

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM.

No. 8.]

NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

[Price, 25 cts.]

THE TELEGRAM

PUBLISHED BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE,
At \$1 00 per Month in Advance.

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This little sheet is designed to supply the inhabitants of Freeport, Port 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 12½ 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:

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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.

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 Matamoras, 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. Whole companies have voluntarily come to various municipal authorities and laid down their arms.

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 Canadians 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 Georgian, fitted out as a pirate, 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.

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.

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 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, 41 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 65,005 to 130,000.

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TO ALL CONCERNED.

The present is the third issue of the TELEGRAM and those who desire to see the publication continued are requested to signify the same by sending in their names and subscriptions in the ensuing week. The publishers wish to know whether the enterprise can be sustained or not. The question is one for the people to decide—the printers having nothing to gain or lose in the affair. They are willing to publish it for the benefit of all as long as enough is raised to pay for it. Having published two extra dispatches last week with important news, the receipts for the present month will not meet the expenses; but as subscriptions continue to come in, it may be that the coming month will "pan out" better. Every mill and town on Puget Sound could take from 25 to 50 copies and never feel the expense—and they ought, for their own credit, to do it. Some persons to whom telegraphs are new institutions, may think the price of the little sheet exorbitant. For the information of such we state that every one of these little columns of news which comes over the wires costs from \$10 to \$15, to which must be added the expense of printing and paper. Send us a thousand subscriptions, and as before stated the TELEGRAM will not cost the price of a glass of lager beer a week.

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.

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.

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 is what Seattle wants to make it the emporium of Puget Sound. It is hoped the rumor is true.

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.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE BEST ROUTE TO THE NEW MINES.—The distance from Seattle to the new mines near Natches 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.

The Indian Superintendent and his posse of soldiers last week arrested three white men on the Snohomish river, who were concerned in the shooting of Indians there some time ago. They were brought to Seattle and bound over for trial at the next term of Court.

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.

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.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the People's Telegram.

Dates to November 19th.

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.

Burnside 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.