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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER.

Just before the battle, Mother,
I am thinking most of you,
While upon the field we're watching,
With the enemy in view;
Comrades brave around me lying,
Filled with thoughts of home and God,
For well they know that on the morrow,
Some must sleep beneath the sod.

Chorus.
Farewell mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again;
But Oh! You'll not forget me, mother,
If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh! I long to see you mother,
And the loving ones at home,
But I'll never leave our banner,
Till I hear I can come;
Tell the traitors all around you,
That their cruel words we know,
In every battle kill our soldiers,
By the help they give the foe.

Farewell, etc.

Hark! I hear the bugle sounding,
Tis the signal for the fight,
Now may God protect us inoher,
As He ever does the right;
Hear the "Battle Cry of Freedom,"
How it swells upon the air,
Oh yes! We'll rally round our standard,
Or we'll perish nobly there.

Farewell, etc.

ANSWER TO "JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER."

No, I'll not forget you, darling,
Though the cruel chance of war
Leaves you on the field of battle,
Where I'll never see you more;
Leave you where the cry of "Onward!"
Troubles not your slumbers deep,
Leaves you where the din of battle
Cannot wake you from your sleep.

Chorus.

No, I'll not forget you, darling,
Though if one fond pressure more
Could be granted to me, darling,
'T would not leave my heart so sore.

No, I'll not forget you, darling,
Oh! 'tis strange that you should ask,
When my thoughts from morn till even
Round your very soul are clasped;
Let it ever like a halo
Round your rugged pathway shine,
The love of Mother, God and Heaven,
Let it round your soul outwine.

No, I'll not forget you, etc.

No, I'll not forget you, darling,
But oh, the time has been so long
Since the morning that you left me
To defend the right from wrong;
'Till now I feel my sad heart sinking
While I think you may not come,
When this raging strife is ended,
And your comrades reach their home.

No, I'll not forget you, etc.

No, I'll not forget you, darling,
Be thou ever brave and true,
God will guard you there as safely
As beneath my roof He'd do;
And, perchance, when all is over,
You with others, too, may come,
Crying—"Victory is ours,"
While we give you welcome home.

No, I'll not forget you, etc.

Semmes' "Cruise of the Alabama."

A REVIEW BY THE LONDON ATHENÆUM.

The Sacramento Union recently published a long article quoted and headed as above, which is well worth reading by those who have any esteem or respect for the pirate Semmes. The following extracts from it will show how he is estimated by some of his English cousins:

"Of one hundred and sixty-three persons, the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, only eleven were foreign born. As the Alabama sunk not a single cheer arose from the victors. The order was given, 'Silence, boys!' and in perfect silence she sank to her last resting place.

SEMME'S WRITES A BOOK.

Since he lost his ship Captain Semmes has taken to literature, and has just published in two good sized volumes an absurd account of his exploits, under the title: "The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter; from the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, C. S. N. and other officers." While some Englishmen were trying to make a hero of Semmes, others have common sense enough to take him at his proper value, as an arrant boaster and a poor commander. The following review of Semmes' book, which we take from the London Athenæum, gives us, we imagine, the estimate of the better class of Englishmen of Semmes and his book.

THE TRUE STORY OF SEMMES.

"Captain Semmes has commanded two swift and well armed ships, the Sumter and the Alabama; in the first of these vessels he

sailed under false colors about the ocean, plundered and burned a score of unarmed, unresisting barks belonging to American owners; sought refuge from his equals and enemies in neutral ports; and when he could no longer hope to escape a fight, he sold and abandoned her in an English port. In the vessel of his command, the Alabama, he also prowled about the seas, burning and plundering unarmed boats; and with the single exception of a brush with the Hatteras, a ship inferior to his own in guns, in men and in speed, never fired a shot until he closed with the Kearsarge, when his ship went to the bottom in half an hour. Fenimore Cooper could not tell this story so as to make it a romance. It is the personal part of this matter we take no side. We differ from those who denounce him as a pirate and proclaim him a common enemy to mankind. He was certainly not a pirate. He bore a commission from his government. His ship was a ship of war. He used false colors and told endless lies, it is true; but then these devices and deceptions are parts of that old devilry of war is raging, supersedes all human rights and abrogates all the divine laws. We may not blame him, perhaps, for such foul play, as boarding his enemy under English colors; though we could heartily approve of such a change in the maritime rule in this respect as would prevent this shameful use of a neutral flag. But allowing Capt. Semmes to be a regular commander, and his vessel a ship of war, sailing under a recognized order, we have then the right of asking from him the conduct of an officer if not that of a hero. And herein we think he signally fails; fails of the modesty and frankness which distinguish men who follow the great profession of the sea. Great men, it is often said are dumb as to their own merits. Captain Semmes either talks or allows his unknown friend to talk, in a hundred places, about his 'indomitable genius,' his own 'wonderful eloquence,' his own 'sound practical views,' his own 'unrivalled audacity,' his own 'clever dispatches,' and the like.

