

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., JANUARY 26, 1864.

THE ISSQUAWH COAL REGION.

We have been furnished the following interesting facts concerning the Squak, or more properly, Issquawh country, by Mr. Richardson, an old settler, and now claim-holder in that region. The name which is herewith introduced, as pronounced by the Indians, approaches the sound of Squaw, with the asperate attached and the syllable is prefixed, and the two pronounced quickly, almost as one syllable, heavily accented on the last. The picturesque, fertile and promising section of country to which this name is applied is unsurpassed by the beautiful green valleys and flowery gleus of our eastern father-land. Six months ago it could boast of but one solitary white settler—now, more than twenty farming claims are there located, resided upon and being rapidly improved.

LOCALITY.

The Issquawh valley is situated in King county, about thirteen miles south-easterly from Seattle, and is bounded on the north-east by Issquawh lake, improperly called Sammamish, and elsewhere surrounded by high and precipitous hills, from which flow out into the valley hundreds of pure cold water brooks. One of the hills is now what is not improperly styled a mountain of coal.

THE COAL MOUNTAIN.

That coal formations underlie a vast region comprised in the limits of this county has long been premised; but its exact locality has been, until recently, deemed unimportant, owing to the fact that all the coal of the Pacific coast, hitherto put into the market, has proved to be of an inferior quality. However true may have been the accounts occasionally published, of the large remuneration of coal mining at Whatcom and other places on Puget Sound, still the price of coal from those points, in San Francisco, being at most, but one-half of that brought from the Atlantic States, has offered poor inducements for searching or opening new mines. But, now, in the county of King, we have found a mountain of coal, composed of continuous strata, exceeding in thickness any ever discovered elsewhere, and which, by repeated tests, has proved of a quality inferior to none on earth. Yet how little does the public know of the Issquawh coal fields; true, we hear them talked of in the streets of Seattle, once or twice they have been barely mentioned in the GAZETTE; perhaps their existence has been heard of at a few points on the Sound, since a weekly mail occasionally brings an order for the article. But what is known of this coal, after all? To our certain knowledge not a single ton has ever left Seattle. Some weeks ago we proposed to publish a description of the Issquawh Coal mines, but certain wealthy proprietors of Seattle advised us not to do so—and we did not. We doubt whether all our patrons would have consented to the present publication. We know that certain individuals for some weeks past have been very busy in purchasing town lots in Seattle, until no more could be bought for the prices they offer; it may be that now, as the speculators in real estate have completed their purchases, we may with impunity publish facts in relation to coal—unless, indeed railroad charters and the interests of coal companies still forbid.

APPROACHES TO THE COAL.

The Issquawh coal mountain is separated from the Sound by Washington Lake, 26 miles in length, north and south, and three or four miles in width, from east to west. From Seattle to the mountain, there are at present, only two practicable routes—one by the wagon road to Cedar river, thence by trail—almost impassable for horsemen. The other, the only available route for the conveyance of freight: from Seattle to Washington Lake two miles and a quarter, thence up that lake to its north-eastern terminus, thence up the crooked and sluggish

channel of a slough connecting Washington with Issquawh Lake, thence up the latter lake to its south-eastern extremity, thence by wagon road two miles to the coal mines. The distance by either route is about 30 miles, which will doubtless be shortened one-fourth when the routes are properly opened. From the coal Mountain an excellent grade for a railroad will be found by following down the valley of Honey Dew or Half-way Creek to the eastern shore of Washington Lake, thence following near the eastern, south eastern and south-western shores of the lake, across Black river to a point where a good grade may be found to ascend the ridge between the lake and Dwamish River, thence, on almost level ground, to its terminus at Seattle. The distance is about twenty four miles. For present purposes the water communication through the Slough and Lakes may be improved by an outlay of capital not exceeding five hundred dollars, so that scows of fifty or sixty tons burthen can pass from Seattle up Dwamish and Black rivers, through the lakes to a point within two miles of the coal mountain. It is consequently fair to premise, that coal by means of such conveyance, can be landed at Seattle at a cost of about five dollars per ton, including all expenses of mining and hauling.

MINING.

