

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, SEPT. 10th, 1864.

AGENTS:

The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
Victoria, V. I. W. F. Herre
Port Townsend, Maj. J. J. H. Van Bokkellin
Port Discovery, James R. Angel
Fort Madison, G. A. Meigs
Union City, E. A. Wilson
Utsalady, James K. Kennedy
San Francisco, Knowlton & Co.

WAGON ROAD OVER THE CASCADES.

CONTINUED.

The proposed wagon road is no less important in a military and national point of view. A Military Post was at one time established in the Simcoe valley, where the Indian Agency now is; and a garrison is still much needed there, and should be kept up; and the suggestion recently made to the War Department, to have a sufficient and permanent garrison sent to that point, will undoubtedly be adopted. In fact the necessity of the presence of troops at that point is so great that there can be no doubt that they will be sent there. The miners have repeatedly been driven from the gold diggings in that vicinity, by the Indians. A Military Post now exists at Stellacoom, on Puget Sound, and for a long time its continuance will be a matter of necessity. The vast country referred to, between Puget Sound and Simcoe, which is at present but sparsely settled with white persons, is also occupied by numerous and powerful tribes or hordes of Indians, viz: The Snoqualmies, Yakimas, Klickatata, &c. These tribes of Indians need close attention and careful watching, which can be effectually done only by a good wagon road into and through their country, by which troops and supplies can be readily and quickly transported from Post to Post, and from point to point. On a portion of this very route—viz, the White River Valley—the Indian war of 1856, first broke out, by one of the most horrible massacres recorded in history; and to this day, that fertile and inviting section of our Territory has not wholly recovered from the effects of this savage butchery and devastation. With a good wagon road over and through this country, no second letting loose of these "hell-hounds of savage warfare" need be feared; without it, no one can tell how soon we may again hear their hideous howls upon the red and fiery war path. Then again the wagon road is needed for military purposes in the event of an Indian war with the Spokane, Colville, Pen de Oreille, or other tribes east of the Cascades, or the numerous tribes on the Pacific Coast, as much the cheapest and most convenient mode of transporting troops from one section of the Territory to the other. Again, in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain, the wagon road in question would or might be of immense service, either for the purpose of concentration or retreat. It is a well known fact that so far as harbor defenses are concerned, in Oregon and Washington Territory, we would be completely at the mercy of any public enemy. Such would be especially the case in Washington Territory, as Puget Sound and Admiralty Inlet are totally defenseless in all respects. The Columbia river itself is only defended by a single battery recently erected, and could be easily forced by an iron-clad, in which event, the Columbia river, to the Cascades, would be in possession of the enemy, thus cutting off entirely the only present mode of communication between the two sections of our country; thus making a wagon road over the proposed route of very great importance at such times. As an additional reason for a military road over the Cascades, we may mention the fact that our nearest neighbor on the north is a foreign power, and no one can tell how soon it may become important to transport troops with dispatch from one portion of the border to another. Many other cogent reasons might be given, to show the importance of this road, in a military point of view, but for present purposes, this will suffice. We repeat, then, that this road is not only of vast importance in the settlement of the country, but it is also a commercial and military necessity. Let us have the road.

PACKING SAND FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—As many of the Copperheads have only a faint idea of the process of sand-packing, we copy for their special reading the following from the Esmeralda Union. The modus operandi is simple, though evidently somewhat laborious:

A large bag filled with sand, weighing just sixty pounds, is strapped upon the back of a copperhead, and with the load he is made to pace backward and forward for ten hours every day, with an armed sentinel by his side. He is not permitted to stop or take rest except for an hour at noon. The process generally sweats the disloyal blood out of their veins in from three to five days, when they pray to be permitted to take the oath and be discharged. After they have apparently been made loyal by this process, and have exhibited signs of penitence, they are generally kept at their packing arrangement for ten days longer, to "make assurance doubly sure."

STRENGTH OF GRANT'S ARMY.—The army correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says men are constantly pouring in to swell the ranks of Grant's army, and it is quite probable that it is now larger by ten thousand than it was before the passage of the Rapidan. Grant had then about 140,000 bayonets.

A THREATENED CONTEST.