WINSLOR AND SEMMES COMPARED.

"To say that the Alabama was over-matched by the Kearsarge in any way except in skill, character and organization, is mere nonsense. She was beaten by better men. Capt. Winslow is the modicum of a sailor; very quiet, resolute and English like in bearing. He is a thorough seaman, and his crew are worthy of their leader—being chiefly English and Americans, with a sprinkling of Italians, Danes and negroes. The Alabama's crew—all raked from the streets of Liverpool—are described by Capt. Semmes himself as a lot of 'incorrigible young rascals.' But the badness of their quality was a consequence of his position. A man like Capt. Semmes has no command of the market; he has to take such 'rascals' as he can get. They were engaged on a false pretense and carried out to sea on a lie. They got drunk, they lost, they deserted. At every port he lost some of the men whom he had induced to go on board his ship. Entries like these are common in the Journal: 'Whilst lying in the dock a stampede took place among my crew; nine of them deserted, * * * Another had run away from a boat this evening. I have directed that no boat should leave the ship without an officer, and that the officer be armed, and ordered to shoot any man who attempts to desert. * * * Five men in confinement! The d— seems to have got into my crew.' By means of the cat and other persuasives, he got them in some kind of order; but a body of men so allured and entrapped into the service of a cause of which they knew nothing, and for which they cared nothing, was not to be made into a first rate fighting crew. Before going into action at Cherbourg, Capt. Semmes gave his incorrigible rascals a little 'tall talk' about a 'grateful country'; but he does not tell us that a single man in his ship had ever been in a Confederate city. There may have been one, by accident; and even Capt. Semmes thought it might be well to add: 'Remember you are in the English Channel, the theater of so much of the naval glory of our race.' Semmes is a Marylander; the reader of this sad book will seek to find what reason is alleged for not going with his State. He will seek in vain. The motive cannot be patriotism; for his own State goes with the North, and that of her own will, since two invasions of Confederate armies have failed to rouse her into resistance. What is it, then? can it be an insane hatred of the negro race, as such, and a monstrous desire to found a new slave empire? In the absence of distinct and direct evidence of so black a design, we should hesitate to affix it, even as a supposition, against any public man. Such a scheme would be criminal in the last degree, and put the men who entertained it beyond the pale of social laws. But in Capt. Semmes' journals and letters there are so many offensive references to the negro, so many insinuations of a community of interest between slave dealers and the South, that the horrible idea will come into our minds.—With him, the negro is always a dirty, lazy intolerable beast. Every slaveholder seems to be at once his friend. Thus, he claimed community of interest in the war with slave dealing Cubans. Writing to the Governor of Cienfuegos, he says: 'I confidently rely upon the friendly dispositions of Spain, who is our own near neighbor in the most important of her colonial possessions, to receive us with equal and even-handed justice,

if not with the sympathy which our unity of interest and policy, with regard to an important social and industrial institution, are so well calculated to inspire.' But he is willing to find friends in anybody who own negroes. * * * It is well for all sides that there should be no illusions on this point. If a slave empire should be founded in America by force of arms, we can have no relations of amity with such a State; and should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it will be our duty and our right to resist it with all our force. It is only on the condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Captain Semmes appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations."

THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND.

Many thoughtless people are greatly disappointed at "Grant's" delay to take Richmond." There was a time when Richmond could have been taken by the army of the Potomac with but little difficulty. But since that time, the position of things has been essentially changed. The fact is (though not generally understood,) that Richmond is now the strongest fortified place in the world. Its fortifications embrace a circuit of sixty miles, and are arranged with successive inner lines, in such a way that it is no benefit to the assailants to carry the outer line of defenses. In fact, these being carried the attacking forces would find themselves much worse off than before; for upon getting within the outer line, they are at once concentrated in masses by the nature of the locality, and the very places where they would be most thickly gathered, are commanded by artillery on the inner line. This second line carried, there is, a third, where the assailants, still more densely crowded, find themselves exposed to a still more deadly fire—and so on, until the city itself is reached. There is no art or device of engineering skill, no modern invention or suggestion, which has not been employed to make Richmond impregnable to any force that could be brought against it. Sebastopol was a mere bagatelle to it, and nothing so elaborately complete in the way of fortifications, has ever been constructed on earth. It is not only difficult to take Richmond by direct assault, but absolutely impossible. It cannot be accomplished by numbers or by bravery. The advantages of the defenders in such a series of works are such, that other things being equal, one man in the defense counts for one hundred in the attack—that is, one hundred men of the assailants, upon an average, will fall for one man of the garrison. In consequence, Gen. Grant has no idea of attempting to carry the place by assault. His design is to invest it and starve out the garrison; and in this, there is now a fair prospect that he will succeed. So soon as the railroads can be cut, by which supplies are brought to the rebel capital, the doom of the city is sealed. Grant's force is now adequate to the work, and we may rest assured that it will be most energetically prosecuted.—Flag.

THE ALDEN PRINTING MACHINE—THE FELT PRINTING MACHINE.

