and she remembers too how lonely
and desolate the long spring months seemed
to her, and how she would creep away to
the haunts they had frequented and weep
for the absent one, wondering why it was
that no letter came to cheer her solitude.

At last, after a year's absence, there
came a whisper that Frank's health was
falling—that he was scarcely able to pursue
his studies; and then for a long time all
was silent. Ethel heard nothing, pride

would not let her inquire concerning him.
She knew not if he lived. If he did or
not, what mattered it to her? She was
forgotten.

Four years went by, and to the quiet
home of Ethel there came a stranger—a
proud, noble, handsome man. Nor was it
any wonder that, as weeks ripened into
months, and his visits became frequent, that
Ethel should become interested. She was
lonely; his brilliant ideas and fascinating
manners pleased her; besides he was very
attentive, and knew well the little "airy
nothings" so sweet to the ear of woman—
the words which say so little, yet mean so
much.

Yet when he asked her to be his wife, the
delicate nature revolted, knowing as she did
that her heart and hand could not both be
given.

But serious reflection overcome the feel-
ing. Pride came to the rescue. Frank
had never told her that he loved her; and
for years she had known nothing of him; he
had forgotten her, while she mourned him
as deeply as at first. She put by such
childishness; she would be a woman; and
if her heart could never again throbb
the quicker for words of love, it would be
no reason that she should consign another
to the wretched life she led. That Henry
Thorne, her suitor, loved, she never for a
moment doubted; and as she listened to his
low impassioned pleadings, she placed her
hand in his and told him that she would be
his wife.

And now the day had come for the nup-
tials. But alas! that morning she had re-
ceived a letter from the truant—a letter
from her boy lover; telling her that he
would be home soon; that his health was
quite recovered, his studies completed; and
then followed a resume of the hours they
had spent together, of the artless happiness
of their early years, long lingering assur-
ances of unfailing affection, a full and earnest
declaration of love, and a proposal for her
hand.

For a while her senses whirled in a con-
fusion of joy; then the past and present rose
before her; she remembered it was her brid-
al day, the day that she must take upon
herself the terrible sin of perjury; that she
must utter vows to which her bleeding heart
could not respond. Like a terrible phan-
tom, the form of her affianced lover seemed
to rise between her and happiness; but at
last she remembered all his softly whispered
assurances of affection; his truthful, ear-
nest manner; and then she thought of all
the long years of Frank's cruel silence, and
she doubted if the words traced upon the
page before her were the promptings of a
heart that beat alone for her; doubted
while she loved.

The hour had arrived for the ceremony.
Ethel arose as Henry Thorne entered her
apartment. She looked into his eyes, and
gazed long upon the classic, handsome face,
then, her own features settling into an ex-
pression of stern resolve, she said mentally:
"It is my duty, and I will try and love
you," and leaning upon his arm she went
below. The ceremony was performed, and
half an hour later a sweet young face half
hidden by its bridal lace, looking tearfully
out from the carriage window, bidding a si-
lent adieu to all, and that was the last of
Ethel Carlton.

Six years later a sad, pale woman stop-
ped at one of the hotels in S—. It was
Mrs. Thorne, our little friend Ethel. Life
was destined to be to her a weary pilgrim-
age. Her marriage had proved unfortu-
nate. Her husband was cold, cruel, care-
lessly jealous, and worse than all, now a
bloated inebriate.

How singularly threads of existence are
interwoven. How strangely fates run
across. Sitting quietly in the public parlor
of the hotel, Ethel raised her eyes to meet
the earnest gaze of the only man she had
ever loved, and from whom, for nearly half
her life she had been separated. He came
eagerly forward at her glance of recogni-
tion, clasped her hand eagerly, then, as if
remembering their social positions, dropped
and stepped back respectfully, saying ear-
nestly:

"Ethel, tell me, are you happy? Do
you not all the bright dreams of early life
realized?"

What right had he to question her? He,
the author of all her trouble? For a mo-
ment her cheeks paled and her eyes sought
the ground, but pride again came to the
rescue, and she replied firmly, "Yes."

He spoke not for a moment, his eyes filled
with tears as he gazed upon her with such
lingering, hopeless tenderness. At length
with a trembling unnatural voice he said:

"Ethel, life is worthless to me."
Then turning he left her, passed out of
the house, and she knew he had gone to re-
turn there no more.

For a week her brain was in a constant
whirl of excitement, a hundred different
emotions striving for the mastery. At the
end of that time a sudden summons came to
her. Her husband crossing a rickety bridge
in the night, had fallen into the river and
was drowned. His body after a long search
had been recovered.

With dismay she hastened home, feeling
in her heart almost that she was his murder-
er; as that the shock had fallen as a judg-
ment upon her for the wickedness in enter-
taining feelings for another which in them-
selves were sin.

The funeral obsequies were performed—
and in her desolate home Ethel sat down to
muse over her singular yet wholly unhappy
life. Clouds and darkness seemed closing
with density around her. There were no
straggling rays of sunlight—naught but
deep impenetrable gloom.

And thus days and weeks went by—and
then? Nothing save the tangled web of
life was made smooth. All that had seem-
ed strange and mysterious in the past was
explained by the appearance of Frank East-
on, who, true to the first love of his heart,
had waited on through long hopeless years,
firmly believing that the time would come
when the one wish of his heart could be re-
alized, the wish to claim his little Ethel as
his own loved bride.

DAVIS' LIBERTY.—When the citizens of
Richmond held a meeting upon the subject
of peace negotiations, at which Governor
Smith and Jeff. Davis made speeches, Dav-
is' speech was very determined in its senti-
ment. Nothing save independence should
ever receive his sanction. "Sooner than be
united again, he would be willing to yield
up all he has on earth, and if it were pos-
sible, would sacrifice thousands of lives be-
fore he would succumb." This is exceed-
ingly liberal in Davis. It almost approach-
es Artemus Ward in the sublimity of its
sacrifice. Artemus, in the height of his
patriotic fervor, has publicly expressed his
willingness to allow all of his wife's abed-
bodied male relatives to be drafted for the
war.