Since the signal defeat of the Copperhead Democracy in the district embracing King and Kitsap counties, it has been several times intimated that the defeated candidate for Councilman would contest the election. From information recently received we are strongly inclined to believe the attempt will be made. Knowing, as almost everybody does, that there is not a shadow of ground for contesting the election, the movement can only be viewed as a desperate manifestation of the sore-heads to override the popular will at all hazards. We are cognizant of the fact—which is too susceptible of proof to bear much investigation—that the alleged fraud, which it is supposed will form the ground of this threatened contest, was confined to the county of Kitsap, and perpetrated only by the party which would now take advantage of its own wrong. It is well known that in two precincts in Kitsap county no election was held, and that both of these precincts would have given a majority of votes to the Union candidate for Councilman. It is also known that in one of these precincts, the poll-books mysteriously disappeared on the morning of the election, and that some person whose duty it was to open the polls, neglected or refused to do so. These suspicious circumstances, taken in connection with the undue majority for the defeated candidate in his own precinct—a portion of which it will appear was made up from adjoining counties—will easily determine upon whose shoulders the fraud, if any, must rest. But what care the sore-heads for the facts in the case? It is enough for them to know that the verdict of the people was against them, and not daring to appeal again to the same tribunal, they seize the precious opportunity to set aside the expressed popular will, by the arbitrary ruling of a body which they know to be unscrupulous enough for any enormity. Will the sore-heads push this matter to completion? No sense of honor, nor conscientious scruples, nor respect for public opinion, will deter them, that's certain. Their doctrine is to rule or ruin whatever they touch, and they will do it, if their own selfish purposes go unchecked. But there are still some honorable and influential men in the community where this outrage is contemplated, and it is to be hoped—for the reputation of the place—whose record in the matter of public swindles and monopolizing schemes is not particularly bright—that the better counsels of those better men will prevail.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.—Did anybody notice how the lugubrious countenances of Copperheads brightened; how Copperhead purse-strings loosened, and how Copperhead cannon spoke notes of joy, at the news of the Chicago nomination for President?—Yes! Did anybody ever notice any such Copperhead demonstrations on the arrival of the news of a Federal victory over the rebellion? Never! Yet Copperheads "wax, exceeding wrath," if their loyalty be questioned, and all claim to be Union men! Hell is full of such Union men, all drawn from the ranks of Jeff Davis' army.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—It is claimed by the Copperheads that McClellan, their candidate, will receive most of the soldiers' votes for President. This is a consistently snarling compliment to the good sense and judgement of the brave defenders of the nation, when it is remembered that, from Maine to California, the traitorous faction, which now claims their votes, has fought against extending the right of suffrage to soldiers, ever since the war commenced.

IF ANY PEOPLE have the right to dictate the policy, or criticize the contents of a public newspaper, those who patronize and sustain it may claim that right; but the Copperheads of Seattle, who pretend to ignore the very existence of our paper, and never read it oftener than they can steal a copy from a subscriber, have more to say about its course than if they were "boss" of the whole concern. They commenced the war of abuse against us, solely because of our Unionism, now let them "pitch in," and "damned be he who first cries hold—enough!"

THE negro-bitten "Cops" wasted several pounds of powder on Monday last, in token of their satisfaction at the nomination of the "Chickabomby Grave Digger," for President. The Union guns will not thunder until November next.

PREMATURE.—The black Democracy are quite confident of the success of "Little Mac." in the Presidential race. As our voluble friend John would say, perhaps they are "enumerating their adolescent barn-yard fowls at a period slightly anterior to their incubation."

PHOTOGRAPH OF "SEATTLE"—Mr. E. M. Sammis yesterday presented us with a fine photograph of the Indian Chief "Seattle." We understand there has been quite a number of copies struck off for sale. "Everybody buys them!"

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—It is probable we shall change our day of publication, next issue, or as soon as we can ascertain the day best suited for publishing the latest telegraphic news.

THE little battery of Copperhead stink-pots still continues to hurl its venom at ourselves and paper. We hear the reports of the discharges and scent the rotten missiles from afar, but are otherwise undamaged. We may, at any time, explode a shell in the enemy's magazine, and strangle them in their own nastiness.

MANY men are like glass, smooth to the touch, as long as it is tenderly handled, but sharp and piercing when broken:

THE MORAL POLICE OF SOCIETY.

The following article, from the N. Y. Times, is published for the instruction of all that class of luke-warm Unionists, of every political persuasion, who associate with, countenance, and support, either in a social, moral or pecuniary point of view, the enemies of the country, whether they be known as avowed rebels, sneaking Copperheads, or hypocritical Democrats. The article contains a just rebuke of the practice of pandering to Copperhead influence, altogether too prevalent among careless and indifferent Union men, everywhere in the North, and indicates a necessity for drawing the lines, so strictly between loyalty and treason, that the blood-hounds of this rebellion, by whatever name they may be known, in all the relations and transactions of life, shall be made to reap the reward of their treasonable works. In the present momentous crisis of our country, Union men require to better understand the duties of loyal citizens, and Copperheads of every grade and degree should be taught their true level, and punished for the traitorous offenses which are beyond the pale of our too tolerant laws. Having once suffered from a seeming want of discrimination upon this very question, and being now the recipient of Copperhead malediction, for taking the other extreme, we shall, from time to time, return the many doubtful compliments of both friends and foes, by showing that, in respect to the rights of the one, and duties of the other, our expressed sentiments are neither in advance of loyal public opinion in the older States, nor more extreme than the case demands:

One occurrence connected with the massacre at Fort Pillow has aroused a more than usually deep feeling of indignation through all the loyal States. It is related that a United States officer, coming on a flag of truce boat, to take away the wounded, after the butchery, was so far forgetful of his position and honor, as to entertain, in the most cordial manner, these barbarians, just red with the blood of their horrible murders. We notice this reported fact here, not to remind the Government of its duty—we know that no one would be quicker than Gen. Grant or the Secretary of War, to punish such disgraceful connivance with crime in an army officer—but to call attention to a broader fact, of which it is an indication.