About this Alden machine, by the way, of which the public has not heard much talk recently. Your correspondent several months ago made a visit to the machine factory, where he found some 30 or 40 hands hard at smoothing down the heavy castings for seventy machines, that being the number for which orders have already been received. How far these machines have progressed toward perfection since that visit he has no opportunity of ascertaining.

The mode of operation of the Alden machine has been fully described in the newspapers on several occasions. You will recollect that it delivers the matter regularly spaced but not "justified," the work of justifying being done by hand. But the Felt machine, which is now approaching perfection at Providence, not only justifies the lines with beautiful accuracy, but also puts in the leads of leaded matter. And all this, too, is done by the man who manages the machinery which sets the type without the least hindrance to his main work. This assertion may appear an incredible one to printers, but to your correspondent, who has often seen the modle at work, and who has, moreover, been let into the whole mystery of the affair, everything is as plain as a pikestaff.

The Felt machine is owned by a Company, who have embarked a capital of \$100,000 in the enterprise. The Alden machine is also in the hands of a Company who have, I believe, about the same amount of capital as the Felt Company. At what time these machines will be ready for delivery I am unable to state. The Alden is by far the most advanced, and I should not be surprised to hear that some of them were in operation before next January.—Bulletin Cor.

A letter dated at Toronto says that desertions from the British army, under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great that nearly 1,000 of the Queen's troops have left during the past year.

Col. Philip Herbert, of the 7th Texas cavalry, died at Kingston, Louisiana, lately from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Mansfield last April.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

Visitors to the Crystal Palace who enter by Sydenham or Penge must have observed that certain works have been for some time in progress at the lower part of the ground between the two entrances alluded to. These works are now completed, and consist of a railway of about six hundred yards in length, laid in a tunnel arched with brick and covered with clay to the depth of about eighteen inches. The railway passes over an incline somewhat more steep than Holborn hill for some distance, then over one of a less gradient, and finally along a level to the upper station. At about fifty yards from the mouth of the tunnel, which is provided with folding doors, is an opening on the left-hand side leading to the centre of a gigantic fan twenty-two feet in diameter, which is also connected with underground passages, one to assist in carrying off the air drawn from the tunnel, and another to admit air to the fan when it may be requisite to blow into the tunnel. Doors or valves in these passages are worked from above by means of levers, so as to shut off one or the other, as may be needed.

The carriage is built in one compartment, with a platform at each end, on which the guard stands to manage the break, and is fitted up as a first class carriage, with seats along each side like an omnibus, the passengers entering by doors in the centre of the platform. At one end is a flange or wing extending around it, made in the shape of the tunnel, and edged with bristles so as to form a continuous brush and to allow of the escape of as little air as possible. The carriage starts down an incline to the mouth of the tunnel, which it enters with the impetus, and on passing the draught pipe (the doors behind being shut to prevent the escape of the air) the fan draws air from the supply pipe and forces it into the tunnel behind the carriage which is thus blown through to the top of the steep incline, whence it descends with a lessened blast, warning being given by telegraph to the engineer. On the return of the carriage the process is reversed. So soon as it has reached the tunnel down a similar incline to that at the other end, warning is given and the air from the tunnel is admitted to the centre of the fan, which draws it up, driving it out through various channels opened for the purpose; and the air in the tunnel being thus somewhat exhausted, that behind the carriage drives it up the incline, of 1 in 15, mentioned above as steeper than Holborn hill, and on to the upper station, the doors of the tunnel being open as soon as it has passed the exhaust pipe. We went to the lower station, and there entered the carriage, to be sucked up the tube with several other passengers. We found the motion easy and regular, and were surprised at the inclination of the carriage on the steep part of the road, which is such that no ordinary railway train ever traveled up. There are no inconveniences experienced from the pressure of air, though, of course, if the two doors of the carriage had been opened we must have felt the effects of the draught; this, of course, would seriously impede, if not wholly arrest, the progress of the carriage. This modification of the pneumatic railway is the contrivance of T. W. Rammell, Esq., who opened the line yesterday, and must have been highly pleased with the success of his experiment. The carriage travelled up and down the line at frequent intervals from two o'clock till dusk, conveying passengers back and forward, all of whom were pleased to enjoy the novelty of this mode of progression.

SUPPRESS THE ABOLITIONISTS.—"Let us suppress the Abolitionists," cries some slack-witted orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will; and if all your fellow citizens had been of your caliber and kidney, there would have been no rebellion at all. If Hampden and his friends said, "Let us suppress these fellows who cry out against ship-money," England would have quietly submitted to the tyranny of the Stuarts. If Otis and Patrick Henry had shouted "hurrah for King George and the Stamp Act!" there would have been no bloody revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had followed, "Hurrah for starvation; aristocracy forever!" all the trouble in France would have speedily ended. To be sure every right would have been annihilated, every liberty destroyed, and a few rich and remorseless poeple would have governed France; but there would have been no difficulty, except moral rot and general moral decay.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists!" But suppose you begin at the beginning. First subdue the common sense of the people of the country; then you may subdue those who influence it. It is not what you call, with an amusing persistence, abolitionism, which caused the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people so that they saw. The people of this country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. If there had been no slavery there would have been no war, just as there would have been no abolitionism. The temperance movement springs from drunkenness; and when a drunken man tries to kill his wife, don't you think the totallers are responsible for it?