Davis will as willingly sacrifice thousands
of other people's lives to enable him to main-
tain the authority he has usurped, and
which has been the source of so much evil,
and suffering to the people. But as Ar-
temus' wife's relatives might not see the mag-
nanimity of his offering them to the Mo-
lack of war, so the people of the South
may not desire to imperil their lives, and
what is equally dear, their liberty, to gratify
Davis' pride of power, or the ambitious
schemes of his confederators. When the
Richmond journals talk of hanging sub-
missionists to lamp-posts and deserters to
be shot like wild beasts it is very evident
that there are a large number of persons
in the South, who would prefer closing
the war now rather than sacrifice their lives
uselessly in trying to accomplish impossibil-
ities.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—At the annual
convention of the Literary and Philo-
sophical Society of Sheffield, held lately,
the sensation of the evening was the Mag-
nesium Light. The prepared wire was
burned in a lamp made by Mr. Crookes, of
Hatton garden. Dr. Ryan also exhibited a
small lamp, with an ingenious clockwork
mechanism for keeping the wire constantly
burning. The light is intensely brilliant,
but the burning metal gives off considerable
volumes of very unpleasant vapor, and it is
evident that this defect must be overcome
before the light can be used for ordinary il-
luminating purposes in buildings. The cost,
too, is very considerable. The wire was
consumed at the rate of two feet per min-
ute. Two or three coils of the wire shown
were worth £60.

In the course of some conversation in re-
lation to dogs, Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, re-
lated a Texan practice of training dogs
with sheep: "The pup is taken from its
mother before its eyes are open, and put
with a ewe to suckle. After a few times
the ewe becomes reconciled to the pup,
which follows her like a lamb, grows up and
remains with the flock, and no wolf, man or
strange dog can come near the sheep, and
the dog will bring the flock to the fold regu-
larly at half-past seven o'clock, if you
habitually feed him at that hour."

ITEM FOR NEWLY MARRIED PEOPLE.—
"So you are going to keep house, are you?"
said an elder maiden to a blushing bride.
"Yes," was the reply.
"Going to have a girl, I suppose?"
The newly made wife colored, and then
quietly responded that she "really didn't
know whether it would be a boy or girl!"

THREE hundred and fifty-five conundrums
were offered at a benefit lately in San Fran-
cisco. The silver goblet was won by the
following conundrum: "Why was San
Francisco, on the 5th of February last, like
a field of wheat fifty years ago? Because
it was cut by Sickles!"

A West Indian, who had a remarkably fiery
nose, had fallen asleep in his chair, a negro
boy who was in waiting, observed a mosquito
hovering around his face. Quashey eyed the in-
sect very attentively; at last he saw it light on
his master's nose, and instantly fly off again.
"Sah, sah," he exclaimed with great glee, "me
very glad to see you burn your feet."

ESTEEMED.—Jenkins is a man who takes
things humorously. When his best friend
was blown into the air by a "bustin boiler,"
Jenkins cried after him, "There you go my es-
teemed friend."

BLONDIS.—Henry Colman, Blondin's treas-
urer, came up in the London Bankruptcy
Court, on January 8d. He owed Blondin £12,-
000, which he had received from the great rope
performer as a loan. Blondin's real name, it
appears, is Jean Francois Gravelot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION CONVENTION.

CLAUQUATO, W. T., April 4th, 1865.

Pursuant to the call of the Union Central
Committee, the Territorial Delegates met in
Convention at Claquato, on the day appointed
to nominate a Delegate to Congress.

The Convention was called to order by A. R.
Elder, Chairman Union Committee, at the des-
ignated hour, 12, m.

On motion of James K. Kennedy, Edward
Eldridge, of Whatcom, was elected temporary
chairman. R. H. Hewitt was chosen Secre-
tary, and L. P. Beach assistant.

On motion of P. D. Moore, the chair ap-
pointed P. D. Moore, H. K. Hines, and M. S.
Griswold, a committee on credentials. The
Convention instructed the Committee to report
on its re-assembling.

On motion the Convention adjourned till half
past one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention assembled pursuant to adjourn-
ment.

Committee on Credentials reported the
names of persons entitled to a seat in the Con-
vention, and to cast the vote for the counties
they represent.

Report of Committee adopted.
On motion of Wm. McLane the temporary
officers of the Convention were declared per-
manent.

On assuming the duties of Chairman, Mr.
Eldridge, in thanking the Convention for the
honor conferred, made the following remarks
which were greeted by frequent interruptions
of applause:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—One of the fundamental
principles of our Government is that every citi-
zen shall enjoy the privilege of the elective
franchise; that he shall have a voice in say-
ing who shall be our rulers—who shall be our law-
makers. All Governments founded on repub-
lican institutions will have opposition to the
party in power. It is absolutely necessary, in
order to secure a just and faithful administra-
tion of the laws, that a strong opposition should
always exist, both as a check on the party in
power, and also as a means by which the peo-
ple would secure a guard against the infring-
ment of their rights or liberties. In all parties,
whether political, military, or any other, in
order to secure triumph against opposition,
a thorough system of tactics must be organ-
ized and adhered to; and in the political arena,
when the object to be attained is the election of
a candidate to office, the grand step to be se-
cured is the concentration of the whole party
strength upon one individual. As it would be
utterly impossible for all the people compris-
ing a political party, in a nation of such an ex-
tensive area as this, to meet together and de-
cide upon whom they will center their strength
in such contests, the system of conventions
was adopted; that is, delegates are chosen in
equal and direct ratio, according to the num-
ber of votes to be cast, who meet at places
designated for the purpose, and they act as the
whole people would be expected to have acted
could they meet together en masse. On the 5th
of June next, the people of this Territory will
be called upon to elect a delegate to represent
them in the Congress of the United States.
There are but two political parties at present in
the Territory, and this is a convention of the
delegates chosen by the people of one of these
parties to select a man as their candidate for
the aforesaid office, who shall receive the united
support of their party at the coming election.

It may not be inappropriate in me to call
your attention to the issue involved in the ap-
proaching contest. We are living under and
enjoying the blessings and protection of the
best government ever constituted by man, and
the fruits of which have already been felt in
the utmost parts of the earth; but for the last four
years, one of the most unholly and destructive
wars that was ever witnessed on earth has been
convulsing our country to its very core, seeking
to overthrow and destroy that government
which for nearly a century has been the won-
der and admiration of the world. Yet strange
to say, while the inhabitants of other lands
seemed so deeply interested in our struggle,
many of our citizens looked on with apathy
and indifference, apparently utterly regardless
of how it would terminate, and for a long time
the result appeared to be doubtful; but, thank
God! it is no longer so—the Rubicon is passed—
the people shook off their lethargy and nerved
themselves to the task, and on the 8th day
of last November a voice rolled over the land,
from sea to sea, proclaiming to the world that
liberty should not be trodden under the iron
heel of despotism, and that this Government
shall continue to flourish and expand; and I
fervently hope that the Territory which has
been selected to bear the name of the father
and founder of our country, shall not prove
recrunt to the noble example that has been
given by the nation at large, but that we will
prove the fact by our verdict given at the bal-
lot-box, that the people of Washington Terri-
tory are as loyal and patriotic as the people of
any State in the Union. But in order to secure
such a result, the initiatory step must be taken
by us, and here I wish to draw your attention
to the responsibility that rests upon us. You
well know there are always some who disre-
gard the action of conventions, because it did
not suit their particular wishes or fancies, in-
different as to what the effect of such a course
on their part might be; and I regret to say,
that too often do we find members of conven-
tions, to further their own ends, regardless of
the wishes of their constituents, acting in a
manner calculated to create dissatisfaction and
distrust within their party.