There is in our people, especially in our public men, a certain want of a stern, moral judgment on disgraceful offenses, and a lack of sensitiveness to public honor. It must be remembered that in every civilized society there are certain offenses which cannot be punished by the law, or, if they are, are only inadequately atoned for. When a wealthy man, for instance, has cheated or wronged the poor—when an influential citizen has committed some crime, from whose consequences he has escaped through the lapse of time, or by some evident legal technicality, or when a political leader has been false to his country, and has risked great interests in a period of trial, there are no suitable punishments for such crimes.—They are outside the pale of the law and the courts. Yet the interests of society demand that such offenses should be especially punished. They are the very sins which do the most damage, and sap public morals, if left unwhipped of justice.

There is need, for such offenders, of a moral police of society. Now it is precisely in this very kind of police that American society is most deficient. We are a very good natured people. We are in the habit of permitting all kinds of opinion amongst us, and of interfering as little as possible with individuals, and we have an overweening admiration for success, so that our toleration has come to be almost a vice. We bear with successful roguery, or even treat it so respectfully that the young must sometimes almost doubt which is most coveted—honor or dishonor. A Democracy is said to be less sensitive to personal honor than an Aristocracy, but yet its public opinion, when once formed, is the most terrible avenger and tyrant. No punishment for traitors and successful rogues could ever be invented so cruel as the opinion of a democratic society, if it was once properly trained. We know, indeed, that now there are honored circles of American society, where doubtful characters, those who have won wealth and name by foul means, cannot enter. But the general and public sentence on such men is by no means strict enough. We are too charitable or indifferent by half.

We ought not to cover up rascality by fine names. However successful, or however rich a man is, if he has come up through dishonor, it should not be forgotten by honorable men. These men who are attempting to undermine the Government at the North, and rouse up the ignorant against the law, are in so far traitors, and ought to be treated so, socially. It should be understood in parlors and at dinner tables, that we do not countenance such men. And yet hundreds of respectable people are constantly neglecting this, and inviting loyal and honorable citizens to sit down with those who have broken faith with their country. It may be said that this strictness would become bigotry. Well, in such a struggle as this, between loyalty and treason, we ought to be bigoted.

After nearly a quarter of a million of lives have been offered on bloody battle-fields and in hospitals, after three years of terrible war and a vast destruction of property, it ought not to be supposed that to the fomenters of this unhappy struggle, and the abettors of such treason, whether at the North or at the South, we could be tolerant. We may forgive the deluded followers, but to the officers and leaders of this rebellion, and their accomplices in the free States, there ought to be, among the gentlemen of the North, no pardon. It should be understood in our clubs and saloons, in private houses and public festivities, whether among army officers or private citizens, that it is not an honorable thing to show hospitalities to, or accept them from a man who is stained with treason toward his country. There ought to be pride enough and honor enough among our people to show that we hold treason, and all aiding and abetting of treason, in its deserved contempt. The officer who dined the rebel butchers, near Fort Pillow, of course will receive the execrations of the whole nation. But this is not the first, nor will it be the last of such treason. There is a plenty of it now in this city, toward men who are known to be treasonable to our Government.

Once let it be understood that socially there is an exclusion and condemnation of all known dishonorable characters, no matter how successful, and society in America exercises a polite jurisdiction over public men which it has never yet held, but which it sorely needs.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to Sept. 3d.

McClellan Nominated by the Chicago Convention.

Later from Mobile

Fort Morgan Captured!

Atlanta Captured!

Chicago, Aug. 31.—George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the Democratic National Convention.

New York, Aug. 24.—Rumors are current here and credited in the best financial circles that the Government has decided to send five Commissioners composed of two Republicans and three Democrats to arrange preliminaries, and it is also rumored that the Commissioners are on their way to the Rebel capital.

Information has been received confirming the reports that Fitzhugh Lee was killed and that Gen. A. P. Hill was mortally wounded on the 21st, on the Weldon railroad.

Washington, Aug. 27.—On the 25th, Gen. Hancock, south of Reames' Station, was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy every time. At half past five, a combined assault was made on his left and center, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Official details from Grant and Meade, and Hancock say that they hold the Weldon railroad.

In a dispatch dated 3 o'clock p. m., yesterday, Grant says the rebel loss on the Weldon railroad seems to be greater than ours. The enemy can't stand it. I don't think I overrate the enemy's loss in the last two weeks by stating it at ten thousand killed and wounded. We lost heavily, but the most were captured.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy drove in Butler's line of pickets. The guard soon rallied and drove the enemy back and re-established their former line.

[Signed,] STANTON.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Atlanta papers of the 27th say Fort Morgan surrendered with all its garrison, including General Page, guns, munitions of war, etc.

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Grant and Sherman who derive their information from the Mobile and Richmond papers.

City Point, Aug. 29.—Abraham Lincoln: Since my last dispatch this morning, I have received the Richmond Sentinel of the 27th, which contains the following from Mobile:

The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected. We await an explanation of the unfortunate occurrence. The people of Mobile are hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city.

[Signed,] GRANT.

New York, Aug. 27.—The Richmond papers of the 26d contain an account of the late assault on the Weldon railroad:—We have met with repulses, costing us many brave men, but the affair is not over. Brig. Gen. Saunders, of Ala., was killed, Gen. Lamar, of Florida, mortally wounded, and Gen. Gaston, Fennegan, Anderson, of Alabama, mortally wounded.

New York, Aug. 29.—Gold 242 @ 245; very weak and fluctuating.