Slavery was trying to kill the country. It had almost succeeded. "Watch! watch!" shouted the Abolitionist. Slavery watched that its crime was discovered, shot and stabbed right and left. "There!" cry the sensible Wickliffe & Company, "this comes of calling the watch! Let us suppress these fellows that cry watch! watch! and all will be quiet again! Certainly a dead dog and a dead nation are both perfectly quiet. A nation of freemen throttled, with its own consent, by a slave system like ours, is the dearest and meanest of all dead dogs.—Harper's Weekly.

The Comanche was launched on the 14th of November. The dimensions of the new Monitor are: Length of keel, 160 feet; length of deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 46 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; thickness of side armor—wood, 6 1/2 inches; thickness of side armor—iron, 5 inches; two guns, thirteen feet long, 15 inches bore—weight each, 42,000 pounds; diameter of turret, in the clear, 21 feet; weight of guns and turret, 160 tons; weight of pilot house, 50,000 pounds; full charge of powder 50 pounds; total weight of ship when in commission, 1550 tons.—Occidental

The population of Washington is said to have increased in three years from 65,000 to 130,000.

NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Prominent men from the Northern States are urging the enrollment of all corporations with Union authorities to preserve the peace. Efficient measures have been taken to that end.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9.—Sherman returned to Atlanta in pursuit of Hood. The reserve corps of his army destroyed the railroad and burned the place marching on Charleston. He says Hood crossed into Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7.—A lively time occurred between the pickets on the left of our line on the night of the 4th, resulting in the loss of men on each side. Yesterday a good deal of artillery firing in the rear of Jerusalem plank road without loss to us. Last night the pickets in the same vicinity opened fire shortly after dark and kept it up sharply all night. At 11 o'clock, a. m., the rebels attempted to advance their picket line and recover the ground taken last week but failed. A citizen of Richmond arrived in our lines yesterday morning to escape conscription. He tells us a story of want and destitution in that city, riots occurring daily in the streets, and of the high prices of the necessaries of life, etc. He says the rebels in front of Petersburg are mining under our works. Little faith is put in the report.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Journal says:—Yesterday telegrams were received announcing the coming of a large number of Bushwhackers. Col. Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas, was communicated with and orders were immediately issued for arresting the desperadoes on their arrival. The fact soon leaked out, and the faithful howlers to left their friends. The Bushwhackers left the train at the city limits and scattered in the city in various directions. The military and police are constantly scouring the city and have succeeded in picking up hundreds of them. A propeller having on board nearly one hundred suspicious characters arrived this morning from Canada. All military and police are after them and all will be captured. Col. Sweet has for some time been aware of the existence of a rebel plot to release the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas and burn the city.

The following extracts is from a letter received by the editor of the Express, from Danville, Canada West, Nov. 5th:

Lookout for a raid on Buffalo from Toronto and Hamilton. The headquarters of the army are at Toronto. Some leading Canadian direct the movement. The raiders are not all Southerners.

Hancock, agent of the New York line of propellers, has received a dispatch stating that the Canadian steamer Georgina, fitted out as a privateer, is on Lake Huron. The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d announced the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by our gunboats after three hours fighting. The forts being passed all the guns were dismantled, and the rebels evacuated under a severe fire.

Intelligence from Mexico states that Garcia, de la Cordona, Sandoval and other Juarez' leaders in the department of Zacatecas have given their adhesion to the Imperial Government. Gen. Mejia, in the name of the Imperialists, has installed himself at Matamoros, Juarists there having also submitted to the new order of things. Telegraph lines are to be established between the leading cities of Mexico, communicating by way of Texas with the United States. Another line will connect Mexico with Yucatan and a submarine Cable will be laid to Cuba. In this way it is expected that the city of Mexico will soon be in direct communication with New York, Havana and San Francisco. The forces lately under command of Gen. Ortega, are said to be completely depressed. Various companies have voluntarily come to various municipal authorities and laid down their arms.

AN ENGLISH STATESMAN ON THE WAR.—A prominent English Statesman—probably John Bright or Richard Cobden—has written a letter to a friend in this country, in which he says, that four-fifths if not nine-tenths of the ruling class in Great Britain have been for the South. The following is an extract from the letter:

"We are all looking with great interest to the impending developments of your struggle. They who love privilege and fear democracy wish for your disruption. They who are for popular sovereignty desire the triumph of the North. But both parties, and indeed all parties in old Europe cannot but see that there is more involved in your contest than the mere geographical question of your boundaries, or even than the freedom or bondage of some millions of negroes. Great principles of human right and progress all the world over are at stake. With these mighty interests in the scale, I confidently hope for the triumph of the North. I trust you will not dishonor the cause of humanity by compromising with slavery. Far better would it be for the Federalists to be beaten in the field of battle than, having won the victory, to throw the trophies at the feet of slavery."