Fellow citizens, in this peculiar crisis, when
our very name and honor as a loyal and patri-
otic people are at stake, I hope the acts of
every member of this Convention will be such
as would be stamped by the world as the acts
of an honest and an honorable man, and such
as we know will meet the approval of our con-
stituents, when we return amongst them. We
are the representatives of one of the political
parties of this Territory. We have a two fold
duty to perform. First, it is our duty to pre-
pare a series of resolutions, expressing what the
principles of our party are, and constituting
the political platform upon which we will stand;
and I hope it will be a platform which every
lover of liberty, which every patriot and every
philanthropist, would cordially and unhesitat-
ingly endorse and sustain. And second, it is

our duty to select a standard bearer to carry
those principles, I hope, triumphantly through
the coming contest. In making such selection,
this Convention well knows that the people
will expect a man bearing various qualities,
amongst which would be; first, integrity; one
who has been proved, and in whom they know
they can trust. Second, loyalty—I presume
no member of this Convention would dream of
nominating a man whose loyalty could be
questioned. Third, ability; the people will
naturally expect a man endowed with sufficient
intellectual ability to enable him to discharge
the duties of the office with honor to himself
and with credit to the Territory. And last,
though perhaps not least, they will expect a
man identified with the Territory. One whose
home and whose interests are here. One who
in advancing the welfare and prosperity of the
Territory, advances his own. Should we pre-
sent a man combining all these qualities before
the people, I fear not the result. Such, my
fellow citizens, [are the objects for which we
are assembled and thanking you for the honor
you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to
preside over your deliberations, I announce
this convention as permanently organized and
ready to proceed to business.

On motion of J. K. Kennedy, the chair ap-
pointed J. K. Kennedy, A. B. Young and Jas.
Waldrip, Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of H. K. Hines the chair appoint-
ed H. K. Hines, Dan'l. Bagley and J. T. Knox,
Committee on Order of Business. Committee
reported as follows:

- 1st. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- 2d. Nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.
- 3d. Election of a Territorial Central Committee.

Committee on Resolutions, through their
Chairman, J. K. Kennedy, made report of the
following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we deem it the duty of every political
party on entering into a caucus, 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 peo-
ple; therefore, be it resolved:
1st. That we hail with gladness all those agents
which portend the speedy termination of the most
horrible and gigantic rebellion that has ever dis-
graced 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 endorse and heartily approve of the
action of the General Government for the last few
years. A better pilot than Abraham Lincoln never
steered the ship of State safely through more trou-
blous waters; the wisdom which he has displayed in
the past, gives us assurance that in the future all his
actions will be regulated by that patriotism which
has heretofore 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 sending to the general Government a warm and
heartily support.

5th. That the problem of slavery whose solution
seemed difficult, if not impossible to every patriot,
has been worked out by Southern politicians, and by
them alone. They have committed political suicide,
and their peculiar institution is dead and buried be-
yond all power of resurrection. We heartily approve
the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of
the United States, whereby Slavery is utterly and
forever abolished.

6th. That the pernicious doctrine of State Sover-
eignty has been one of the chief causes of the rebel-
lion. It is a political as well as a mathematical ab-
surdity to say that a part can be greater than the
whole. While the individual States are sovereign as
regards each other, all are subordinate to the Gen-
eral Government of the United States of America. In all
the main attributes which, by the laws of nations
denote Sovereignty, and that, 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 con-
siderations.

7th. That we do not believe that Washington Terri-
tory is standing still while the world is moving.
The success of the Union party elsewhere, ensures its
triumph here, if we act harmoniously. 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 ensure the election of the candidate chosen
by this Convention as our STANDARD BEARER.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, and
in support thereof, of some well-timed, parti-
cular and forcible remarks were made by Hon.
P. D. Moore and H. K. Hines.

On motion of P. D. Moore, the Convention
proceeded to an informal ballot for Delegates,
with the following result:

L. Holmes,	14
A. A. Denny,	15
J. E. Wyche,	41
Elwood Evans,	44
Captain Cox,	5

Motion made to adjourn. Lost.

On motion of P. D. Moore the Convention
proceeded to ballot for candidate.

Moved and carried that a majority of the
votes cast elect. The result stood as follows:

A. A. Denny,	15
J. E. Wyche,	5
Elwood Evans,	83

Thereupon the friends of the opposing candi-
dates joined in making the nomination unani-
mous.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomi-
nation of a Territorial Central Committee, as
follows:

G. A. Meiggs,	Port Madison,
Anderson Cox,	Walla Walla.
L. Holmes,	Vancouver.
A. R. Burbank,	Monticello.
C. E. P. Wood,	Port Discovery.
Wm. McLane,	Olympia.
J. T. Browning,	Claquato.

On motion a copy of the proceedings was di-
rected to be furnished to the Oregonian, Dalles
Mountaineer, and the Union papers of the Terri-
tory, with a request for publication.

On motion Convention adjourned sine die.
EDWARD ELDREDGE, Chairman.

R. H. HEWITT, }
L. P. BEACH, } Secretaries.

A MERITED HONOR.—A bronze statue by
the celebrated sculptor Marochetti, is about
to be erected at Cambridge, England, as
a memorial of the eminent agriculturist, the
late Jonas Webb.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Union Meeting.—James K. Kennedy Esq., will deliver an address on the political issues of the day, on SATURDAY EVENING, 22nd, at 7 o'clock, at Yester's Hall, Seattle.

For Delegate to Congress.

ARTHUR A. DENNY.

THE BALL OPENED.

The canvass upon which hinges the future welfare of our Territory and to a great extent the loyalty of our people, has already begun with some degree of earnestness on both sides. Hon. A. A. Denny is standard bearer of the Union party and James Tilton of the Copperhead party. Mr. Denny is a representative man. He represents the Union party. Its platform is his platform. The Union party embraces the real patriotism of the United States—this is so well understood that it needs no proof—and all true patriots must support the Union party and its nominee, or be classed on the other side. The Copperhead nominee is also a representative man. He represents that party. He is intended for that purpose, and cannot avoid, in the position he is in, representing that party. He may be called a Union man and may stand upon a Union platform, and Union sentiments may escape from his mouth; but, whatever his real opinions may be, he must represent the party that nominated him, and that is the Copperhead party; we know no other, and will recognize no other name as applicable to the opponents of the Union in this contest. The issue is made between the Union and the Copperhead parties, and the people are proud to accept it. Mr. Denny is now the representative of the Union party for Delegate to Congress; as such we place his name at the head of our columns; as such we are glad to sustain him, and as such we expect the people to elect him by an overwhelming majority.

