

SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. Watson,
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ONWARD,

Let onward! onward! be your cry,
O ye Columbia's happy band!
Let every banner, streaming high,
Display this motto o'er the land.
And when in battle's proud array
Each warrior views the frowning foe,
Then let your banners lead the way—
Shout onward! onward! as you go.
Rush on with all a patriot's love,
And when your foes are forced to fly,
Then raise your standards high above,
And still let "Onward" be the cry.
When peace has blessed your happy land,
And all the world to science led,
Then be the motto of your band,
Right "onward!" let us march ahead.

AUTUMN TIME.

TIME, like a wrinkled hermit, sits,
Counting his beads, each bead a day;
From his long rosary of years,
Those beads drop silently away.
Or, as a sexton, one by one,
Puts out the smouldering funeral lamps,
And leaves the corpse alone and still,
Amid the charnel's dripping damp.
So death Time, who strips the leaves
Of bankrupt summer's rich array,
As jallors strip the trembling fool
Whose spent wealth has had its day.
Yet these are but the feeble types
Of higher dooms to sons of clay,
Of shiver'd globes and falling worlds,
And earthquakes of the latter day.

Circular.

Instructions to give effect to the act of Congress,
approved July 1, 1864, for the disposal of
"COAL LANDS," and of "TOWN PROPERTY"
in the public domain.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office,
August 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—
Annexed is the act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, for the disposal of "Coal Land" and of "Town Property" on the public domain. It will be observed that the word "mines," as used in the pre-emption act of 1841, is recognized in the first section of this law as importing any tracts of the public domain embracing "coal beds or coal fields," which are to be treated as mineral lands, and not subject to ordinary private entry.

2d. That said tracts are to be disposed of at public sale, on not less than three months public notice, to the highest bidder, in such "suitable legal subdivisions" as the President may direct, at the minimum price of \$20 per acre; all tracts not thus disposed of are thereafter to be liable to private entry at said minimum.

3d. In order that this office may have reliable information as to what lands embrace "coal beds or coal fields," it will be your duty to institute proper inquiries, directed to reliable sources, as to the mineral character of the lands in your district; to ascertain what tracts of land come within the meaning of the terms "coal beds or coal fields," and make a prompt report of all such lands to this office.

4th. In reference to this matter, special orders will be given to the United States Surveyors General to require their Deputy Surveyors, in executing the public surveys, carefully to designate in their field notes all localities of coal beds or coal fields in the smallest legal subdivision; and thereafter to have the same properly delineated on the official township plats returned to the General and District Land Offices.

5th. The second section of this act relates to "Town Property," or the founding of cities or towns on the public domain, and limits the extent of the area of the city or town to 640 acres, to be laid off into lots, and which, after filing in the General Land Office the transcript, statement, and testimony required by the act, are to be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, at a minimum of ten dollars for each lot. Lots not thus disposed of are made thereafter liable to private entry at said minimum, or at such reasonable price as the Secretary of the Interior may order from time to time, as the municipal property may increase or decrease, after at least three months' notice.

A privilege, however, is granted to any actual settler upon any one lot of pre-empting that, and any additional lot on which he may have "substantial improvements," at said minimum, at any time before the day fixed for the public sale.

There are, however, certain preliminary conditions to be complied with, in order to the enjoyment of the privileges granted in this section.

Parties who have already founded or may hereafter found a city or town, are required—

6th. To file with the recorder of the county in which the town or city is situated a plat thereof, not exceeding 640 acres, its exterior boundaries according to the lines of the public surveys, where such surveys have been executed.

7th. Also the plat or map of such city or town must exhibit the name of the city or town, the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys; the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision, the lots in which shall each not exceed 4,200 square feet, with a statement of the extent and general character of improvements.

8th. Further, the said map and statement to be verified by oath by the party acting for and in the behalf of the founders of the city or town.

9th. Within one month after filing the map

or plat with the recorder of the county, a verified copy of said map and statement is to be sent to the General Land Office, accompanied by the testimony of two witnesses that such city or town has been established in good faith.

10th. Where the city or town is within the limits of an organized land district, a similar copy of the map and statement must be filed with the register and receiver.

11th. The third section provides for cities or towns founded on unsurveyed lands, and directs that it may be lawful to adjust the exterior limits of the premises with the lines of the public surveys, where it can be done without impairing the rights of others.

Patents are to issue for all lots sold under the provisions of this act as in ordinary cases.

12th. Section four authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in case the parties interested shall fail or refuse, within twelve months of the founding of a city or town on the public domain, to file in the General Land Office a copy of the map with the statement and testimony called for by the second section, to cause a survey and plat to be made of the said city or town, and thereafter the lots to be sold as provided, at an increase of fifty per cent, on the minimum price of ten dollars per lot.

13th. The fifth section repeals the act for the relief of the citizens of towns on the public lands, approved 28d May, 1844, and all other acts or part of acts inconsistent with this act.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

Very Respectfully,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
U. S. Land Offices.

An Act.