Say what is right, and let others say what they please. You are responsible for only one tongue even if you are a married man.

In the fighting south of Petersburg Wade Hampton lost one son killed, and one wounded.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, NOV. 21 1864.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Strait of San Juan De Fuca opens into the Pacific ocean between Cape Flattery on the south, and Vancouver's Island on the north. The strait extends inland a hundred miles, bearing east, one point south, and having a breadth of about ten miles. Several fine bays are found on the American, or Washington shore, giving secure anchorage to shipping, when occasion requires. Here the waters separate into a vast number of narrow channels, flowing around many small islands, and forming an archipelago of exquisite beauty between the Strait and the Gulf of Georgia, a body of water separating Vancouver Island from the main land. The principal channel, which bears about south east, is named Admiralty Inlet. Its width varies from four to fifteen miles. As we approach inland its bays and inlets become more numerous, and the general course bears south. Flowing for a hundred and twenty miles, the waters of the inlet suddenly contract, and literally force a passage through what is styled the Narrows, a point where it is but one mile from beach to beach. Being confined to a narrow channel, the waters necessarily rush through with great force and rapidity at every ebb and flow of the tide. From this point the waters widen out into Puget Sound, and extend about thirty miles west, and as many south, being dotted by numerous islands, and possessed of sundry bays which extend inland. In general terms we speak of the Strait, Inlet, and Sound, as Puget Sound, and all our shipping and commerce is known to the world as coming from Puget Sound, though properly speaking, very little outside trade exists save with Admiralty Inlet. Twenty miles up the Inlet an arm bears to the south-west, called Hood's Canal, extending forty or fifty miles interior, and having a width of four miles. Bordering the Strait is a heavy growth of timber, suited for lumbering, with an occasional valley of excellent farming land. The remark is true of the entire western side of Admiralty Inlet, and Hood's Canal. From the head of the Canal south to the southern extremity of Puget Sound, and along the southern and eastern shore thereof, the country is beautifully interspersed with prairie and grove. A more beautiful country no eye hath seen, but for its productiveness we cannot say so much. Following the eastern shore of the Inlet northward, we find a dense growth of evergreen timber extending from the waters edge to the mountains, with the exception of the river valleys, which in all cases, are covered with hard wood or annuals, the principle growth being maple, alder, ash, cotton-wood, willow and hazel. In an agricultural point of view the eastern shore of these waters is more rich than is generally supposed. Nooksack river rises at the northern base of Mount Baker, and flows west into Bellingham bay, affording a considerable amount of good farming land. A short distance to the South the Samish, and Swinomish rivers empty into Padilla Bay; each of which are represented as having rich and productive valleys. Ten miles further south the Skagit river flows into the Inlet. This river is navigable (or will be when a drift is removed,) for a distance of eighty miles, and has a valley of good land, varying from two to five miles in width, the entire distance. A number of small prairies, rich and beautiful, are located on this river. At present but one white man lives upon the river, and he with a native lady.

SOME of the party of prospectors who went from Seattle to the newly discovered quartz mine near Natchez Pass, have returned. They staked out and recorded claims, but don't seem to entertain any very confident or definite opinion of their richness. The excitement on the quartz subject seems to be more intense and lasting in Steilacoom and Olympia than at Seattle—but then, they stand more in need of excitement up there.

PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC TELEGRAMS.—Private telegrams from San Francisco, Marysville and other prominent sections of California, predict the State will go for McClellan by a handsome majority.—Washington Democrat.

Public telegrams from San Francisco say that California has gone 16,000 for Lincoln.

The Legislature of Washington Territory will meet two weeks from to-day. Well, I fit meet; that's about all it will do.

THE BIGGEST "ABOLITION LIE," YET.—The election news that came by telegraph, last week!

NOTES BY THE WAY

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 20, '64.

ERROR GAZETTE.—A few things seem to be settled in reference to the Signak massacre of last week. That has agitated, and convulsed the public mind in a marked degree: First, that Wm. Casto and wife, and John Holstead, were killed in the house of Mr. Casto, being first shot, and then butchered and mutilated. Second, it was done by two Indians of the Snoqualmie or Snohomish tribe, being under the influence of bad whiskey; and, third, they were soon killed by Aleck and his wife, of the Kluckwilt tribe.