New York, Aug. 31.—Dispatches from Grant indicate that Lee has ceased to struggle for the recovery of the Weldon Railroad, which is completely in our possession.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The latest information says the Army of the Potomac is all quiet. Yesterday a number of shells were thrown into Petersburg from the monster 15 inch gun to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and it seems to have had the desired effect.

The Herald's correspondent with Averill's cavalry, under date of Sept. 1st, says it was Rhoades' division of infantry with Vaughan's cavalry that attacked Averill's division at Martinsburg, yesterday. They apparently hoped to surprise Averill, but failed. Early was at Winchester last night. The hasty retreat of Rhoades' division this morning, indicates that the rebels are moving up the valley. The rebels lost both time and men by this operation. This morning Averill again attacked the enemy with a portion of his cavalry, driving out the enemy, occupying the town and continuing the pursuit of the rebels four miles towards Winchester.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday at 2 p. m. About 200 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material were captured. In 12 hours preceding the surrender 2000 shells were thrown into the Fort. The citadel and barracks were entirely destroyed. The works generally are much injured. Many of the guns are spiked and their carriages burned, and much ammunition was destroyed by the rebels. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded.

[Signed,] CANBY.

Richmond papers of the 28th admit a loss of 6000 men in the attack on Ream's Station. Prisoners say the loss is about 5000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the American dated Charleston, Va, Sept. 2d, says: A reconnaissance has established the fact that Early has not left, and that he has no intention of leaving the Shenandoah Valley. He has his headquarters at Bunker Hill, half-way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up a telegraph line and

has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received 500 horses for his cavalry which is said to number 7000.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sherman took Atlanta to day, and the 12th corps occupies the city. The decisive battle was fought at East Point, six miles distant. The rebels suffered a heavy loss. The rebel Gen. Hardee was killed.

New York, Sept. 3.—Great rejoicing here. Atlanta is ours! While the rebel cavalry was operating on Sherman's rear, his movements were successfully executed.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Sherman entered the city. The capture of this place gives us Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebels much more desperate than ever before. It was performed with a masterly strategy, for which Sherman is so famed. He has achieved a brilliant result.

It is now well established that Hood was much strengthened by conscripts, boys and old men, who rendered good service behind the works.

Sherman's purpose was to flank Atlanta, and by cutting off supplies, force Hood out to fight with the Federal veterans in open field.

Sherman moved on the night of the 16th, with 20 days' rations.

The 20th corps was sent back to Chattahoochee bridge to act as a corps of observation, and to occupy Atlanta in case of its abandonment; also, to watch communications and furnish supplies to Sherman's new position. The movement was made in the following order:

The 22d division in advance, followed by the 14th division, the 15th under Logan, 16th under Ransom, 17th under Bailey, and the 4th under Stanley. Simultaneous flank movements were made, and after strong skirmishing the rebel lines were flanked and driven in front and rear.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's special insists that there has been a tender for a foreign loan, and that it is under consideration of the Treasury Department.

Halifax, Aug. 30.—The Europa with dates from Liverpool to the 20th and Queenstown 21st, has arrived this morning. The Irish riot continues at Belfast. The Times has an editorial on Grant's assault on Petersburg, and credits both sides with great valor. It says that peace never was so promising, being almost absolutely certain before long. It is our sincere belief that unless some disaster befalls the Confederate arms before the assembling of the Chicago Convention that the Democratic party would nominate a Peace candidate and within three months thereafter an armistice would be brought about.

The Scotia's advices from Liverpool, Aug. 21st are regarded as highly promising for the North. The Confederate loan had fallen three per cent. The Times says that the war was never maintained with more fury at all points.

Halifax, Sept. 2.—The following is by the Hecla:

The Times says that Frankfort advices show a loss of faith in the U. S. Bonds.—The largest sales decreased in price to 38; 3 per cent. below the last quotation.

The News mentions a rumor of a new Confederate loan.

Order has been restored in Belfast, there has been no rioting since the 19th.

Vallandigham characterizes the policy of the peace Democrats, who hesitate about denouncing the war and insisting on immediate peace, says the Flag, as "weak and cowardly." He refuses to stamp Indiana for the party, because they "have shrunk from assuming strong ground" against prosecuting the war for any purpose, upon any plan, or under any pretence.

BE PATIENT.—Nine long and weary months did General Grant work at Vicksburg before it surrendered to him, on the 4th of July, 1863.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

ON ALL TAXES not paid to the Treasurer before the Tenth day of October next, there will be ten per cent. added. For information relative to the Delinquent Tax, I would refer Tax-Payers to sections 18 and 19, of the "Act to Provide for the Assessing and Collecting Territorial and County Revenue," passed January 29th, 1864, which is herewith appended: D. T. DENNY, Treasurer of King County, W. T.

Sec. 18. From the date of the sheriff's return, all taxes unpaid are delinquent, and shall draw interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum, and taxes on lands, city or town lots are hereby made a perpetual lien thereon, against all persons except the United States and this Territory.

Sec. 19. The county auditor shall, within twenty days, make out two lists of such lands, city and town lots returned as delinquent, with the amount of taxes due thereon, and deliver one list to the county sheriff, who shall advertise such lists in some newspaper in the County, or if there be no such newspaper in the County, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the Territory, for three weeks successively, before the first Monday in December, and shall also post such list in six public places in his county, for three weeks before such first Monday in December, and shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in December, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and five o'clock p. m., at the county seat, all delinquent lands and city and town lots, the unpaid tax on which and accruing interest and costs shall not have been paid before such time, and shall continue such sale from day to day until all such lands and town lots shall be sold, or shall have been five per cent. off for sale, and the sheriff shall receive five per cent. on all such sales, as his fees therefor.