For the disposal of Coal Lands and of Town Property in the Public Domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any tracts embracing coal beds or coal fields, constituting portions of the public domain, and, which as "mines," are excluded from the pre-emption act of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and which, under past legislation are not liable to ordinary private entry, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tracts, in suitable legal subdivisions, to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, after public notice of not less than three months, at a minimum price of twenty dollars per acre; and any lands not thus disposed of shall thereafter be liable to private entry at said minimum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which parties have already founded, or may hereafter desire to found, a city or town on the public lands, it shall and may be lawful for them to cause to be filed with the recorder for the county in which the same is situated, a plat thereof for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, describing its exterior boundaries according to the lines of the public surveys, where such surveys have been executed; also giving the name of such city or town, and exhibiting the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision, the lots in which shall each not exceed four thousand two hundred square feet, with a statement of the extent and general character of the improvements; the said map and statement to be verified under oath by the party acting for and in behalf of the persons proposing to establish such city or town; and within one month after such filing there shall be transmitted to the General Land Office a verified transcript of such map and statement, accompanied by the testimony of two witnesses that such city or town has been established in good faith; and when the premises are within the limits of an organized land district, a similar map and statement shall be filed with the register and receiver; and at any time after the filing of such map, statement, and testimony in the General Land Office, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause the lots embraced within the limits of such city or town to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, subject to a minimum of ten dollars for each lot; and such lots as may not be disposed of at public sale shall thereafter be liable to private entry at said minimum, or at such reasonable increase or diminution thereafter as the Secretary of the Interior may order from time to time, after at least three months notice, in view of the increase or decrease in the value of the municipal property: Provided, That any actual settler upon any one lot in which he may have substantial improvements, shall be entitled to prove up and purchase the same as a pre-emption, at said minimum, at any time before the day fixed for the public sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when such cities or towns are established upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the extension limits of the premises according to those lines, where it can be done without interference with rights which may be vested by sale; and patents for all lots so disposed of at public or private sale shall issue as in ordinary cases.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if, within twelve months from the establishment of a city or town, as aforesaid, in the public domain, the parties interested shall refuse or fail to file in the General Land Office transcript map, with the statement and testimony called for by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to cause a survey and plat to be made of such city or town, and thereafter the lots in the same shall be disposed of as required by said provisions, with this exception, that they shall each be at an increase of fifty per centum on the aforesaid minimum of ten dollars per lot.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That effect shall be given to the foregoing act, according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act entitled "An act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances," approved May twenty-three, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four, and all other acts and part of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 1, 1864.

"You're a nuisance, I'll commit you," said an offended judge to a noisy person in court. "You've no right to commit a nuisance," said the offender.

ENGINEERING LOAN, OR STAKING OUT A RAILWAY.

'Beau' Caldwell was a sporting genius, of an extremely versatile character. Like all his fraternity, he was possessed of a pliancy of adaptation to circumstances, that enabled him to succumb with true philosophy to misfortunes, and also to grace the more exalted sphere of prosperity with that natural ease attributed to gentlemen with bloated bank accounts.

Fertile in ingenuity and resources, Beau was rarely at his wit's end for that nest egg of a gambler, a stake. His providence, when in luck, was such as to keep him continually on the *qui vive* for a nucleus to build upon.

Beau, having exhausted the pockets and liberality of his contemporaries in Charleston, S. C., was constrained to 'pitch his tent' in strange pastures. He therefore selected Abbeville, whither he was immediately expedited by the agency of a 'free pass.'

Slyly ensconced in his hotel, Beau ruminated over the means to raise the 'plate.' The bar-keeper was assailed, but he was discovered to have scruples. (anomalous bar-keeper!) The landlord was a 'grim wretch,' with no soul for speculation. The cornered 'sport' was finally reduced to the alternative of a confidence operation.' Having arranged his scheme, he rented him a precious negro boy, and borrowed an old theodolite. Thus equipped, Beau betook himself to the abode of a neighboring planter, notorious for his wealth, obstinacy and ignorance. Operations were commenced by sending the nigger to the planter's barn-yard with a flagpole. Beau got himself up into a charming *tableau*, directly in front of the house. He now roared at the top of his voice, '72 900,000—51—8—11.'

After which he went to driving small stakes, in a very promiscuous manner about the premises.

The planter hearing the shouting, and curious to ascertain the cause, put his head out of the window.

'Now,' said Beau, again assuming the 'civil engineering' pose, "go to the right a little further—there, that'll do. 4,700—93—5."

'What the d—l are you doing in my barn-yard?' roared the planter.

Beau would not consent to answer this salutation, but pursuing his business hallooed to his 'nigger'—

'Now, go to the house, place your pole against the kitchen door, higher—stop at that, 86—45—6.'

'I say there,' again vociferated the planter, 'get out of my yard.'

'I'm afraid we will have to go right through the house,' soliloquized Beau.

'I'm d—d if you do,' exclaimed the planter.

Beau now looked up for the first time, accosting the planter with a courteous—

'Good day, sir.'

'Good d—d, sir; you are committing a trespass.'

'My dear friend,' replied Beau, it's public duty, imperative—no trespass—surveying railroad—State job—your house in the way. Must take off one corner, sir—the kitchen part—least value—leave the parlor—delightful room to see the cars rush by twelve times a day—make you accessible to market.'

Beau, turning to the nigger, cried out—
'Put the pole against the kitchen door again—so, 85.'

'I say, stranger,' interrupted the planter, 'I guess you ain't dined. As dinner's up, suppose you come in, and we'll talk the matter over.'

Beau, delighted with the proposition, immediately acceded, not having tasted cooked provisions that day.

'Now,' said the planter, while Beau was paying marked attention to a young hen-turkey, 'its mighty inconvenient to have one's homestead smashed up, without so much as asking the liberty. And more than that, if there's law to be had, it shan't be did either.'

'Pooh! nonsense, my dear friend,' replied Beau, 'it's the law that says the railroad must be laid through kitchens. Why, we have gone through seventeen kitchens and eight parlors in the last eight miles—people don't like it, but then, its law, and there's no alternative except the party persuades the surveyor to move a little to the left, and as curves cost money most folks let it go through the kitchen.'

'Cost something, eh?' said the planter, eagerly catching the bait thrown out for him. 'Would not mind a trifle. You see I don't oppose the road, but if you'll turn to the left, and it won't be much expense, I'll stand it.'

'Let me see,' said Beau, counting his fingers, forty and forty is eighty, and one hundred. Yes, two hundred dollars will do it.' Unrolling a large map, intersected with lines running in every direction, he continued:—'There is your house, and here's the road. Air line. You see, to move to the left, we must excavate the bill. As we are desirous of retaining the good will of people residing on the road, I'll agree, on the part of the company, to secure the alteration, and prevent your house from being molested.'

The planter revolved the matter in his mind for a moment, and exclaimed:—

'You'll guarantee the alteration?'

'Give a written document.'

'Then its a bargain.'