The whole affair reads us some important lessons. Prominent among these is, the rigid enforcement of the laws of the land relating to the giving or selling of liquors to the Indians. In much wisdom have laws necessary to the public safety upon this point been enacted, but in a great measure they are a dead letter, their violation being winked at if not encouraged by a large portion of the community. I have good reason to believe that from the various saloons, stores and trading posts, where liquors are kept for sale, they directly, or indirectly find their way to the Indians, and those persons dealing in them are not ignorant of the fact. Love of money is the ruling passion, and for its sake law is thus violated, public morals debauched, and the lives of the innocent, as well as the guilty endangered. The great error of Mr. Casto was in furnishing spirits for Indian use. This was the weapon that killed the three. The saddest part of such tragedies is, the innocent suffer for the crimes of the wicked. When such dreadful occurrences take place, that break up whole neighborhoods, and shake society to its centre, even the men whose hands are stained with the price of blood, through this infernal traffic, lift them up with "holy horror" and make the most ado, but, as the wave subsides, return again to their unrighteous ways, and even malign those, whose continuous efforts, to redeem society from the dreadful scourge, render them worthy a place in the calendar of Saints. Revenge for previous death of Indians, and plunder may have had something to do with this sad affair, but, rum, that fell monster, did the deed. To visit the house of Mr. Casto, that resembled a slaughter-pen, and see that beautiful neighborhood of peaceful families, all given up, at least for a time, is enough to make "even a heart of adamant to melt" and silence or tameness would be a crime. The whole traffic system, sanctified by law, by which for the price of blood, men are allowed to deal out death-producing poison, should at once be placed under the ban of an injured, and suffering people.

In reads us another lesson, one relating to the policy of the Government toward the Indians to place them upon Reservations, care for, civilize and Christianize them, by the influence and teaching of good men, as designed and aimed at by the Government, show its wisdom and knowledge of human character. The system is good. It fails in administration. A fair state of character—not a high grade, it is true—could be produced among the Indians, were that system carried out. As it is, bad men, and worse whisky counteract in a great measure, the great design of the Government in this matter. I know it is more easy to complain than to devise a remedy, but let every lover of order and good morals sustain the nation in the policy indicated above, and seldom, very seldom, would the pen have to chronicle such awful barbarities. More hereafter.

ANOTHER FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Monday night last, in Seattle, an Indian was shot by a colored man named Closson. The Indian went to Closson's house and demanded whisky, and upon being refused, commenced to burst in the window, whereupon Closson lodged a charge of shot in his side. The Indian died the night following. The matter will undergo a judicial investigation.

NEW LINE.—It is rumored that the Port Gamble Mill Company's steamer Cyrus Walker will shortly commence running between Seattle and Victoria. This, and a road across the mountains are what Seattle wants to make it the emporium of Puget Sound. It is hoped the rumor is true.

A few days before the election a prominent Copperhead remarked that McClellan was sure to be elected, for no man of sense would vote for Lincoln. What a frightful number of fools there are in the States, this year, to be sure!

THE Indian Superintendent and his posse of soldiers last week arrested three white men, on the Snohomish river, supposed to be concerned in the shooting of Indians there some time ago. They were brought to Seattle and bound over to answer for selling liquor to Indians.

SEATTLE, for several days has been crowded with people for a few days past, so that it has been impossible for many to obtain lodgings in the place.

Bob Ridley is in town and will perform at Yeeler's Hall. See his Programme.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Date: to November 19th.

Rumors of Peace.

LINCOLN'S MAJORITY 400,000!

PORTLAND NOV. 21st. Washington, Nov. 18.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, says inactivity still prevails with the exception of an ordinary amount of exchanges of pickets and battery casualties continue to occur daily along the picket line. Stray shots are frequent and reach those far in the rear, sometimes inflicting fatal wounds.

Barnside reached City Point on the 16th on a visit to his old corps. New York, Nov. 18. It is rumored to-day, that Longstreet and Early with 35,000 men moved south from Fisher's Hill on Tuesday night, evidently to intercept Sherman.

The Herald's special says: Rumors are in circulation of a peace movement, declaring that efforts are about being made by the Administration to bring about some sort of an understanding with the Confederates.

There are rumors which obtain some currency that Commissioners will be appointed, composing Republicans and Democrats to meet similar Commissioners appointed by Davis in which such names as Alexander Stephens will be most prominent.

Tribune's Army of the James, Special, says: Information from Richmond renders it pretty certain that Lee is detaching a part of his troops for service elsewhere.

The rebel papers betray evident trepidation at the reported movement of Sherman's army, and express anxiety about Augusta and Macon, where, as well as at Columbus they have the most extensive powder mills, shops and arsenals for safety, of which they evidently entertain the greatest apprehension.

St. Louis, Nov. 18. A Cairo special says: New Orleans papers of the 11th, state the rebel General Slaughter at Brownsville, has been reinforced by 3,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. He anticipates an attack.

New York, Nov. 19. The defeat of General Gillam is announced in the Richmond papers of the 16th, by a dispatch from Gen. Lee. He says on the night of the 18th, Breckinridge turned Bull's Gap, and when the enemy attempted to return at 1 o'clock on the 14th, he struck their column and routed it, taking several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors and six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete; also the ambulance with medical supplies.

Chicago, Nov. 16. The total majority for Lincoln is 357,000. The soldiers vote will add 60,000. New England gives 138,300. New York 8,000. Pennsylvania 15,000 and Maryland 4,500. Delaware gives McClellan 4,500. Kentucky 2,500. New Jersey 5,500. The Delegates to Congress, East, are 137 Union and 42 Democrat.