It is significant that on the day set to nominate a candidate for the Union party, news of the fall of Richmond, and surroundings reached us. It is ominous of the success of the Union cause in this land. It is also suggestive to note, that the day set for the nomination of a candidate by the Copperheads, was the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. This is as it should be. The principles of rebellion of that party should be thus commemorated.

We do not believe, we cannot believe that all who have hitherto acted and voted with the Copperhead party endorse its principles now. We have too much faith in humanity to believe that thinking Americans will any longer affiliate with a party whose whole action, through a four years struggle for nationality, has been opposed to the Government, and whose principles have at last culminated in an assassination of the parallel of which the bloodiest annals of nations furnish not.

We ask in all candor for men, without reference to former parties, to look carefully at the facts, between this and June 5th, and then—then—vote for Hon. A. A. Denny.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE DEFEAT.—Disaster and defeat seem not to be confined to the rebel armies of the South, but spread like an epidemic, and follow old secesh even into foreign lands. A notorious blab-mouthed sprig of secession chivalry, who has been keeping a tangle-leg whiskey mill in Victoria, called the "Confederate Saloon," and flying the rebel flag over his institution, last week ran against a lot of the old flag, and received an unmerciful and well deserved drubbing. An American by the name of Stratton, somewhat elevated spiritually, was passing the aforesaid Confederate retreat establishment, when he stopped to cast a scornful glance at the treasonable bunting which floated over it. "Perhaps," said secesh, who stood in the door of his rum-hole, "you don't like the looks of that flag?" "No, I don't," says Uncle Sam's boy. "It is a villainous looking rag," and he perhaps directed a few compliments to its owner also, when secesh, pitched into him, pulled all of the whiskers out of his face, and otherwise treated him roughly. The blood of America's representative immediately rose like the price of greenbacks and secesh went down like that of gold in New York, and when he was shortly afterwards picked up and put to bed, the devil would not have recognized his own offspring. America loaned the city \$20, and soon after came over to God's country.

CORRECTION.—Speaking of the early associations of President Lincoln with Mr. John Denny, father of the next Congressional Delegate, the types, last week, made use of the word "consort" instead of "confer." We can assure our readers we had no desire to change the sex of Father Denny without his consent.

THE DEED OF HORROR.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the evening of the 14th of April, in Washington City! Had a thunder-bolt fallen from a cloudless sky, jarring this firm earth to its very centre, it could not have given a greater shock to the American heart. Abraham Lincoln, the wise statesman, the true friend, the affectionate husband, the tender father, the ardent patriot, is no more. He died in sight of the Promised Land, without having enjoyed the blessing of living to behold that regenerated Union, which his wisdom had preserved, firmly established; but in his death, as in his life, he has served his country. If it were necessary to add certainty to certainty, he has sealed his great emancipation proclamation with his blood, and the cause of human freedom in the United States of America is now a fixed fact. Yet it was hard. Those noble lips, which have poured forth so many burning sentences in freedom's and his country's cause to be sealed without uttering those few last words which would have burned forever! Still though dead, he liveth; his is one of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die; it lives in the hearts of his countrymen, and his bright example will animate unborn millions to the performance of deeds worthy of him. Threatened with assassination from the commencement of his first Presidential Term; the blow has fallen; whether the vile act was simply perpetrated by a mad wretch who wished to render his name forever infamous like that man who of yore burned the temple of Diana, or whether, which is more probable, it was the result of a deeply laid plot, the offspring of secession malvolence and blind fury at seeing their fall certain, which wished, in that fall, like dying Sampson to crush their greatest enemy, we have no certain means of judging. All that we know is, the greatest of our statesmen, and the truest of our patriots has left this earth forever, and that the English language is insufficient adequately to express the sorrow which fills millions of free-born hearts. But now, "the live hopes of centuries blossom," and if we have not Abraham Lincoln, we have his great example to guide us onward. Men die, but principles never, and if his death were the result of a conspiracy, it was as foolish as it was wicked. The world stands not still because of the death of any man, and when the stream of time can be rolled backwards, then, and then only will the progressive principles of which Abraham Lincoln was the chief exponent, cease to move onward.

We are glad to observe that Secretary Seward is still alive, contrary to the first report which reached us, and trust that his life may be spared. His wisdom and statesmanship have ever been at the service of his country, and he has much work before him yet. The assassins were as cowardly as they are infamous. Lincoln was shot in the back, and Seward attacked in his sick chamber, where he lay at the mercy of a child.

Horrible as was the deed, and damning to its perpetrators, yes, and to every secessionist North and South who has by word or action aided indirectly in bringing it to pass, we regret that a mob of misguided men should have attacked the newspaper offices in San Francisco, whose proprietors were supposed to be enemies of their country. In this life, Abraham Lincoln's voice was always raised for the preservation of law and order, and we trust his memory may be desecrated by no more scenes of violence, arising from sorrow at his loss. The law, which our dead President placed on a firm basis, will punish his murderers, and if they escape human justice, "vengeance is mine saith the Lord."

DISTRICT COURT.

The April term of the United States District Court, is still in session, and occupied all last week. The jurors, however, were discharged yesterday, and the Court will probably adjourn to-day.

The following divorces were granted: Margaret Harriman from John Harriman; Jane Richards from Lewis Richards; Ann Maria Campbell from David R. Campbell, and Charles Robinson from Mary Jane Robinson.

In the case of the U. S. vs. John D. Clossau, indicted for selling liquor to Indians, the defendant was convicted, and sentenced to a fine of fifty dollars, and an imprisonment of twenty days.

In the case of the U. S. vs. E. C. Ferguson, indicted for selling liquor to Indians, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second and third, and "we earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the Court." The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of two hours.

Territory of Washington vs. Little Billy, alias Billy Williams, indictment assault and battery with intent to commit murder. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault, and sentenced the defendant to undergo an imprisonment of five months in the County jail, and pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars. Motion for a new trial made and to be argued.

CHANGE OF DAY.—The GAZETTE will hereafter be published on Thursdays. Arrangements will be made to forward the papers immediately to most of the towns down and across the Sound, with the latest telegraphic dispatches.

THE MEETING OF SATURDAY.

One of the largest meetings that was ever held in Seattle, assembled in the Hall of the University on Saturday afternoon, to listen to the address of the Hon. Solucius Garfield.