Since the day when Adam was a baby, until the now vanishing golden fields of California loomed up like a vision of enchantment, mining has been more or less controlled by the iron hand of capitalists. The scheming, tight-fisted men of lucre now contemplate the Issquawh coal mountain with anxious thoughts and eager eyes. Beneath the earth's surface there they would dig their gloomy prisons, excluding the pure light and air of heaven, in which to enslave the poorer class, the "bone and sinew of the land," upon whom rest the pillars which uphold our great Republic. But in this they are doomed to disappointment. To mine the coal from Issquawh mountain, like the first mining of California, a crow-bar, pick and shovel is required, and the miners outfit is complete.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—These are President making times. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, under date of Nov. 27th, gives this hint of a military combination for the Presidential canvass of 1864:

The enthusiasm for Grant begins to be wild. It would be a falsification of current history to suppress the fact that thousands name him as the next President. In the sudden supremacy of grateful and exultant military feeling, men strike hands over Grant and Butler, and commit the country to their care.

SEATTLE.—Indian names, as a general thing, are the prettiest names in the world; but some people make horrible work in pronouncing them. We have seen letters from the eastern States, for instance, the written directions on which show that the writers have no conception of the musical beauty of the word, through ignorance of its pronunciation. The name of our own village is a case in point. Persons at a distance who have never heard the name of this town pronounced, often spell it as a word of two syllables, as Seat-tle, or sometimes leaving out the "a," spell it Set-tle. This is horrible. For the information of those who have never heard the name properly spoken we state that Se-at-tle is a word of three syllables, accented strongly on the second or middle syllable, and is the patronymic of an Indian chief who daily patrols our streets, with many of his tribe, in the most dignified manner, and primitive costume.

THE Conscription Act, as it now stands, provides that a drafted man who pays four hundred dollars is exempted until every other man in his district is drafted, when he is again liable. Both classes are consolidated. The exemptions of the only son of a widow, father and motherless children, etc., are stricken out.

MORE COAL.—The rich discoveries of coal in this county seem to have awakened an interest on the subject in other quarters, and we shall not be surprised if deposits of the article shall be found to exist in other localities rivaling in richness and extent those of our own fair-promising fields. Mr. S. D. Howe, of Tulalip brought to our office on Saturday last, a specimen of coal found on the Skykomish river, which so far as we are able to judge, though not equal for all purposes to that of the Issquawh country, is a valuable article, and for steam and gas, fully as good if not superior to any other found on this coast. The vein is of almost incredible thickness, measuring about 26 feet of apparently solid coal. It burns freely, leaving very little cinder or ashes; and this is all we can say definitely at this time about it; but when it shall be further tested, we shall give the result to our readers.

There is but a single town on Puget Sound which possesses the life-principle of progress, nor but one which has not been retrograding for five years past in spite of all the special privileges and legislative fostering lavished upon them. That town is Seattle; and now when she asks the first immunity, for which God and nature has eminently fitted her, the petty jealousies of the dead and dying villages on the Sound step in and deny her. Let the members of the legislature from Kitsap, Jefferson and other places, who still cling to the sinking carcass of the present Capital, remember this prediction: Within two years they will be creeping at the feet of this community and begging for favors; it will be our turn then.

Among the intercepted Lamar correspondence, the following to Hastin & Lamar has been discovered:

GENTLEMEN:—When you go to Paris, call on Mr. Slidell. Tell him for me, to negotiate for the French protectorate in case of necessity. The people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we would eclipse the world. G. B. LAMAR.

THE RICHMOND DANCE OF DEATH.—Says the Richmond Examiner of 24th of November:

Four balls advertised, and flour \$125 per barrel! Who prates of famine and want? Who is suffering for the necessaries of life? Does not all "go merry as a marriage bell?" If the skeletons comes in, put a ball ticket at \$5 into its bony fingers, a masquerade ball costume upon its back of bony links, and send the grim guest into the ball room to the sound of cotillion music.

The Nashville Union says that Jeff Davis suspended the writ of habeas corpus over the whole of rebeldom more than twelve months ago. He did it by private orders to the judiciary, and the order has never been published.

A New York paper says "if anything can ever induce us to pronounce in favor of a military despotism it will be the increasing riches, the increasing insolence, and the increasing rowdyism of our shoddy contractors."

JUDGE SARGENT, of Olympia, has sent us files of Portland papers, for which accommodation we will tell the public that he keeps school-books, stationery, photographic albums and a variety of fancy articles for sale, in the Post-office building, Maine street.

SAM COOMBS Esq., has furnished us with Harper's Magazine, Leslie's and Harper's Pictorials, and San Francisco papers, for which we are much obliged.

The ship Iconium arrived at this port last week in ballast. She is loading at Yesler's wharf with a cargo of lumber.

OLLA PODRIDA.