PORT TOWNSEND.—Some years ago when our bartering Legislature divided the public institutions among the towns of Puget Sound, they gave the Capital to Olympia, the University to Seattle, and, we believe, Port Townsend was to have the Penitentiary. But inasmuch as Port Townsend had the Custom House, it was thought just that the Penitentiary should be given to Vancouver. Now as the city of sand-spit, wind, and Copperheads, has lost the Custom House, we insist that the Penitentiary belongs to her, and she belongs to the Penitentiary. Erect a strong wall around that Sand-Flat, and the institution is built, furnished, and properly tenanted.

Chas. Windsor, for 14 years paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of New York, disappeared lately. On examining the cash account he was found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$20,700 currency, and \$34,000 gold. A reward of \$5,000 for his arrest and \$15,000 for the recovery of the money is offered.

Carpa Winslow, of the Kearsage, is fifty-three years of age, a native of Wilmington, N. C. He has been in the navy since he was fourteen years of age, having been appointed through the influence of Daniel Webster. His family reside at Roxberry, Mass.

The latest "mode" in regard to deserts at fashionable tables in Paris is to serve the fruit still growing in pots. Pears, cherries, grapes, peaches, plums, figs, nectarines, &c., are placed on the table growing on dwarfed espaliers, the pots standing on silver sockets, or on trays. Strawberry plants in full bearing are placed before each guest.

The proprietor of a London Theatre is about to produce the Pommerais tragedy, and has agents in Paris buying up all the "properties" of Madam Pataw, the victim.

A lawyer wrote "rascal" in the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his name in it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE BEST ROUTE TO THE NEW MINES.—The distance from Seattle to the new mines near Natchez Pass, is about 50 miles—30 miles of the route being navigable for steamboats, and the remainder leading over what a very little work will make a splendid wagon road—as follows: To Kidd's place, on White river, by water, 30 miles; to Muckleshoot, 8 miles; to the mines, 12.

It is reported that two French men-of-war left Acapulco on the 24th of October to attack Mazatlan. A land force including two companies of Zouaves and 70 Turcos, will co-operate. No resistance is expected in the city, which has no fortifications to protect it against bombardment.

One of the persons who committed the robbery of Ben. Holliday's coach last summer, between the Boise mines and Salt Lake City, has been arrested by the officers at Victoria, and is now held in that city for the proper requisition from the Governor of Idaho.

On Thursday the wires were stretched from Seattle to Salmon Bay, seven miles, on the New Westminster line. The work will be pushed on at the rate of two or three miles a day, and with good luck, will reach New Westminster in about six weeks.

The steamer Union arrived at Seattle on Tuesday and left again on Thursday. She is employed by the Telegraph company to deliver materials along the mainland shore of the Sound on the line to New Westminster.

The Legislature of Oregon has passed a bill appropriating \$5 a month to the Oregon Cavalry for the full time they have been in the service.

Messrs. Miller and Carpenter of Olympia, have had half a ton of the quartz from the Natchez ledge shipped to San Francisco to be crushed and assayed.

The Nevada Constitution, containing 17,000 words, was telegraphed to Washington. The operator was 12 hours in sending it.

Governor Smith of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the soldiers voting amendment into the State Constitution.

Six brothers from Vermont, named Hull, enlisted together at the commencement of the war. The last survivor of the six was killed in one of the recent battles.

Next Thursday is appointed by the President as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the States.

A Chinaman has recently been accepted as a substitute for a merchant of Portland, Maine, who had drawn a lucky number in the military raffle.

A publisher of a newspaper out West, in the first issue of his journal, returned thanks to those who loaned him the pecuniary means, and to Heaven that there is no law in the State enforcing imprisonment for debt.

In the fighting south of Petersburg Wade Hampton lost a son killed, and one wounded.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—For many years the Medical Faculty have been puzzling their brains to discover a specific for diseases that have for their origin derangements of the nervous system. But their study was of no use until Talbot Watts discovered a medicine that is now known the World over as Watt's Nervous Antidote. This remarkable medicine does not contain anything injurious to the system, being compounded of vegetable substances entirely. It contains no mercury or opium, and yet its effects are like magic. Under the influence of it the patients nerves become quiet, and he falls asleep. Persons that have suffered for years with Physical Debility are restored at once by the use of this medicine, and in a short time are completely restored to health and vigor. The Antidote will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and in fact all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system. 1w

Notice. All persons are hereby notified not to trust John McClellan nor my wife, Teresa Jane Moss, after this date, as I will pay no debts of their contracting. JOHN J. MOSS. SEATTLE, Nov. 21, '64.—no87

NOTICE. Estate of JOHN HOLSTEAD, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Holstead deceased, by the probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice or they will be forever barred. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. Dated, Nov. 14, 1864. [no36-1w]

NOTICE. Estate of JOHN GARNER, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Garner, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. Dated Nov. 14th 1864. [no36-4w]

Prospectus OF THE PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM. PUBLISHED BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE. At \$1.00 per Month in Advance.