The planter, without further delay, gave Beau an order on his city factor, for the

stipulated sum, and received in exchange a written document, guaranteeing the freedom of the kitchen from any encroachment by the C. L. R. R. Company.

Before leaving Beau took the planter to one side, and requested him not to disclose their bargain until after the railroad was built.

'You see it mightn't exactly suit the views of some people—partiality, you know.'

The last remark, accompanied by a suggestive wink, was returned by the planter in a similar demonstration of owlishness.

Beau resumed his theodolite, drove a few stakes on the hill opposite, and proceeded onward in the fulfillment of his duties. As his light figure reeled into obscurity and the distance, the planter caught a sound vastly like 40—40—120—200.—And that was the last he ever heard of the railroad. —*Comic Monthly.*

A SUBMARINE VESSEL.—A correspondent who has been down in the submarine vessel recently invented and manufactured in this city by S. M. Merriam, and just tested by himself and the government near New York, sends us the following account of his experiences: "Entering the singular vessel from the top, the door was closed, and the order, 'Men, to your places,' given to the little crew, who promptly obeyed. When everything was ready, Mr. Merriam turned some valve and the compressed air came hissing in, producing an unpleasant sensation upon the drum of the ear, of which one was at once relieved by inspiring and swallowing. The vessel seemed perfectly under control, for we stopped when half down to the bottom, and raised the door on the bottom of the boat, but the air inside of course prevented any water from coming in, even enough to wet the soles of our feet. One of the crew from your city improved the opportunity to dive out and come up on the surface of the water, much to the astonishment of the spectators on the bank. He afterwards returned and entered the vessel from the bottom, when the door was closed, another and heavier rush of compressed air came in, and we were on the bed of the river, 20 odd feet under water, this distance requiring an additional pressure to resist the water with the door open. We could stand on the bottom of the river and not wet our feet, and at that distance under water could easily see to read by the light that came in at the glass windows. Bells ringing outside were also heard distinctly. To return to the rest of the world only a few strokes of the pumps were necessary; the air rushed out at the bottom and the boat was quickly on the surface of the water. We moved with a propeller easily under as well as upon the water, and in all respects the vessel worked so completely that its success is undoubted."

The corner stone of the old Capitol was laid by General Washington on the 18th September, 1793. This building was set on fire by the British in the war of 1814, at the conclusion of which it was rebuilt. The wings were added in 1851, on July 4, the anniversary of the declaration of Independence. Under the corner stone of the addition to the Capitol Mr. Webster deposited a paper in his own hand writing containing the following sentence: "If therefore it shall be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be overturned, and the deposits beneath this stone brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm—that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world." Just ten years after this was uttered the Special Session of Congress of July 4, 1861 was convened for the purpose of taking measures to put down the insurrection of the Southern States.

NAPOLÉON, at St. Helena, was once walking with a lady, when a man came up with a load on his back. The lady kept her side of the path, and was ready to assert her precedence of sex; but Napoleon gently waved her on one side, saying, "Respect the burden madam." You constantly see men and women behave to each other in a way which shows that they do not "respect the burden"—whatever the burden is. Sometimes the burden is an actual visible load, sometimes it is cold and raggedness, sometimes it is hunger, sometimes it is grief or illness. If I get into a little conflict (suppose I jostle or am jostled) with a half-clad hungry-looking fellow in the street on a winter-morning, I am surely bound to be lenient in my constructions. I expect him to be harsh, rude, loud, unforgiving; and his burden (of privation) entitles him to my indulgence. Again a man with a bad headache is almost an irresponsible agent, so far as common amenities go; I am a brute if I quarrel with him for a wry word or an ungracious act.

The pumpkin is much cultivated in France for soup, and is held in great esteem. An annual prize is given by the Agricultural Society of Paris for the largest pumpkin, when a sort of coronation and procession takes place in its honor. This year the king of pot-irons weighed 276 pounds, and his waist measured over three yards in circumference. His Majesty sold for a sum equal to \$40 in United States coin, or \$100 in greenbacks.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.—A session of the Rebel Congress commenced on the 7th inst. The House bill to raise additional troops, abolish promotion by seniority and make merit the basis, were referred to the military committee. The resolution offered by Murray of Tennessee, declaring that the Confederate States will neither give aid nor sympathy to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, was referred to committee of foreign affairs. The member from Tennessee offered a resolution declaring no exigency exists or likely to occur, requiring the placing of slaves in the army. He also introduced a resolution to recall all commissioners from foreign nations. The discussion was brief but sharp. Wiley of South Carolina opposed the proposition to arm slaves. Foote favored it, said he desired to await the decision of the enemy. If the employment of negroes were feasible it would appear in the election. If Lincoln was re-elected he would favor giving the President full power to employ slaves. He was ready to raise the black flag or anything before submission.

CONFEDERATE HEAVEN.—It's alive with "dimmycrats," and its fountains spout nothing but lightning whisky. Although it is eminently a peaceful clime, the little boys carry Arkansas toothpicks; and the big chiefs wear wampum belts, composed entirely of Yankees' ears, and drink altogether from Abolitionists' skulls. These ornaments and convivial vessels are cheaper there than they are at Gettysburg. No free negroes are admitted to that land of Beulah; they are not considered constitutional. Nothing but evangelical Confederate Gospel is allowed to be preached. After their regular flogging, contraband Christians take the sacrament at the quarters, and with check aprons on their heads follow their benefactors to contraband glory, where Abolitionists cease from troubling and the wearied Butternuts are at rest. Thrice happy heaven! where little negro cherubims, with palmetto wings and butternut pants, flit about in perpetual servitude, without the guardianship of blood-bonds or the stimulus of the raw-hide.—*Amer. Flag.*

A novel and interesting lawsuit is in progress at Vienna Germany. A physician who was deeply enamored of a young and lovely Viennese belle, expressed his desire to an elderly unmarried lady, (who, without the doctor's knowledge, was in love with him), to marry, but added the blushing physician, "I have not the means." The following day the lucky gentleman found himself in possession of a note enclosing a signed deed, assigning to him the amount of 150,000 rubles. The letter which was from the elderly lady, said: "Your desire is now fulfilled; henceforth there is no obstacle in the way of matrimony." The overjoyed physician immediately repaired to the home of his adored, proposed and was accepted. But the elderly lady either misunderstood the doctor, or he misconstrued her gift; for she has sued the modest gentleman for the sum of 150,000 rubles, which she refuses to return. So far she has lost the suit in two courts, the jury, in both cases, being of the opinion, that inasmuch as no marriage proposal was tendered, the doctor is entitled to the amount. In the meantime the *gentle cordate* with the young lady (Miss Fisher) is in *status quo*.