The proceedings throughout were of the most impressive character, as indeed they could not fail to be otherwise, when it is considered that the integrity of the death of the President, and Secretary of State had just reached us.

The Rev. Daniel Bagley called the meeting to order, and in a few feeling remarks stated that it had been the intention of the citizens of Seattle to hold a political meeting, but that must be abandoned, in view of the sad tidings which now clothed our Nation in mourning. He moved that Father Denny, as an old friend of the lamented President, take the chair.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. Bagley.

Mr. Garfield then addressed the audience in one of the most eloquent and thrilling orations to which we have ever listened. We regret that we are unable to present even the faintest synopsis of a speech, worthy the occasion, and of Mr. Garfield's reputation. Deep as was the stain, he said, cast on the American Nation by this causeless and cruel rebellion,—low as we had sunk in our own estimation, we were to sink still lower. It had been our boast and pride, that our Ruler was one of ourselves. No pomp or pageantry surrounded him; no body guard waited on him as he went forth, nor sentry kept a watch at his door, but, secure in that respect which his fellow citizens paid his station, let their politics be what they might, he had moved about unattended, in the darkness of night, as the noon day sun. This was the most severe blow we had yet received, for it shook the confidence of man in his fellow-man, and almost seemed to betoken a revival of scenes as bloody as had marked the French Revolution, but it was the last expiring struggle of slavery, and the blood of Abraham Lincoln, poured out on the altar of Freedom, had consecrated our soil forever, so that none but Freemen could hereafter breathe upon it. The assassin's knife had only added certainty to certainty.

Father Denny called upon James K. Kennedy, Esq., who made a short but able and appropriate address.

The audience wishing to hear Mr. Denny, that gentleman rose to speak, and his remarks were made with that degree of emotion which was but natural to the occasion, and becoming a gentleman who had for so many years in early life, in manhood, and in old age, been a personal friend of our lamented Chief Magistrate. They touched the hearts of all present.

J. J. McGilvra, Esq., paid a feeling tribute of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, and the meeting adjourned.

Though not a political assemblage strictly, it was in one sense of the word. No man, we venture to say, left it unprepared as Mr. Denny said he was, to spend his last dime to preserve the Union. Men's hearts will henceforth all over the land, be in accord on this one point. As Mr. Kennedy well remarked, since the time when, far back in the dim vista of years, blood first polluted the green earth where all before was peace, and Cain slew his brother, a more atrocious crime than the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was never committed. He lived for us, he died for us, and his memory will live forever, embalmed in the hearts of all true patriots when that peace, of which we believe his death is as sure a forerunner to our land, as that of our Savior was to the world, irradiates and brightens that Union, whose stones will be finally cemented by his blood.

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, Date, Time. Includes appointments for Whatcom, Utenaley, Couperville, Snohomish, Port Ludlow, Seabek, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Blakely, Stellacoom, Olympia, Mound Prairie, Claqueto, Drew's Mill, Monticello, Lewis River, Vancouver, Washougal, Stiles School House, and Cascades.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.—The Panama Herald says: Mails from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to 6th and 7th January, give tidings of very severe fighting between the forces of Paraguay and the troops of Gen. Flores and his Brazilian auxiliaries. The city of Baysandu was assailed by the latter with 6000 men and 48 pieces of artillery and only after a most intrepid defence by Gen. Gomez with 650 men for two days, the city was taken.

MEXICO.—The New York Herald prints official documents going to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which the former utters warnings and gives advice, all of which are disregarded by the latter. The archbishops and bishops of Mexico also protest against the acts of the new Emperor, and appeal for a suspension of the measures against the Church. Their protest is also unheeded, and a new decree of religious intolerance and a confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez is pronounced.

TAXES.

In the last issue from the Summit mill at Olympia is a grist concerning taxes which Hicks says has been going the rounds for some time, "and not the first abolitionist dare deny it." The statements may be true or they may not. When men have formed the habit of misstating almost everything, they must have a large share of assurance to suppose their declarations will be taken at par. But grant all the said facts and figures; they form another count in the indictment against the Copperhead party. Those taxes, present and prospective, which haunt the poor miller, Hicks, like a Greadful nightmare, are consequent upon the war; and who are responsible for the war? The Copperhead party from first to last, and if Hicks, Dugan and the other Copperhead bowlers against taxes and government affairs, could only "see themselves as others see them," they would feel that their stupid efforts are good illustrations of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse. It is well known that the Copperhead party was in power when the war was inaugurated; it is well known that the rebellion was allowed to go on by the Copperheads and has been encouraged by them from first to last. It is well known that when the Government did move in self defence—to preserve its existence which was sorely pressed, the Copperhead party North acted with the rebels in the South to resist and embarrass it and to accomplish its disintegration. It is well known the Copperhead party has rejoiced at every success of the enemy over the national arms, and sighed at every indication of victory over rebellion, and the editor of the Copperhead organ at the Capital now brazenly proclaims that he cannot rejoice over the fall of Richmond—the last hope of the rebellion. Of course he cannot; his party did not want it so; it did not want peace upon any terms except such as might be dictated by the rebels—did not want an honorable peace which would restore the Union, exalt humanity and save the nation; accordingly when Union men women and children were half crazy with joy at the surrender of Lee and his army, the Copperheads were generally mum, their visages elongated, and the organ-grinder could not find it in his heart to rejoice at all. True, there are those in the Copperhead party that are not of it: they ought not to have been there—they ought not to be there now. Of these we speak not at present; but of the leaders, guides and engineers.

It may be well to remark, that however heavily taxed we may be, we are not without some value received. We have rebellion crushed out; we have the energy of a free people demonstrated; the problem of a self-governing democracy solved; we have the best army the world ever saw, and led by the best Generals; we have the best navy upon which the sun ever shone. England is no longer "Mistress of the seas;"—"Columbia is the gem of the ocean."

REJOICING AT PORT LUDLOW.

PORT LUDLOW, April 13, 1865. EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE.—Sir:—The Patriotic Union Boys of Port Ludlow are having a grand illumination to-night in honor of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee and his army. Bon-fires are built, sky-rockets fill the air; a grand procession is passing, with rich illumination and appropriate martial music; guns are firing,—men are singing, "When Johnny comes marching home again," "We'll rally round the flag, boys," "Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue," etc., etc. Ladies grace the scene with their sweet smiles, and white handkerchiefs waving, buzzards are sending the air for Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Old Abe. Everybody seems filled with joy and praise from head to foot, notwithstanding the night is dark and rainy. JUNO.