WANTED!

GOOD SHINGLES.—Price, FOUR DOLLARS per thousand. Inquire at the FREEPORT MILLS. no30

J. J. M'GILVRA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

SEATTLE, W. T.

Office, corner of Commercial and Mill Streets. no30-4

MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

Seattle Prices Current.

SEATTLE, September 10, 1864.

FLOUR—Best quality, \$12, per barrel. WHEAT—\$1 50 per bushel. OATS—90c per bushel. HAY—\$25 00 per ton. POTATOES—New 50c per bushel. ONIONS—New, 2c 1/2 lb.; Old, none. BUTTER—Fresh 45 @ 50c 1/2 lb. CHEESE—25 c 1/2 lb. EGGS—50 1/2 doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25th.

FLOUR—\$9 50 @ 18 00. WHEAT—\$3 25 @ \$3 50 100 lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c 1/2 lb. BARLEY—\$1 @ 1 1/2 1/2 doz. CORN—3 1/2c per lb. BRAN—\$40 @ \$48 per ton. MIDDINGS—\$42 @ \$48 per ton. BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb. CANDLES—18 @ 18 1/2c per lb. COAL—\$14 @ \$20 1/2 ton. COFFEE—Rio 28c, Java 26c per lb. CORDAGE—14 @ 14 1/2c per lb. HIDES—11 @ 12c per lb. HAY—\$20 @ \$25 per ton. WOOL—Good to choice, 20 @ 28 1/2c 1/2 lb. POTATOES—1c for old, 3 1/2c 1/2 lb for new. MOLASSES—33 @ 34c per gal. by the bbl. BUTTER—Isthmus 35 @ 37 1/2, Fresh 43c. RICE—China No. 2 5 1/2c per lb. SUGAR—\$11 @ 12 1/2 1/2 cwt., according to quality. BEEF—On foot, 2 @ 3c; slaughtered 4 @ 6 1/2 per lb. HOGS—On foot, 6 @ 6 1/2c; slaughtered 10 1/2c per 1/2. MUTTON—5 @ 6 1/2c and Lamb 7c per lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$4 @ \$6 per doz.; Ducks, \$5 @ \$8 per doz. EGGS—36 @ 45 1/2c per doz.

Victoria Prices Current.

VICTORIA, Sept. 6.

FLOUR—Self-rising—\$13 50 1/2 bbl; Extra, \$13 1/2 bbl. OATMEAL—11c @ 11 1/2c 1/2 lb. CORNMEAL—7c 1/2 lb. BEANS—White—5 1/2c 1/2 lb 1/2 sk; pink do, 3 1/2 do do. MIDDINGS—3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 do do. BRAN—3 1/2c 1/2 lb. HAY—2 @ 2 1/2 1/2 lb 1/2 bale. WHEAT—firm, at 4c 1/2 lb 1/2 sk. BARLEY—4 1/2 1/2 lb. OATS—3 1/2 @ 4c 1/2 lb. TEA—36 @ 46 1/2 lb 1/2 chest. COFFEE—22 @ 28 1/2 sk. SUGAR—7 @ 14c 1/2 lb 1/2 bbl or mat. RICE—5 @ 8 1/2 1/2 lb 1/2 sk. ENGLISH CANDLES—25c 1/2 lb 1/2 Lx American do, 21 @ 22c do do. BUTTER—Fresh, 40 @ 50c 1/2 lb 1/2 case; Salt do, 35 @ 45c do do 1/2 sk. HAMS—best; 18c 1/2 lb 1/2 doz. BACON—20 @ 22c 1/2 lb 1/2 doz.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla. Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative, for the depraved conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful 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.

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY. J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco. Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. [no25]

UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

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

BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing. When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals furnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE. A limited number of Young Ladies can be accommodated in the family of the President.

TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum, \$34 00. Intermediate, " " " " \$34 00. Collegiate, " " " " \$40 00. Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of Instrument, [Extra] \$90 00. Drawing and Sketching, " per Session, \$10 00. Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

Students are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical,) Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies. Young Men, desirous of defraying their own expenses, by personal labor, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than one Quarter. For further particulars address the President of the University, W. E. BARNARD, A. M. Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. [no25-4f]

MONET'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yeaser, Denny & Co's Store.

The public will always find the tables at this popular Eating House well supplied with the best the Market affords, and

Meals at all Hours. Will be served to customers in the best style and at the shortest notice.

Call and See.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1864. [no29M]

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Harpers Weekly. Frank Leslie's Illustrated News. New York do. New York Ledger. Flag of Our Union. Police Gazette. Wilkes' Spirit. Chicago Journal. Chicago Tribune. S. F. American Flag. St. Louis Republican. Louisville Journal. S. F. Daily and Weekly Alta, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. Harpers Magazine. Peterson's do. Arthur's Home do. Godey's Lady's Book. Waverley Mag. Atlantic Monthly. Scientific Amer'n. Leslie's Monthly. Comic do. Monthly Nov'lette. Sac. W'ly Union. Mdme. Demorest's Quarterlies. We shall endeavor to keep a stock of the most Popular Magazines, Periodicals, and Newspapers always on hand, which will be sold cheap as possible.