NEGRO HUMOR.—The darkey has not the slightest idea of wit; he would let the most beautiful double entendre or the finest turned pun pass him without so much as an agitation of countenance, but when it comes to humor he is all at home. The simplest sayings of the negro are oftentimes the very epitome of fun. The conical idea he takes of himself as a chattie is illustrated by his characterizing some one of his color whom he does not like by a financial valuation, as for instance, calling him a "\$50 nigger!" or, as a better illustration, the remark of a venerable colored person I once met in Richmond, on the upper part of Main street, over the drunken carcass of one of his own color. We had stopped to look at the prostrate darkey, but without speaking a word, until the old fellow, looking me comically in the face, says, "I wonder whose property dis is lyin' round yar so loose!"

A soldier, who was reading the inscriptions on the transparencies in a Democratic procession in Trenton, discovered nothing inscribed thereon but abuse of the President of the United States and insults at our own government, turned to a companion and exclaimed: "I say, Jim, this is the first rebel raid we've seen since we left Virginia."

"Well, Sir," asked a noisy disputant, "don't you think that I have made my antagonist to some purpose?" "Oh yes," replied a listener, "you have—and if ever I should fight with the Philistines I'll borrow your jaw-bone."

The London Times says there has been no such fighting in the history of the human race as that between Grant and Lee in Virginia. If it wants to see better fighting still, let some one of the European nations interfere in the quarrel.—*Post.*

An affectionate Irishman once enlisted in the 15th regiment in order to be near his brother who was a corporal in the 76th.

A dandy in London has sued a photographer for making his legs crooked.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, NOV. 23, 1864.

COAL LANDS.

We publish on our outside this week, the Act of the last Congress in relation to coal lands and town lots on the public domain. The object seems to be to create an increased revenue from the public lands—a policy abandoned as long ago as the days of Jackson, as being detrimental to the settlement and progress of the country, and beneficial only to land-sharks and speculators. But the Act, if we understand it, as far as relates to coal-lands, seems to be not only a departure from the established policy of our government, but it is quite deficient in providing adequate means for determining what are and what are not coal-lands. It is to be left with Surveyors-General and their deputies to decide upon the important matter, upon information gained by "proper inquiries." So says the instructions from the Department of the Interior. Now, the greater part of King, Snohomish and neighboring counties in this Territory is believed to be a vast bed of coal. Will the surveyors proceed to designate as coal-lands only the particular spots where coal is known to exist at the time of the survey? If so, the object of the law is defeated, and the number of acres which the government will have to sell at the minimum price of \$20 will be "few and far between." Or will the surveyors delineate the whole of these counties as coal fields upon information from "reliable sources?" If so, we understand, that actual settlers must pay \$20 per acre for their farms which may happen to be in proximity with a coal cropping, though, when they took possession they knew not that a coal vein was within fifty miles of them. But the worst feature of the law, as we construe it, is the settler on public lands, whether held for agricultural or mining purposes, is wholly left to the mercy of land sharks and speculators: for in the section relating to coal lands, we find no provision, as in the case of town lots, that the settler may have the privilege at any time before the day of sale, to "prove up and purchase as a pre-emption," at the minimum price, \$20 per acre, any tract of land embracing coal-fields; therefore, his lands and improvements are liable to be sold to the highest bidder and purchased from under him by speculators.

If the law is simply designed to include coal-fields as mineral lands and to fix a price upon them, why is it not so framed that the settler may purchase at that price, and his acquired rights be protected from a competition with grasping monopolists. It is hard enough that he should be compelled to pay \$20 per acre for lands which he expected to obtain for \$1 25, without having to take the chances of paying one hundred. We do not know what effect the "previous legislation" mentioned in the act may have upon the question, but as the law reads to us, it seems to be one of those blind, indefinite enactments made for the express use of land sharks and speculators; and if it is so, Congress should be earnestly memorialized to repeal, or so amend it as to be just to both the Government and the people.

FROM PORT MADISON.—Vessels in port, on the 25th, bark Florida, Capt. Anthon, loading for Australia; bark D. M. Hall, loading for San Francisco; bark Christopher Mitchell, for San Francisco. The Gawley was looked for hourly. E. M. Sammis is taking Photographs at Madison—everybody should call on him. The mill is progressing finely, and when completed will cut 125,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours.

For any instructions in the higher degrees of Miscegenation, than the Washington Democrat is qualified to furnish in its columns, the public is referred to Port Townsend. They teach the doctrine down there in all its purity, and practical illustrations are given in the public streets.

THE STEAMER JENNY JONES is advertised to arrive at Seattle to-night on her way up the Sound. We hope Jenny, for her own and the public good will contrive to make regular trips hereafter.

Two Indians were arrested on Thursday night last, charged with stealing, and being implicated in the late murders at Squak valley.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAM.—The 4th number of it is about will be published on Wednesday or Thursday, with full details of war news, up to the hour of publication.

WIRES DOWN.—The storm on Sunday night knocked the telegraph into "bi," and the news column intended for this paper.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NUMBER FIVE.