WHEN the Patapoo was blown up in Charleston harbor, she was dragging for torpedos. She had been up abreast of Fort Sumter and returned, and was on her way up again, drifting in with the tide and apparently where she had already twice been, when she struck the torpedo and in five minutes was out of sight. She sunk about eight hundred yards from the fort, carrying down seventy two persons.

FORT CASWELL, on the Cape Fear river, lately blown up by the rebels, cost the government of the United States five hundred and seventy one thousand dollars. The fort was originally named in honor of Richard Caswell, who was an officer in the Revolution and the first Republican Governor of North Carolina.

BOAT FOUND.—The captain of the sloop Foam picked up at the mouth of San Juan harbor on March 31st, a ship's boat, supposed to have belonged to the bark Narraimic, which left Port Townsend on the 25th ult, lumber laden for San Francisco.—Colonist.

RUNAWAY STEAMBOAT.—The steamer Jenny Jones, which was to have been sold last Saturday, was spirited away from the U. S. Marshal, on Friday night at Stellacoom. The Anderson pursued the skeddaddling boat as far as Port Townsend, and gave up the chase.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from Freeport, one CHINESE CLIMBER BUILT BOAT, about 20 feet keel. Places for six oars, with metal row-bucks. Painted green outside, lead color inside, with the exception of the gratings forward and aft. Thwarts, rail and top streak outside are oiled or varnished. Had a chain attached to the forward ring bolt. Any person that will return said boat to Freeport, or can give information as to its whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. Address, D. K. LOMB, Freeport, W. T.

MAYNARD & BRIDGES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of this Territory. Particular attention paid to collecting and conveyancing. Seattle, April 20, 1865. no40:lf

WHAT-CHEER-HOUSE. Seattle, Washington Territory. DAVID SIRES - - - 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 8d, 1865. no47:lf

NOTICE.

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, on they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make prompt settlement. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. Seattle, W. T., March 27th, 1865. no47:4w

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Seattle, King Co., Wash. Ter, M. R. MADDOCKS, JOHN S. CONDON, AMOS BROWN, 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 of 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 SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE, With Marble Bed and Combination Cushions, is connected with the above establishment for the accommodation of its customers and the public generally. Seattle, March 20, 1865. no44:4f

CONNOISEUR'S RETREAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Seattle and vicinity for their patronage, and calls their attention to the conversion of the SEATTLE RESTAURANT into an OYSTER SALOON.

CHOP HOUSE.

He trusts that his long experience as caterer, his accustomed assiduity and desire to please the most fastidious, will merit a share of public patronage. MONEY. Seattle Feb. 25th, 1865. no43:4f

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. no43:4f

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

Dates to April 20th.

Glorious News!!!

LEE SURRENDERS TO GRANT

JEFF DAVIS IN WASHINGTON CITY

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

First Dispatch

MARSHVILLE, April 10.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—To Maj. Gen. D. N. COOK.—This Department has an official report of the surrender, this day, of Lee and his army, to Lieut. Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

The above dispatch was made public at San Francisco, Sacramento and in this city last evening, creating the wildest enthusiasm. In this city bells were rung and processions of startled citizens paraded the streets, headed by music from every imaginable instrument that could make a noise. Fire-works, bon-fires and impromptu illuminations lighted up the night and the air resounded with the shouts of the multitude. The intelligence is generally accepted as an end of the rebellion and the re-establishment of peace and Union. Preparations are making for a more general celebration of the event, to-night.

10.—It is confidentially reported that Jeff Davis is in Washington City, and—(here the line broke down between Oakland and Portland)—Rm.]

[From our Extra of the 13th inst.

Second Dispatch

CONDITIONS OF THE SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY

GREENBACKS RISING.

The report in our last dispatch of Jeff Davis being in Washington City has not been confirmed. Nothing was known of his whereabouts at the latest dates.

The following dispatch was received by the Olympia Tribune this afternoon:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 4:30 P. M. April 9th.—Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon on my terms. The following correspondence shows the conditions of the surrender.

Signed, GRANT.

APRIL 9th.—To U. S. Grant, Lieut General.—I received your note this morning on picket line, whether I have come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition yesterday in reference to surrendering this army. I now request an interview in accordance to the offer contained in your letter of yesterday. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

APRIL 9th.—To General Lee:—Your note was this moment received. In consequence of my having passed from Richmond and Lynchburg, I am at this writing four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. GRANT.

APPOMATOX COURT-HOUSE.—To General Lee:—I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms:—"Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy given to an officer designated by myself, and the other retained by such officer as you designate. Officers to give individual parole not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged,—each company or regiment Commander to sign such parole. Arms, artillery and public property to be packed, stocked and turned over to officers appointed by me. This will not embrace side arms of officers, private horses nor baggage. This done, each officer and man to be allowed to return to his home and not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as he observes the parole and laws in force where they may be. GRANT.

To GRANT.—I have received your letter containing terms of surrender. They are accepted. I will proceed to designate proper officers. LEE.

WASHINGTON, 9th.—9:30, A. M.—I have ordered a salute of 200 guns to be fired by all Headquarters, Forts and Arsenals in the United States, on reception of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Lee and the army of Northern Virginia. STANTON.

SAN FRANCISCO 12.—Greenbacks 70.

LATER

HEART-RENDING NEWS!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED!

WM. H. SEWARD STABBED!!

THE MURDERERS ESCAPE!!

Great Excitement

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Lincoln was shot by a man by the name of Wilkins Booth, in Ford's Theatre, and he escaped on horseback.

Secretary Seward was badly and may be fatally injured by Booth's accomplices. He also escaped on horseback. He went to Seward's representing that his physician sent him with a prescription, but the servant denied him entrance. He forced past him, and meeting Seward's son Fred, knocked him down with a billy, then entered the room and meeting four persons, including two nurses, and placed them all unfit for resistance, and then attacked Secretary Seward in bed, cutting him severely about the face and head. Seward was still alive when we last heard from him.

WASHINGTON, 14.—To Gen. Dix.—This evening about 8:30, P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box, and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered at the back of the President's head, and passed nearly through. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since the wound was inflicted, and is now about dying.

About the same time, an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Seward's apartments under pretence of having prescriptions; was shown to the Secretary's sick room, when the dastardly assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs in the throat and two in the face. It is hoped the wounds may not prove fatal. My apprehensions are that they will prove mortal. It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

WASHINGTON April 15, 4 A. M.—The President still continues insensible and is sinking. Seward remains without change. It is now ascertained with considerable certainty that two assassins were engaged in these horrible crimes, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his, whose name is not known.