MR. SEMBLINS, the intimate friend and partner of Ollapod is taking notes of animals and things at the Capital. In a private letter to his friend, he says: "I shall not publish the proceedings of the Damp-hool Society until after its labors have closed. Symptoms of suicide are so strong in some of the members that it would be a pity to do anything which might tend to prevent the consummation of this great 'public benefaction.' Being here also as an applicant for a special privilege it would be highly impolitic to let the members see themselves as others see them, in print, until our favorite scheme is lobbied through. Our Bill granting the exclusive right to plant clams in Puget Sound and the Pacific ocean for a hundred years, will come up for consideration next week. There is little doubt but that it will pass, as the Society, in the case of Totten Bay and other special acts, has made precedents, by which it must abide, and which establishes the fact of its jurisdiction over all bodies of water, salt and fresh, no larger than the Pacific ocean. The Totten Inlet Oyster Bill, proves positively that Puget Sound may be chartered out to private companies, and the 'head of navigation' will be shifted as it comes piecemeal under their jurisdiction. It is gratifying to know that it has already started in the direction of its natural locality. When our Clam Charter becomes statutory we shall have the settling of this question ourselves; but while we will not yield an inch of our exclusive rights, we must be generous, and for a trifling consideration, permit steam-boats to run up to Elliot's Bay. The D. P. Society will conclude its arduous labors this season by voting Vattel, Blackstone, Congress and the Parliaments of all nations a gang of presumptuous old ignoramuses. Hip, hurrah, for our side! SEMBLINS.

SOME new facts with reference to the recent expensive debate on the Mongolian question and the little game of "draw" at the Capital, have just come to light, which reveal the cause of the bitterness displayed by certain gentlemen in discussing that important question. It seems that the gentleman from Africa and the gentleman from Shanghai had been staked in the game by the aforesaid bitter gentlemen; that the third party in the game "raised" the foreigners beyond the amount of their stake, and refusing a sight, cleaned them out—which "accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut."

Were he not strictly forbidden to do so, Mr. Ollapod would like to thank the lady with whom H. Butler Esq. boards and lodges, for some excellent mince pies, which she sent to the GAZETTE office last week. A contribution to the "Hotel de Ollapod" came from the Hospital recently, which had the marks of a genuine female woman about it; also some "creature comforts" from Mr. Hinds have reached us. We ain't sayin' nothin'.

The proceeds of the Sanitary Ball at Olympia were \$554.57. While this manifestation of patriotism, through the legs and heels, may do for the ball room, it might be dangerous to trust those organs on the field of battle.

Don't be afraid of radicalism: if it is unreasonable, it will soon kill itself, while if opposed, it is sure to win sympathy and gain strength.

SOME of the medical fraternity having injudiciously informed Ollapod that attacks of the belly-ache are severe in proportion to the size of the victim afflicted, he has ever since felt a huge solicitude for several of his friends. Think of a two-hundred pound bowel with the gripes all through it at once!

A PROBLEM IN THE RULE OF PROPORTION.—If, as the Scriptures say "all flesh is grass," how much would the portly mortgagee of Thurston county bring in the hay-market?

Never-own that your wife is right; do it once, and, on the conceit of it, she will be wrong the rest of her life.

Ollapod is in a quandary—eighteen ladies having offered to "throw themselves away" on him, since he announced himself a candidate for matrimony.

WAR NEWS.

Dates to January 16th.

The 'Times' despatch says the Canadian reciprocity treaty got its first notice yesterday by a resolution introduced into the Senate to terminate it. It is understood that an efficient Canadian lobby will be here to maintain the present arrangement.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A gentleman who arrived in this city from Richmond, yesterday, states that the main body of the rebel army are encamped between Gordonville and Orange Court House; that the main body of the rebel soldiers are well supplied with clothing, and provisions—such as they are—are plenty.

New York, Jan. 10.—A letter from East Tennessee, Dec. 18th, says our forces have been driven back from Bull's Station by Longstreet, and our losses in four days' skirmishing reached about 200 men, besides a few wagons. Rebel prisoners state that Longstreet is reinforced, and had been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet has 40,000 men. Gen. Foster is at Knoxville, and Gen. Peck commands in the field.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In the Senate yesterday, McDougall introduced a resolution declaring the occupation of Mexico by the French an act unfriendly to the Government, and demanding the withdrawal of the French army by the 15th of March, on pain of a declaration of war. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably rest forever, as the chairman is very hostile to anything of the kind.

New York, Jan. 12.—The 'Tribune's' Morris Island correspondent says that the rebels have in Charleston harbor two iron-clad steamers, close imitations of the new Ironsides and the Dunderburg.