Fifteen miles to the south of the Skagit, is the Sitlaguamish, a river twenty-five miles in length and navigable for ten miles. This stream has less farming land adjacent to it than many others emptying into the Sound, yet there is room for a settlement of a hundred families on its borders. I believe no farms have been claimed, or settlements made here, save the recent establishment of two logging camps, one by D. Livingston, the other by the Utsalady Mill Company. Fifteen miles still south, opens into Port Susan, the Snohomish river. For six miles from the bay, the river has three channels either of which are navigable for a respectable steamer. Large prairies extend from one channel to the other, called Tide prairies. These overflow twice a month, by the tide, yet produce an abundance of grass, and are excellent grazing districts. From the junction of the several channels, the river is navigable over fifty miles, to within a few miles of Snoqualmie Falls. However, the name changes, and the principal branch, that which is navigable is called Snoqualmie, from the confluence of Sky-ko-mish with the Snohomish. The Snoqualmie Falls are most interesting. The perpendicular fall is two hundred and eighty feet, and the width of the falling sheet, a hundred and fifty feet. The view well repays the toll attending a trip thereto. The entire length of the river there is a valley most rich and productive, covered with a growth of timber and brush, yet in many places quite easily cleared. Above the Falls is a very interesting prairie of two thousand acres, on which there are eight farms. No more settlement is found until after descending the river to the forks, where a trading house has been built. Below, bachelors huts adorn the beautiful banks, at intervals of half a mile; and ten miles from the bay a village is begun, known as Cadyville. Here one white woman lives, yet lives in hope of not always being alone. The Skykomish river unites with the Snoqualmie, forming the Snohomish, twelve miles above Cadyville. On this river a number of small prairies are found, and there is a greater body of good farming land than I know of in any other part of the Territory. I met all the settlers on the river last June, and they unite in saying that two thousand farms of a hundred and sixty acres can be obtained on the river. Here is the best chance for a colony to settle that can be found in the Territory, and yet all the farmers are bachelors. There are more than five thousand good farms on the Snohomish river and its tributaries, and but about fifty now occupied. Most men on the river are working in logging camps, of which there are some six or seven, and making shingles. Fifty miles further south empties Dwamish river into Elliot's Bay. The Dwamish is formed by the confluence of White and Black rivers. White river rises at the base of Mount Ralier, and waters a fertile valley for fifty miles. On either side is an alluvial soil, productive of all the grains, grasses and vegetables of this climate. White river is fed by Green river which also has a large valley of fine agricultural lands. The name White river was applied because of a peculiar whiteness which the waters display, coming, it is supposed, from a chalk bed in the mountains through which it flows.

PAST AND PRESENT.—THE TORIES AND THE SECESSIONISTS.—Our Washington correspondent has spoken very highly of the recent speech of General Garfield, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on the Confiscation bill. Another correspondent writes:

The illustrations and historical allusions in the speech are very striking and full of interest, and the glimpses of personal experience all have a direct bearing upon the argument. His allusion to the history of the tories in this country after the Revolutionary war, and the treatment they received at the hands of the patriots of 1776, was very effective. He gave the history of the confiscation act of those times. A paragraph or two I must quote:

"I say that it is a significant fact, that of the vast number of tories, perhaps not a thousand remained in this country after the war. The people would not endure their presence. They were driven out and taken refuge in all quarters of the globe. They colonized New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and were scattered along the borders of Canada. The States would not tolerate the presence of the few who came back under the provisions of the treaty, refused them the right of voting, of holding office or property. It was well known that there could be no peace between our loyal people and them. Their history is a sad record of infamy, obscurity and misery. Some exhibited their vengeful hate long after the war was over. Girty and his associates who murdered Crawford in the Indian war of 1791, were tories of the Revolution. Bowles and Phanton, leaders among the Creek Indians, and who started the Florida troubles, which resulted in a long and bloody conflict in the swamps of that State, were tories. As a class they went out with the brand of Cain upon them, and were not permitted to return.

"One State alone relented. South Carolina passed an act of oblivion, restored a part of the confiscated estates, and permitted the tories to vote and hold office. Her policy has borne its bitter fruit. Her government has hardly been entitled to be called Republican. The spirit of monarchy has ruled her councils, and at last plunged our republic into the most gigantic and worst of revolutions.

"Let us take council from the wisdom of our fathers. It is probable that those men who confiscated all the property of tories would, a few years later, establish it as a fundamental doctrine of the constitution that no confiscation can be made beyond the lifetime of the individual attained? It is not probable that men who had just done what they stubbornly held to be right should enact, as a part of the supreme law of the land, that it should never be done again.—California Paper.

TO OUR PATRONS, OR ANY OTHER MAN.

Some of our patrons—and some who are not our patrons to any very alarming extent—complain of the irregular receipt of the GAZETTE. We are willing to bear our share of the blame, which, by the way, is not so much, by a "long shot," as some people imagine. By such miserable mail facilities as those on Puget Sound, the regular transmission of newspapers to subscribers, even when printed and mailed, is "mighty uncertain." For failures on this account we are not responsible.

Since last summer we have missed our regular issue two or three times; but had all our professing friends in the several towns on the Sound been half as active in sustaining the paper as our enemies have been to crush it out, they would not have had even this much of our shortcomings to complain of. For these failures, we suppose we must be responsible, whether justly or not.

Now we wish it distinctly understood that those subscribers to the SEATTLE GAZETTE the same shall receive his full number of copies for the volume, or "equivalents," be the time required to furnish them, long or short. It is a noticeable fact, however, in our newspaper experience, that those who grow most at failures and irregularities, generally do the least to prevent them. It is a liberal support on the part of the public that insures the regularity and permanence of newspapers, and to withhold the necessary assistance, and grumble at the publisher's shortcomings, is as unreasonable as to knock a man down, and then kick him for falling. We don't appreciate that sort of procedure.

Be it remembered that the GAZETTE is a permanent institution. Copperheads have tried to abolish it, and fizzled. They have not killed it yet, and are not likely to do so before we get even with them, our loving patrons, "or any other man." 'Uncle Abe' is elected, Grant is whipping Lee, greenbacks are going up, verdigris is going down, the country is safe, and the Gazette still lives. Send in your names and the "spondulicks."