Chicago, April 15th.—President Lincoln died at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning. Contradictory reports are in circulation in regard to Mr. Seward's condition. As soon as we get anything reliable we will inform you.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, April 15.—Abraham Lincoln died at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. Signed, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April, 15.—A mob gutted the Democratic Press and Monitor office and then proceeded to the Echo du Pacific office which is in the same building with the Alta office, but the iron doors being closed, could not get in. McCrellish addressed the crowd, and finally agreed to pass out the type, etc., of the Echo. Soldiers are stationed at all cross streets along Montgomery, but it is hope there will be no further demonstrations. The France American is also gutted.

Latest

By dispatches received yesterday and today we have further information in regard to the President's murder:

The assassin opened the door of the private box on a previous occasion, looked in, and retired, but it was thought that his intrusion was caused through mistake, or was simply a piece of impertinence. On his second visit, after placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head, and discharging it, the miscreant leaped on the railing in front, and made a stab with a knife or dagger, which Major Rathbone, who rushed forward to protect Mr. Lincoln, received in the arm, inflicting a dangerous wound.

President Lincoln was buried yesterday, the 19th. Johnson has surrendered to Sherman. Secretary Seward is recovering.

Adams' 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 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 25 cents per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. No 23

WATCOM COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice a Union Convention met at the school-house near Whatcom, on Saturday, March 11th, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by C. C. Finkboner, Esq.

On motion, Wm. Moody, Esq. was elected Chairman; and James Kayanagh, Secretary. The Chairman briefly but pertinently stated the object of the Convention.

The Hon. Edward Eldridge was then introduced and nominated as a candidate to represent this County at the Territorial Convention, to be held at Olquato, Lewis County, on the 4th of April next, and was elected on the first ballot by a unanimous vote. The following Resolutions were then introduced, and also passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Delegate from this Convention be, and is hereby instructed to cast the vote of this County at the Territorial Convention, for Mr. Deany.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be sent for publication to the SEATTLE GAZETTE, the Washington Standard, and the Pacific Tribune.

The chair then appointed the following named gentlemen a Standing Central Committee, for the purpose of calling and regulating any future Union demonstrations in this County: C. C. Finkboner, Wm. Usher, Henry A. Post.

After some appropriate remarks by Messrs. Eldridge and Finkboner, the Convention quietly adjourned.

JAMES KAVANAGH, Sec'y.

DIED.—On March 24th, 1865, of malignant scarlatina, STELLA A. only daughter of J. E. and A. K. LARK, aged 4 years and 26 days.

On the 25th, of the same disease, GEORGE PERCIVAL, youngest brother of Stella. Aged 2 years, 6 months.

April 3d, of the same disease, AARON, second son of same parents. Aged 7 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The youngest two were placed in one coffin, and now, after life's short and brief dream, they all lie on the beautiful banks of the Snohomish river, sleeping that sleep which knows no waking. Sacramento papers please copy.

Three little mounds on the hill-side, Two little graves in one; Forever there, what e'er betide: Where the silver star beams love to glide, From the fields of battle won.

One little grave on the hill-side, Embosoms two youthful forms; Sweetly sleeping side by side; Unheeding life's dark turbid tide: Its conscience and its fears.

The centuries will pass away, And revolutions change The faces of all things fixed to-day; Still here this loving three will stay, In the sleep of death so brave.

But sleep on now in death's still room, You sleep not, loved ones, there alone; For our hearts have gone down in the tomb, Enfolded deep in his magic gloom, And can leave no more, for aye.

Sweet hopes that germinated here, In love so rich and rare, Must be transplanted to that sphere: That knows no sorrow's bitter tear: And bloom more beautiful there.

Then let us meekly bide our time, Dispel our grief in holy tears; Until we meet them in that clime, Where clusters all our hopes and fears: When "dust returns to dust."

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

R. W. MOXIE 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 furnished free of charge.

Apply to R. W. MOXIE, Olympia, or to CHAS. EAGAN, Seattle, Feb. 1865.

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. P. COOKS in the Union Clothing Store) would respectfully inform the public that having engaged in 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

Undershirts, 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 second year.

Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales"

BAGLEY & SETTLE,

Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no27U

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH WILLIAMSON and WILLIAM GREENFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent of

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,

Seattle, Jan. 21st, 1865. no28U

INCOME AND ANNUAL TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the 1st day of April, 1865, I will proceed to make the annual assessment of income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for licenses and all other annual assessments for the year ending 1865. For the information of all concerned, the following section of the excise act of June 30th, 1864, is inserted:

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INT. REV.

WASHINGTON, February 23d, 1864.

In order to ensure an early completion of the annual list for 1864, Assessors will instruct their Assistants at once to begin the collection of returns in their respective divisions. Although tax-payers are authorized to delay making returns until the first Monday of May, those who have not made their returns by that day will be liable to assessment under the provisions of section 11 (14). Assistant Assessors will transmit all returns to the Assessor, after entering the amounts in their assessment books. As soon after the first Monday in May, as is practicable, each Assistant Assessor will make out his alphabetical list, and deliver the same to the Assessor. By the 14th (16) section of the excise law, this list is required to be delivered within thirty days after the first Monday in May. The same section provides that any Assistant Assessor who fails to perform this duty within the time prescribed, not being prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident, shall be discharged from office, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, with costs of suit. It is hoped that no occasion will arise for the enforcement of these penalties. Forms No. 10 should be distributed at the same time with forms 24 and 42, and applications for licenses should be received at the same time with returns of income and articles in schedule A.

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

I cannot too earnestly urge prompt and full compliance with the requirements of the law, and by so doing it will not become necessary to inflict the penalties provided for a neglect or other cause. It is made my imperative duty to enforce the law, and where parties become liable, from neglect or otherwise, to impose its penalties. JOHN G. SPARKS, U. S. Assessor, W. T.

March 17th, 1865. no45-4W

BATHS!

AT THE

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

Two doors South of the Post Office,

SEATTLE.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness.

no111 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 some. 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

no111 YESLER, DENNY & CO.

NOTICE!

I AM ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE ATLANTIC STATES for a short time, and have appointed H. A. ATKINS my Attorney during my absence. In doing so I give 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. 24th 1865. D. HORTON.

NEW STORE

AT

Snohomish City,

SINCLAIR & CLARK

THE PROPRIETORS of the 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,

no111

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 & Clark will keep the best sailing schooner

"NORWESTER"

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, 1865.

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 tastes 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 woolen Poppins, Fancy

and all-wool Delaines, Red

and black cotton Velvets,

Twilled, plain and Owers Plaids, Dyed,

Sheetings, coarse and fine prints and

cross-bar Muffs, Jackbonnets,

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-casters,

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 YOURSELF.

To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely this 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 1864. no29U

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY

re-fitted 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,

TRAMS, &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 price of every thing.