This little sheet is designed to supply the inhabitants of Freeport, Ports Blakely, Madison, Teekalet Ludlow, Snohomish, Utsalady, Townsend, and all places with which the telegraph does not connect, with the latest news, in the cheapest form and speediest manner.

The cost of telegraphic dispatches is such that the frequency of their publication will depend upon the amount subscribed. With 100 subscribers dispatches will be printed weekly; with 200, twice a week; and with 400 semi weekly at 12 1/2 cents per week—a sum so trifling as to be scarcely felt or missed by any one, while it may be sufficient to sustain a great public convenience and furnish everybody with the news.

The Telegram will neither be connected with nor subservient to the interests of any other publication, and will be devoted exclusively to telegraphic and such other items of news as may be of general interest. Space not occupied by news may be filled by business notices of persons in any of the localities for which the paper is printed, and it is needless to state that the character of the publication will render it a superior medium for such notices.

Should there be sufficient support to sustain this little sheet, and any considerable number of persons wish to avail themselves of the rare advantages its columns offer for advertising, it will be enlarged by the addition of pages of the same size and form of the present, and one whole page—large enough for a respectable poster—will be let for \$8 per month, whether the paper is issued once, twice or three times a week.

The following gentlemen are requested to receive subscriptions and forward the names directed to the PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM, Seattle:

Port Madison, G. A. Meiggs; Port Townsend, J. J. H. Van Bokkellen; Port Ludlow, E. D. Tyne; Utsalady, W. K. Kennedy; Port Blakely, John Webster; Teekalet Henry Manchester; Freeport, H. Burnett; White River, Henry Adams; Snohomish City, Sinclair & Clendenin; Penn's Cove, Hill Harmon; Puyallup, H. J. Stevenson; Seattle, H. L. Yesler, D. Horton, D. B. Ward, A. P. DeLin, J. B. Pray, Williamson & Greenfield.

Money refunded in proportion to the number of issues unfilled according to the terms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The California Fly Killing Liquid!

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

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & H. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St. no 34-ly

NOTICE.

Estate of WM. CANTO, deceased.

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

DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. Dated, Nov. 14, 1884. no 36-4w

NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.

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

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

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS

and almost every article of consumption NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

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

"NOR. WESTER"

constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

Cheaper for Cash than any house on Puget Sound.

CALL AND SEE. Snohomish, Nov. 10, 1883.

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 desire of the people in general. My stock consists in part as follows:

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

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

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS,

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

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

CASH, on delivery of Goods

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it. D. HORTON. Seattle, Oct. 25th 1884. no 35-1f

MONETT'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yesler, Denny & Co's Store.

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

Meals

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

Call and See. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1884. no 29-1f

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

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

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

Ague, Anxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Convulsions, Cholice, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menstruation, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vita's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerieux, 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 re-dosing themselves with mineral poisons; that, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, always leave behind them the seeds of some other disease, often times far worse than that which they are given to cure.

Watt's Nervous Antidote is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury. In fact there are many persons who give it to crying babies as a soothing syrup, with miraculous effect. The Antidote is for sale at wholesale, by CRANE & BRIGHAM, Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists. no 31-m3

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARK CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR.

10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Guizot's do; 15 do Townsend's do; 10 do Jayne's Expectant; 10 do do Alterative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 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 trades. We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.

We have just received a large addition to our stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Comprising in part of the following: Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow; Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rosa Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c. KELLOGG & BRO. Druggists and Chemists. no 26-1f

\$1 00 PER GALLON! GENUINE DOWNER'S

COAL OIL,

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

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD. DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

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

Office, corner of Commercial and Mill Streets. no 30-1f

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

YESLER, DENNY & CO., SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, FLOUR, COUNTRY PRODUCE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c. Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates not to YESLER, DENNY & CO

LIVERY STABLE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c.

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

All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF. Seattle, July 30th, 1884. no 25-4f

PACIFIC HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE, Meals after 8 o'clock, Extra. An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above. REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress. Jan 9-1f

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 of 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 are called upon to perform who use 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 Gun-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 Book 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.

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

F. J. HOLLISTER, ENGRAVER, PORT MADISON, W. T.

STAMPS, SEALS, DIES, AND EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, Cut to Order. Nov. 11th 1884. no 34-1f

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

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

THE great object of the establishment of the Institute was to assume the afflicted scientific and honorable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics, 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 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D. Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute, Washington street, San Francisco.

Dr. Josselyn has no connection with any other establishment in California. Remember the number 645 Washington st. No 34

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

FOR THE Blood, Liver and Glands, FOR CURE OF 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 alternative 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 alternative.

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 alternative. It surpasses in its power to dispel rashes and disfigurements of the face.

Sole Agency for Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, for the Pacific Coast, 399, Front Street, San Francisco. Sold by all Druggists. no 27-m6

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 late the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