A word more in this connection: Some months since we urged our friends on the Sound to make efforts to double our subscription list. Had they done so, we might by this time have been forehanded enough to attend to the little "thank'e job" which the people, last June, gave us to do at the Capital, without sacrificing our business at home. But, as the matter stands, we must neglect one duty or the other, and in either case be grumbled at. We thought, that an unfortunate editorial "cuss," who had been condemned to the Legislature, would find sympathizing friends enough at home to keep his thought-throwing machine running while he was working out his sentence; but we fear we are the victim of misplaced confidence; hence, if there is a vote lacking this winter in the halls of the Monte-zoo-zoo, to carry any measure of interest to the lower and middle Puget Sounders, that "chicken will come home to roost" at their own domicile and not ours; for of the evils presented we must choose the least, do ourself justice first, and after that do as much justice as we can to "any other man."

THE NEW FRENCH RAM THE SPHYNX.—The impenetrable ruler of France not inaptly calls the new iron-clad ram the Sphynx. As a memorial of himself it will deserve to stand.

France has striven for two centuries manfully but in vain to secure the Empire of the ocean. Richelieu's *Flerent quoque lilia pontis* is beautiful, but has seldom been realized. Never, however, has France been so formidable on the ocean as now. Her armored vessels, combining the celerity given by steam, the heaviest marine artillery and the greatest security against an enemy's missiles, are, so far as theoretical science can go, perfect. What they will prove in action is to be seen.

The Sphynx was built at Bacalan, near Bordeaux, by Mr. Arman, whose establishment is fitted for the most extensive works of the kind. She is a ram, having a prow of cast steel under water capable of breaking the strongest plates, but which is intended to strike below the armor. She has a shell-proof casement at the bow, carrying a 300 pounder Armstrong gun, which is expected to pierce the strongest armor, and a turret aft with two 70-pounder guns of the same make. She has two independent screws and steering apparatus, and can thus turn readily. The keel is of peculiar shape. Her engine is of 300 horse power, and she is expected to make nine knots an hour.

THE KEANS have been engaged to perform in Victoria for six nights for \$5,500. We would rather be the Keans than the manager in that theatrical operation.

BOB RIDLEY, the great banjoist, gave a performance last Tuesday night, to a good audience, in Yesler's Hall. Bob will come around this way again some day this week, and give everybody a chance to hear him.

THAT INDIAN TRAGEDY AGAIN.

It seems to be the order of nature that inferior races, shall in the world's march give place to the superior. Thereby a higher life in civilization and improvement is secured. While the two exist together, there will be, as the past has shown, infringement of each other's rights. Our government provided a remedy for this evil in the arrangement for treaties and reservations, that each party might be protected. It is well known that the Indian, by contact with the whites, readily take on their vices, but not their virtues, and in turn they become corrupted. Evidence of this is so patent that whoever beholds the walking Lazar-houses all through the Indian tribes, and among the beach-combers of this Pacific coast, can readily see it. It becomes a serious question what can be done more fully to remedy these evils.

Retribution will in its working produce great changes, for when men and races reach a certain point in the scale of depravity, they soon pass away. The physiologically wicked will not live out half their days. The Indian races are characterized by treachery and revenge; the white by a domineering spirit. With abuse on the one part and treachery on the other, the history of the two races while together has been written with blood. If the whites would at all times respect what rights belong to the Indian, there would be most likely fewer tragedies. But this they will not do. A majority may but the few of the baser sort will not, and revenge is had upon any that may fall in the way. When Gen. Wool charged the Indian war of '55 and '6 upon the whites, he aimed at a great truth; but it was not true of the masses. A few desperadoes, may, as they usually are, have been thus guilty. It is also well known that the Indian loves the FIRE-WATER as he does his life, and the facility with which he obtains it in this country renders him unusually dangerous. They should, where white settlements must go, be placed upon suitable reservations, under suitable instructions in civilization, literature and religion, for the purpose of securing the safety of all concerned. While in the transition state, spirituous liquors and debauched men should be kept from them with all possible care.

To preserve the settlement of Squak valley, some ten or twelve soldiers should be taken from the fort at Steilacoom and placed there. There they would be of service, at Steilacoom they are no more needed than they are in New York. Their presence at Squak and Snohomish would give assurance and safety to the settlers. I hereby call the attention of Gov. Pickering and the authorities to this subject, and in behalf of the injured settlers, who have been driven from their peaceful homes, ask immediate action. It can do no harm, and will do good. It is sincerely hoped there will be none of the long-winded diplomacy and circumlocution, that sometimes attend military movements, but prompt, earnest action.

RED RIVER.—The *Nor' Wester* of 1st Sept., contains some further golden-hued reports from the Red River settlement. It says: Those that went out from Red River worked bars above and below Edmondton, where they made from \$6 to \$10 per day; and it is the belief of many that but for the interruptions to their work rendered necessary by going to hunt buffalo, they could make as much, and not unlikely more, during the entire season. The majority of the party were totally inexperienced in the art of gold mining or prospecting—so much so, indeed, that at one bar, some eight miles from Edmondton, where they had been digging to no purpose, an old California miner subsequently made from \$15 to \$25 per day. He worked it last spring during May and June, and our people have been on it without any success the previous fall.

STRONG INDUCEMENT TO CLOSE UP.—A Cincinnati paper speaking of the overthrow of the rebels at Phillippi, says that just before the Federal troops entered the town, a certain Indiana company, almost worn out with the march, were straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up to his men the Captain shouted, "Close up, close up! If the enemy were to fire when you're straggling along that way, they couldn't hit a cussed one of you! Close up! And the boys closed up immediately.

The Paleontologist finds no trace in nature of the golden age of the world of which the poets delighted to sing, when all creatures lived together in unbroken peace, and war and bloodshed were unknown. Ever since animal life began upon our planet, there has existed, in all the departments of being, carnivorous classes, who would not live but by the death of their neighbors, and who were armed, in consequence, for their destruction, like the butcher with his ax and knife, and the angler with his hook and spear.—Hugh Miller.

We are indebted to Capt. Finch, of the steamer Eliza Anderson, for files of Victoria papers.