KELLOGG & BRO., Seattle Drug Store. [no28-1f]

United States Excise Tax.

COLLECTION DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Comprising the Territories of Washington and Idaho.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory Acts thereto, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days from the 27th day of August, A. D., 1864, at my office in the city of Olympia, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M. And immediately after the expiration of the said fifteen days, on the 12th and 13th days of September, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

All the appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN G. SPARKES, U. S. ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF W. T. Dated at Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of August, 1864. [no28-2w]

REMOVAL.

If you want CONFECTIONERIES, CHOICE FRUITS, FRENCH PRUNES, FIGS, RAISINS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, OR OTHER "ICTAS," CALL ON D. B. WARD, AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE.

Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE TERMS. Seattle, W. T., Aug. 27th, 1864. [no28-1f]

Great Medical Discovery! LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODINE ALTERATIVE.

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. Sole Agency for Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, for the Pacific Coast, 809, Front Street, San Francisco. Sold by all Druggists. [no27-m6]

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

MARIA,

JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER, Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no6-1f]

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. 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 SPONDULIX. Remember our motto is: small profits and quick sales. BAGLEY & SETTLE. Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. [no27M]

\$1 00 PER GALLON!

GENUINE DOWNER'S

COAL OIL,

Usually sold at \$1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLOGG & BRO'S at

ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, Wholesale and Retail. Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 13. [no261f]

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

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

All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF. Seattle, July 30th, 1864. [no25-1f]

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR,

10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Guiso's do; 15 do Townsend's do; 10 do Jayne's Expectorant; 10 do do Alternative; 6 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 6 do Hembold's Buchu; 5 do Scovilles Blood and Liver Syrup; 10 do Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.

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

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

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

PAINTS AND OILS.

Comprising in part of the following: Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber;

Paris Green; Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c. KELLOGG & BRO. [no261f] Druggists and Chemists.

AMERICAN AGRICULTUR ST.

For the Farm, Garden and Household.

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

The Editors are all practical WORKING MEN. The Teachings of the AGRICULTURIST are confined to one State or Territory, but are adapted to all sections of the country—it is for the whole American Continent.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (For either the English or German Edition.) One copy, one year (always in Advance) \$1 00 Six Copies, one year do) \$5 00 Ten or more copies one year (do) 90 cents each.

ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City.

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

D. HORTON,

DEALER IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS TOBACCO & CIGARS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil-Cloths, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c.

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

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates [no-1f] YESLER, DENNY & CO.

BATHS!

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

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness. [no17M] WM. HEDGES, Proprietor.

FOR CASH---NEW GOODS---FOR CASH!

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

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY! Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO. Seattle, March 25th, 1864. [no151f]

PACIFIC HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Restaurant Principle.

Meals after Eight o'clock Extra. An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with odoring, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above. [no9-1f] REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress.

FASHION SALOON,

A. B. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR, Next Door to Yeaser and Denny's Store, SEATTLE, W. T.

THIS POPULAR SALOON has been recently refitted and prepared for the reception of its old customers and as many new ones as may favor it with their custom. The bar is always supplied with the very best quality of French, English and American LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES, CLARETS, and BRANDIES, ALE, PORTER, BEER, CIDER, CIGARS and TOBACCO.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Saloon. [no151f]

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

D. HORTON,

DEALER IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS TOBACCO & CIGARS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil-Cloths, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c.

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

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates [no-1f] YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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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

SEATTLE DRUG STORE,

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

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

Patent Medicines,

Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of

AYERS' TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFFENBERG'S and CRANE & BRIGHAM'S

Sarsaparillas.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochees, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Lissaint, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagouge, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clova Anodyne, Seidlitz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Graeffenberg, Brandreth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

PILLS,

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnevell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeloc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schorville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calomel and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

ACIDS.

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

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

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

Brown's Essence of Valerian, Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry, Castarrh Snuff, Macebooy Snuff,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL,

By the gallon, can or case; Genuine Downer's

COAL OIL,

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

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

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

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

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

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors, ESTABLISHED 1858.

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

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

A Good BILLIARD TABLE, is attached to the Saloon. [no151f]

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

BETWEEN Olympia & Steilacoom, TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Steilacoom every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor. [no24-1f]

King County Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the King County Agricultural Fair, to be held in Seattle, on the Nineteenth and Twentieth of October.

CLASS A.—HORSES.

Table listing horse premiums: Best Stallion \$5.00, Best Brood Mare 2.50, Best 3-Year-old Mare 2.00, Best 2-Year-old Mare 1.00, Best 1-Year-old 1.00, Best Gelding 2.50, Best Span Horses or Mares 4.00, Best Saddle-Horse 2.00, Best 3-Year-old Horse 2.00, Best 2-Year-old do 2.00, Best Yearling Colt 1.00.

CLASS B.—CATTLE.

Table listing cattle premiums: Best Bull \$3.00, Best Yearling 2.00, Best Bull-Calf 1.00, Best Cow \$3.00, Best Three Year-old Cow 2.00, Best Two Year-old Heifer 2.00, Best Yearling Heifer 2.00, Best Heifer-Calf 1.00.