L. V. WICKOFF,

Seattle, July 30th, 1864. no25-4U

J. J. M'GILVRA,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

SEATTLE, W. T.

Office, corner of Commercial and Hill

no25-4U

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system produced by depressed or over-abundant bile can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power, for they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusements. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled can easily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect the human system.

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

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

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.—We wish to call the special 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, drawn 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.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. *Bottles of the Free.*

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

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. Its merits have been proved in numerous instances known to us, and many a bed-ridden invalid has been restored to health.—Pacific Gazette.

This is one of the patent articles of the day which is really well worthy of the confidence of the public, and justly entitled to the popularity it enjoys.—S. F. Herald.

It is the best thing we have yet found to produce a quiet and refreshing sleep. Nervous persons should try it by all means; it will hurt no one, and is good for all.—American Eagle.

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 disorders arising from a derangement of the nervous system.—San Jose Patriot.

Watt's Nervous Antidote has the reputation of being one of the wonders of the age.—Pacific Chamberlain Presbyter.

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

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

It is a splendid preparation.—Angler Dispatch.

It is unquestionably the greatest medical discovery of the age.—Montevideo Gazette.

Dr. Watt's Nervous Antidote cures more nervous diseases than all the physicians on the Pacific Coast.—Jacksonville (Oregon) Sentinel.

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.—San Jose Patriot.

This remarkable medicine does not contain anything injurious to the system, being composed of vegetable substances entirely. It contains no mercury, or opium, and yet its effects are like magic; under the influence of it, the patient's nerves become quiet and he falls asleep.—Solano Press.

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.—Quincy Union.

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

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. For sale by all Druggists.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, Clay and Front streets, and for sale at retail by all Druggists. no 42-m3

The California Fly Killing Liquid. Fly Paper kills 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 stain those of the other preparations so objectionable.

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., G. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St. no 51-7

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE! A CERTAIN & SPEEDY CURE

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS!

THIS MEDICINE IS OF A PURELY VEGETABLE preparation and has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure in the following cases: Ague, Anxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Convulsions, Cholera, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vit's Dance, Stricture, Tic Doleureux, 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 51-m3

TRY WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. 323 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO. NEW YORK HOUSE 387 BROADWAY.

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; by correcting any derangements in their functions, whereby a steady supply of pure materials for the renewal of the Blood is insured, and a constant abstraction of effete products is effected. This perfect circulation thus becomes the very fountain of health and life and overcomes all form of disease wherever it is situated.

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, from which will result a clear head and good stomach the following morning. Thousands of ladies are always complaining of sick headaches, want of appetite, want of energy, and want of strength; to correct all these evils, three or four of these Pills should be taken twice a week, when they would give the invalid the health and appetite of a ploughman.

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

Want of Strength and Energy. Persons of sedentary habits, or those troubled in mind, working in factories, or Coal Pits, who cannot obtain that amount of fresh air and exercise which nature requires, suffer from weakness and debility, loss of spirits and want of appetite. All such should take a dose or two of these Pills every three or four days, as they act gently and effectually on the system, and impart vigor and energy to the body which is always followed by a good appetite, sound and refreshing sleep, and a high flow of spirits.

For the Cure of Dropsy. The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluid causing this direful complaint, is imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution. It is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts during the whole course of treatment.

Children and their Ailments. In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in Great Britain. Coughs, Measles, Scarletina, Fevers, and other diseases attack the little sufferers, and death, too often, follows at a rapid pace; yet, at the first stage of these complaints, parents were to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, all danger would be avoided; for the stomach and bowels would be gently but effectually cleansed by this mild aperient; the depressed humor corrected and the secretions duly regulated. A perfect cure would soon be effected, and the little patient soon be restored to sound health.

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

- Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Bilious complaints, Fever of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone or Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Skin, Gout, Tic Doleureux, Bowel complaints, Headache, Tumors, Colic, Indigestion, Ulcers, Constipation of the bowels, Inflammation, Venereal Afections, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Debility, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds, Dropsy, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Retention Urine.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London); also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each box.

* There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. [no 42-m3]

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-Fitting. 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 uses a smaller needle than can possibly be used in any other Machine.

DEWING & CO. NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. No. 34-4m

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 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 pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative.

Eruptions on the Skin, 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 57-m6

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

A Certificate of Cure that every one should Read!

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1, 1864. 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 avail themselves of any preparation that would cure them, I thought it a duty I owed to suffering humanity, to make a statement of my case. Some eight years since, while working on a railroad I sustained my neck 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. I consulted most of the leading physicians in Sacramento, and in this city, visited the Warm Springs at Alameda, tried the various compounds that are advertised as cures for this terrible disease, but all to no purpose. My complaint, instead of getting better, grew worse, my left leg became partially paralyzed, the pains in my back and chest became so intense, that I often wished myself dead. I could not sleep more than two hours of a night, my appetite failed me, and I grew emaciated day after day, until finally I made up my mind that my troubles would soon be over. While hobbling down Clay street one day in 1863, 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 heard 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. Encouraged by the apparent improvement, I determined to persevere in the use of it, as it was my only hope. I found it did so, and used it at intervals of two years. I found did so, and used it at intervals of two years. I found did so, and used it at intervals of two years.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is for sale at Wholesale by CRANE & BRIGHAM, corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, and by respectable Druggists everywhere. 3m-no 42

Important Medical Notice. THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington St., Below Kearny St. SAN FRANCISCO.

Established February 1860, by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen, for the cure of

DISEASES and for the suppression of QUACKERY.

THE great object of the establishment of the Institute was to assume to the afflicted scientific and 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, so liberal has been the patronage of the public that the Resident and Consulting Physician

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

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

The most powerful 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

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!

Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the Physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life, that he may with safety prescribe that which is best fitted to meet the wants and supply the demands of animal economy, thereby arresting the disease and effecting a cure, much sooner, and without injury to the constitution.

DOCTOR A. BALL

has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering medicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient and pleasant; the old, usual, nauseating and bulky drugs he discards altogether.

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

Syphilis and 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. Potassium, Mercury and Balsam discarded.

Spermatorrhoea—and its complications.—DR. BALL has a specific.

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

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

Lewy's Disease 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. In a few days the cheek begins to bloom like the rose, and in two or three weeks, cheerfulness, activity and health are the inevitable results. DR. BALL has correspondents in London, Paris, and Boston, who supply him with all the new and valuable medicinal agents as soon as approved by the great Medical Light.

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.—References will be sent, by mail, to those who may wish to enquire as to the Doctor's ability, before placing themselves under his charge.

Address, A. BALL, M. D., 323, Montgomery Street, [Between California and Pine Streets,] San Francisco, California. Consultations, personal or by letter, FREE! no 31-m

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