Miscellaneous Items.

DECREASE OF CURRENCY.—During the nine months of this year ending first instant, the amount of treasure received at San Francisco was \$43,772,559; the amount exported from there was \$46,378,235—showing a decrease in the currency of the State of \$2,605,676. During the same period of last year the amount of treasure in the State increased \$5,05,320.

There is an excess of females over males in five States, as follows: Massachusetts, 37,000; Connecticut, 8,000; New Hampshire, 7,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; New York, 11,000. This estimate was made some time since. The drain on the male population by the war has raised the excess of females in Massachusetts to about 100,000.

A funeral sermon, on the occasion of the death of Major McElvain, of the 10th Ohio, was preached at Xenia, and a day or two after a letter was received from the Major himself, dated Richmond, where he is a prisoner.

The Chicago Tribune says there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago.

The number of slaves set free by the events of war is estimated by competent Northern authorities at 1,500,000, Jeff Davis estimates the whole number at 2,000,000.

The world contains 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, speaking 3,064 languages, and are of 1,000 different religions.

NEVADA.—This youngest of our sister States gives a majority of 3,100 for Lincoln and the Union.

A deserter from a Georgia Regiment who lately came into Butler's lines, remarked he didn't "keer to fight for them aristockers any longer."

It is said to be the intention of the Virginia and Star City Telegraph Company to extend their line, at as early a day as practicable to Boise Basin via Ruby and Boise cities.

Jennie June, in her recent "Talks on Women's Topics," says that in almost every instance where a man marries a sensible woman, it is after he has met with a severe disappointment in not marrying a fool.

The Chileans celebrated the anniversary of their Independence on the 18th of September in a very enthusiastic manner throughout the country.

ANTHRACITE.—Specimens of the coal from the Skidegate Bay lead, have been received at Victoria and is said to be anthracite.

The first institution given to our race was the Sabbath; the second was marriage, Reader give your first thoughts to heaven, the second to your wife.

A son was born on the 5th of August to Isaac Tetro, being the twenty-fourth child of the mother, who is forty-five years old. All but one pair of twins were single births.

Captain Buckner was stopping for wood on his way down the Mississippi. He thought the pile was too green, and he said to the owner.

"How long has the wood been cut?" "About four feet," gravely replied the man of wood, and the Captain owed him one.

We are under obligations to Dick Ward of the Union Store, for newspapers and pictorials. Dick keeps them for sale.

NOTICE.—The undersigned proposes visiting the east in February next for the purpose of escorting a number of families to this Territory, and will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to him, or carry any packages for his friends here, to their friends in the east. A. S. MERCER.

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.—no37

NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN HOLSTAD, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Holstad 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. [no36-4w]

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 \$100 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. Barnett; White River, Henry Adams; Snohomish City, Sinclair & Clendenin; Penn's Cove, Hill Harmon; Payallup, 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., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St. no34-1v

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Castro, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William Castro, deceased. 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.

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, 1863.

NEW GOODS? NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general that he is now opening

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market. Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part as follows:

English, French, and American Prints, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Rod and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Mulls, Jackonets, 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 1864. no35-1f

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, 1864. no291f

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 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, Cholic, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Meneses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vitis Dance, St. Vitae, Tic Doler, euz, 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 Expectorant; 10 do do Alternative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Hembold's Buchu; 5 do Scoville's Blood and Liver Syrup; 10 do Ayers' Cherry Peppermint.

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 Linsced 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. Druggists and Chemists. no261f

\$1 00 PER GALLON!

GENUINE DOWNER'S

GOAL 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

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

—AND—

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. no39-1f

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

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 not at 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, 1864. no25-1f

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 if a person having one, becomes obliged to use it to gain a livelihood, it is in every way the best adapted to use on all kinds of sewing of any machine made, while many of the machines sold are found to be unfit for many kinds of work which one is called upon to perform who uses a machine to earn their living with.

Letter A—With Pictures Complete. Price \$60 00.

We recommend this Machine principally for Family Sewing, but it is extensively used by Shirt and Dress Makers, and for Tailoring, Shoe Binding or Gutter-Fitting. Any garment can be made with this Machine.

A Pearl—With Pictures Complete. Price \$25 00.

This Machine is the same size as the A, but it is silver plated and elegantly ornamented in pearl. It has a double top, with cover, locking securely, which is very desirable in families where there are children, or where the Machine is not used every day.

Letter B—With Pictures Complete. Price \$85 00.

This Machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Work, or Carriage Trimming; Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines.

Cylinder—With Pictures Complete. Price \$140.

This Machine is used exclusively on leather—for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it has no superior. In appearance and durability the work is superior to that done by hand. It uses a smaller needle than can possibly be used in any other Machine.

DEWING & CO.

NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 314m

F. J. HOLLISTER.

ENGRAVER,

PORT MADISON, W. T.

STAMPS, SEALS, DIES, AND EMBROIDERY PATTERNS,

Out to Order.

Nov. 11th 1864. no29-1f

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 to the afflicted scientific and honorable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics, who not only rob them of their money, but fill them with poisonous minerals, thereby destroying what little of the constitution was left from the ravages of disease.

The result thus far has generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, so liberal has been the patronage of the public; that the Resident and Consulting Physician

J. H. JOSSELYN M. D. has been able to reduce the price of cure very materially. The Institute combines with its practice both the use of Vegetable Medicines and the Electropathic System, that is, the use of Electricity and the celebrated Electro-Magnetic Bath.

The most powerful auxiliary in the removing of virus from the system yet discovered. It is not necessary to enumerate the diseases treated at the Institute, as 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 what be the trouble or disease, with the utmost dispatch and accuracy. Irregularities attended to promptly and by the most approved methods.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That soul destroying disease can be cured in a very short time by the system practiced at the Institute and a perfect cure warranted. Medicines sent to all parts of the State, Oregon, Nevada Territory, and in fact everywhere within the range of Express facilities.

All letters answered promptly and with pleasure when directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute, Washington street, San Francisco.