CLASS C.—SWINE.

Table listing swine premiums: Best Boar \$2.00, Best Sow 1.00, Best Pair Pigs \$1.00.

CLASS D.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Table listing dairy premiums: Best Specimen Butter—10 lbs. \$2.00, Best do do 1.00, Best do Cheese 1.00.

CLASS E.—GRAIN.

Table listing grain premiums: Best Wheat—(yield per acre.) \$2.50, Best Oats 2.00, Best Rye 2.00, Best Barley 2.00, Best Buckwheat 2.00, Best Beans—(patch.) 1.00, Best Peas—(yield per acre.) 1.00, Best Corn (one bushel exhibited) 2.00.

CLASS F.—VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetable premiums: Best Assortment Vegetables \$2.50, Best lot Potatoes 2.00, Best lot Cabbage 2.00, Best lot Onions 2.00, Best lot Beets 2.00, Best lot Carrots 2.00, Best lot Parsnips 2.00, Best lot Tomatoes 2.00, Best lot Pumpkins and Squashes 1.00, Best lot Chickery 1.00, Best lot Vegetable Oysters 1.00.

CLASS G.—SEEDS.

Table listing seed premiums: Best Assortment Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds \$2.00.

CLASS H.—GRASS.

Table listing grass premiums: Best—(yield per acre) \$3.00, Second do (Two bales to be exhibited) 1.50.

CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Table listing agricultural implement premiums: Best Plow \$1.50, Best Harrow 1.00, Best Ox-Yoke 1.00, Best Cultivator 1.00, Best Hay Rake 1.00, Best Wheelbarrow 1.50, Best Ox-Yoke 1.00, Best Grain Cradle 1.00, Best Axe 1.50.

CLASS M.—FRUITS.

Table listing fruit premiums: Best Assort Apples (6 each variety) \$3.00, Best Pears 3.00, Best Quinces 3.00, Best Plums 3.00, Best Apricots 3.00, Best Grapes (six bunches) 3.00, Best lot Dried Apples, do Peaches, do Plums, do Cherries, do Blackberries, do Currants, do Raspberries, each 1.00.

Table listing domestic goods premiums: Best Specimen Peaches, Plums, Cherries and berries, (in cans) each 1.00, Best Specimen Jellies, each 1.00, Best do Wines, each 50, Best Specimen Cider 50, Best do Apple, Peach, Plum and Quince Butters 50.

CLASS P.—DOMESTIC GOODS.

Table listing domestic goods premiums: Best Sack Flour, (50 lbs.) 1.00, Best Corn Meal (50 lbs.) 1.00, Best two Loaves Wheat Bread 50, Best two Loaves Corn Bread 50, Best two Loaves Brown Bread 1.00, Best lot Crackers 1.00, Best article of Cake—each variety 50, Best Box Honey 50, Best two Cured Hams 50, Best lot Cucumber Pickles 50, Best lot Sweet Pickles—each variety 50, Best lot Catsup 50.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Table listing ladies department premiums: Best Ornamental Needle Work \$1.00, Best Quilt 50, Best Silk Embroidery 50, Best Worsted Work 50, Best Crochet—each variety 50, Best made Dress 50, Best " Shirt 50, Best " Bonnet 50, Best " Hat 50, Best Knit Socks and Stockings, (both cotton and woolen), each 50.

Any articles of domestic production or manufacture, not enumerated above, will be gladly received, and premiums awarded there to by the Committee.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1864.

VOLUME X.—NEW SERIES.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the Tenth Volume (New Series) commenced on the first of January. This Journal was established in 1845, and is undoubtedly the most widely circulated and influential publication of the kind in the world.

A JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE. In this respect it stands unrivaled. It not only finds its way to almost every workshop in the country, but it is found in the counting-room of the manufacturer and merchant; also in the library and the household.

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the latest and best inventions of the day. This feature of the journal is worthy of special notice. Every number contains from five to ten original engravings of mechanical inventions relating to every department of the arts.

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

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

THE PRACTICAL RECIPES alone are oftentimes worth more to the subscriber than the amount of a whole year's subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Two volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are published each year, at \$1.50 each, or \$3.00 per annum, with correspondingly low terms to Clubs: \$1 will pay for four months' subscription.

Club Rates: Five Copies, for Six Months. . . . \$ 6 00 Ten Copies, for Six Months. . . . 12 00 Ten Copies, for Twelve Months. . . . 23 00 Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months. . . . 34 00 Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months. . . . 40 00

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

VOCABULARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON.

The following vocabulary of the Indian or Chinook Jargon is published by request, for the benefit of new comers into this Territory. That all who desire it may secure a copy, we shall keep it standing in our columns until the space it occupies is required for other purposes.

This Jargon was the invention of the early settlers of the northern Pacific coast, and though very imperfect in its construction, is the only medium of verbal communication between the whites and Indians, as well as between the numerous different tribes of Indians themselves, throughout Northern Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, up to the Russian Possession; including a territory along the coast of over a thousand miles.

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

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

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

Ah lah, well then. Ae kik, fish-hook. Aet choot, or a chute, a bear. Al ki, by and by, after. Al loy ma, another, or different. Al ta, now. An enny, of old time, or time past. An nah, an exclamation of astonishment. Ap pola, anything roasted.