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

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 scales and disfigurements of the face. Sole Agency for Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, for the Pacific Coast, 609, Front Street, San Francisco. Sold by all Druggists. no27-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 date 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.

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 537, Sacramento St., San Francisco.
Two years above the West Coast...
Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE!

ESTABLISHED for the cure of diseases of a private nature...
The Howard Institute

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE
is for the immediate relief of Dr. P. H. Howard...

In reopening this...
The Howard Institute

They claim to have certificates of remarkable cases...
The Howard Institute

To his old patrons and the public in general...
The Howard Institute

The HOWARD INSTITUTE is located in the center of the city...
The Howard Institute

Persons residing in the interior...
The Howard Institute

All letters should be addressed to...
The Howard Institute

DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 537, Commercial St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE DOCTOR himself opens and answers all letters...
The Howard Institute

To The Ladies:
When a female is in trouble...
The Howard Institute

R. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS
have come to be universally acknowledged...
The Howard Institute

All letters must be addressed to...
The Howard Institute

DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 537, Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!
Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new and valuable compounds...

DOCTOR A. BALL
has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles...

DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years...

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—In all their complications and stages, DR. BALL has a new and valuable remedy...

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

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

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, etc. skillfully treated and permanently cured...

Leucorrhoea and the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted...

DR. BALL is not a Quack, he is a regularly educated Physician...

Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of their complaint, can have medicines put up in a package...

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

Consultations, personal or by letter, FREE!

STAMP DUTIES.

Under the new Revenue Law, taking effect on the First day of August, 1864:

Admission of goods exempt.
Admission of goods in suits or legal proceedings exempt.

Agreement of appointment of a clerk or other person on which the same is written.

Bank check or Draft, drawn at sight or demand.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand...

Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500.

Bill of Sale exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Bill of Sale exceeding one thousand dollars, for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof.

Bill of Sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel).

Bond, promissory, for payment of money. (See mortgage.)

Bond, (official).

Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon, is one thousand dollars or less.

Bond, where money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for each additional one thousand dollars or fractional part.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, each subject to a stamp duty of...

Bond—other than that required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged herein.

Certificate of Stocks—in an Incorporated Company.

Certificate of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public.

Certificate of search records that certain papers are on file, that certain papers cannot be found.

Certificate of qualifications of school teachers.

Certificate of Profits—in an Incorporated Company, for an amount not less than ten dollars, nor exceeding fifty dollars.

Certificate of Profits—exceeding fifty dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars.

Certificate of Profits—exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof.

Certificates of appointment.

Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgment, and all papers recorded or on file.

[N. B.—As a general rule, every Certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp of 5 cents.]

Contract [See Agreement].

Contract—Broker.

Conveyance, deed, instrument of writing whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, where the value does not exceed \$500, exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000.

Lease of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond, for the payment of money, exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred.

Mortgage, exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars.

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 outside of San Francisco.

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

Sarsaparillas: Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochescs, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Balm, Pain Killer, Osgood's Colicogogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne.

Scidletz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Cathedion, Jayne's Carmative Balsam, Hostetter's, Bolack's and Richard's Bitters.

Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandreth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, McFalls and Lee's

PILLS: Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelors Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glee, Shellac Benzoin, Honey, Bunnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoe, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calced and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrow-wood, Concentrated Potash.

ACIDS: Sulphuric Acid, Muritic 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, Winter's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff, Macaboy 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 unexcelled. 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

WINE, 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. [no 111.] U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STELLACOOM. TRI-WEEKLY LINE, LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves STELLACOOM every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor. UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

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 wash. 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, \$24 00 Intermediate, " " " \$34 00 Collegiate, " " " \$40 00 Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra] \$30 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. no 254f

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. In commencing the new volume, the publishers desire to call special attention to its claims as

A JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE. In this respect it stands unrivaled. It not only finds its way to almost every workshop in the country, as the earnest friend of the mechanic and artisan, but it is found in the counting-rooms of the manufacturer and merchant; also in the library and the household. The publishers feel warranted in saying that no other Journal now published contains an equal amount of useful information; while it is their aim to present all subjects in the most popular and attractive manner.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, in a convenient form for binding, and each number contains sixteen pages of useful reading matter, illustrated with

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the latest and best inventions of the day. This feature of the journal is worthy of special note. Every number contains from five to ten original engravings of mechanical inventions relating to every department of the arts. These engravings are executed by artists specially employed on the paper, and are universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind produced in this country.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN promise to present, as during preceding years, all the latest improvements in Steam Engineering, War Vessels, Ordnance—military and naval—Fire-arms, Mechanical tools, Manufacturing Machinery, Farm Implements, Wood-working Machinery, Water-wheels, Pumps and other Hydraulic Apparatus, Household Utensils, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical Instruments, Flying Machines, and other Curious Inventions—besides all the various articles designed to lighten the labor of mankind, not only in the shop and warehouse, but in every place where the necessities of life are pursued.

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. The numbers for one year, when bound in a volume, constitute a work of 12 pages of useful information, which every one ought to possess. A new volume commenced on the 1st of January, 1864.

Club Rates: Five Copies, for Six Months, \$ 6 00 Ten Copies, for Six Months, " 12 00 Fifteen Copies, for Six Months, " 18 00 Twenty Copies, for Six Months, " 24 00 For all clubs of twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$2 00. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra, on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN Agriculturist. 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 no 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 " 6 00 Ten or more copies one year (do) 50 cents each. ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten, nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds, semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial purposes.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST, in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the worth or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.—They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present god revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury, for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts, from customs on the same amount of importation, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,808,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by

ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are deposits of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOK) 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 Woollen 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 prompt sale. Remember our motto is 'small profits and quick sales.' BAGLEY & SETTLER. Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no 174

FASHION SALOON.

A. B. RABBEZON, PROPRIETOR, Next Door to Yealer 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, CIGAR AND TOBACCO

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE Is attached to the Saloon. Dec. 1st 1863. no 1