Ba ba, kis. Cah, where. Cah tah, how, why. Calm tox or Kalmtox, I have or did understand. Ca nim, a canoe. Ca pole, a coat. Cap swalla, to steal. Car de na, to fight. Car mo sah, beads. Carmox, a dog. Cah qua, thus, the same, as like. Cha oo, come. Chce, new. Chick a min, iron, silver, money, or any metal. Chutch, grandmother. Chups, grandfather. Clial, black, dark colored. Clap, to bark. Clat a wah, to go, or go. Claxta, who. Cle men, to lie, or falsehood. Cle mox, blackberries. Cle nae, don't know, perhaps. Close three, Close or Kloba, good, well, right. Cock, to break. Cock a, swan. Cold lile he, winter, or northern countries. Cole ly, to run, lively, sprightly.

Dago, gnats, mosquitoes. Delate, true, straight, right. Easak, paddle. E li in will, rifle. E li hee, a slave. Enna, a beaver. Enoopo, ice. En e ti, over, the other side. Glas, glass. Gleece, grease. Hach, or house, a house. Habileky, open. Halo, none, there is none. Hankrohm, handkerchief. Hee hee, laugh. Hee hee-lamar, to gamble. Hlack, hurry, make haste, fast. Hlas, large, great, very; for instance, Hlas ams, great canoe; Hlas close, very good. Icht, one. Icht stick, one yard. Ickta, what, or thing; as Ick ta, mika tikke, what do you want? cah mika tikta, where are your things. Ickpoee, to shut.

Kapoor, needle. Kaliten, lead, shot. Kapo, a relative older, as an older brother, a brother-in-law, sister, or cousin. Katsuk, midway, center. Kreek wully under down Kettle, a pot or kettle. Kil la pie, to overturn or to return. Kimta, behind, after. Kihoose, tobacco. Klacree, stars. Klacskan, a fence. Klabaya, poor, unfortunate, friendless. Klaway, how are you? Klaphie, thread. Klaska, they or he. Klawa, slow. Klaxta, who. Klomen, anything ground to powder. Klomen-sappale, flour. Klis kis, a mat, matting.

La bla-out, hard bread or biscuit. La bic, wheat. La lottle, a bottle. La bouche, the mouth. La breed, a bridle. La cassetie, a box, trunk or chest. La chandelle, a candle. Looke, foot. La gomme, pitch or gum. La gomme stick, wood saturated with gum. Lake, a lake. La leem, a file.

La lang, the tongue. Le loo, the wolf. Le nez, the nose. Le pied, foot. Le plate, the priest. Le pooh, peas. Le poulet, hen. Le saik, a sack or bag. Le tete, the head. Lice, rice. Lis lip, to boil. Lolo, to carry, bring. Lope, a rope. Luckwulla, nut. Lun, rum, whiskey. Lupulla, back. La chanjel, a belt.

Mamook, work, do. Mamook la pouille, to fry anything. Man, man. Machecker, trade, purchase, bar or sell. Mash, to put off, throw away, empty, disengage, &c. Martilly, at a distance off shore. Martilly, toward the shore, on shore. Mememoos, to kill, die, or dead. Mercle, thank you. Mesika, ye, yours. Miama, down stream. Millite, stop, stay, live, reside, remain, or sit down. Midwhit, stand up. Miska, you, yours. Molaik, elk. Moola, a mill. Moosamooos, beef, cattle.

Nanamax, an otter. Nabitly, is it not so? Nowitka, yes. Newha, how is it, let me see it. Oihnt, or oient, a path, a road, a way. Olee, small clams. Oiskin, a cup. Oke, those or that. Olike, this or these. Olikka, a seal. Ollalie, berries. Olo, hungry. Olo chuck, thirsty. Pottle, full. Pottle lum, full of rum, drunk. Pay or pee, but, with, and. Peckuck green. Pitton, a fool, or drunk. Pedoux, Frenchman. Pil, red. Pish, blood. Pish fire. Pish-ollalie, ripe berries. Piseak, exhausted. Quance, a whale. Quansum, always. Quase, afraid. Queequeo, a finger ring. Quicer, a porpoise. Quants, a squirrel. Quilan or quolon, ear. Quinam, five. Quitchaddy, a rabbit. Quittle, to shoot, hunt, kill. Sab-lilly or sockaly, up, high, above. Sail, cloth of any kind. Sann, a mouse. Sappell, bread or flour. Scabbeon, a rifle. Scha co spo ak, to fade. Close three, flowers. Chip, deep. Close sick, agree, cold. Close uah, to take care. Cha pook sh, beard. Cla men, soft. Chick chick, wagon. Cole cole, a rat. Dly, dry. Dly tupso, hay.

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La peli, spade, shovel. La piage, trap or snare. La piogse, a hoe. La plash, boards. La porte, the door. La pouille, a frying pan. La quen, a saw. Le lang, the tongue. Le loo, the wolf. Le nez, the nose. Le pied, foot. Le plate, the priest. Le pooh, peas. Le poulet, hen. Le saik, a sack or bag. Le tete, the head. Lice, rice. Lis lip, to boil. Lolo, to carry, bring. Lope, a rope. Luckwulla, nut. Lun, rum, whiskey. Lupulla, back. La chanjel, a belt.

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