Charleston takes fire and burns space from the effect of the bombardment. The fires always spread and burn for hours. At one time, last Sunday, they burned eight hours in one mass.

The obstructions hauled away from the beach of Morris Island are 16 bars of iron rails, the obstructions having been removed by natural causes. Nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral will it.

The Herald contains an intercepted rebel letter of Dec. 31st, which says: "Longstreet's forces have joined Lee. The latter has matured and is about to consummate a series of manoeuvres, and albeit bloody battles, too." The writer adds: "The day cannot be far off when we shall embrace each other in Maryland, in the old homestead in Baltimore, beneath the victorious cross of the free, recognized South."

The 'Times' special despatch says: Gen. Hancock has gone North to arrange measures in the several States where his corps were recruited, to increase its number to 50,000, the whole to be destined for special service. Gen. Burnside has authority to do the same.

A despatch from Newbern, N. C., the 11th, says: The 'Times', a new loyal paper published here, says the people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond Government. The leaders of the movement advocate a separate sovereignty, though boldly avowing a return to the Union as preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A Washington letter of the 11th says that the Republicans in both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have on joint ballot nominated Abraham Lincoln for the next President. Resolutions, with a preamble engrossed on parchment, have been committed to Simon Cameron, to take to Washington and present the same to the President.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Information has reached here that the rebels and their friends in Canada design an attack on Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, and other places in that vicinity. A military force has been dispatched to the scene of danger. The rebels will receive a warm reception should they attempt to carry out their intentions.

Deserters in large numbers are continually coming into our lines, acknowledging the rebel cause to be hopelessly lost.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—Gen. Sibley has received a despatch from Pembina, stating that the British authorities have succeeded in inducing some of the Indians to leave Selkirk settlement. They have been sup-

plied with food and sent to Tuttle Mount. They were in the prairie during the cold snap. A large number of them must have perished.

The 'Post' has the following, which savors somewhat of humbug:

"Union refugees who arrived in this city recently from Richmond; assert that on Christmas morning, at an early hour, persons passing by the house of Jeff Davis were surprised to see standing immediately in front of the door, a coffin, with a rope laid significantly on top. These articles were taken away as soon as discovered by the servants, but they were seen by many persons.

Private information from rebel sources states that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by fire from our batteries. On the 26th December, two blocks of building on King street, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed. Several large warehouses, occupied by the rebel Government, filled with army supplies were destroyed. At the same time the city was almost deserted except by military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations out of range of our fire. Great destitution prevails among them.

A special Washington dispatch to the Post says:

Letters received here from Robt. J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is going on in public opinion in England in relation to the financial strength of the Government. He says also that a heavy tide of emigration will set towards this country in the spring, and with Congressional action it may be swelled to half a million persons a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no emigrants shall be liable to conscription during the war. This would disarm suspicion abroad.

The Tribune's special dispatch says about 1000 rebellious Sioux Indians are fleeing from our army in Minnesota, and are causing much trouble in the vicinity of Selkirk, British America.

Some time ago permission was asked of the British Government to cross the line with our troops to prevent such outrages, but permission was declined.

The Herald's letter from the squadron off Wilmington, of the 9th, reports the chase and destruction, on the 8th, of the rebel blockade runner steamer Dare, by the Montgomery and Aries. Her crew ran her ashore 13 miles north of Georgetown Heights, S. C. The crew escaped.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac says it is reported that the moving of Stuart's cavalry occasioned no alarm, as it is not believed he has a sufficient number of men even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry move is progressing in that direction it cannot be of much magnitude. Trains are running to and from the army as usual. Nobody anticipates any collision.

New York, Jan. 16.—Gold, 155.

MARRIED:—In this city, on the 24th inst., by T. Mercer, Esq., Mr. JOHN J. MOSS to Miss TRENA JANE McCLELLAN.

BORN:—In Napa Valley, California, December 25th, 1863, the wife of A. M. POE, of a daughter.

H. M. M'GILL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.

JOHN WELCH,
TAILOR,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
WHICH HE WILL MAKE UP TO
ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLE
PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

For Good Clothing call
B. HINDS.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at the Hospital building on Commercial between Main and Jackson streets, where he will be found at all hours unless on professional calls.
Seattle, Dec. 1, 1863. no1-tf

SEATTLE HOSPITAL!

Commercial between Main and Jackson streets.

THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 15th day of December, for the reception of applicants, who upon satisfactory evidence of ability to pay will find Rooms and Board suited to their case and comfort.

THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT
Will be entirely under the care of Mrs. C. T. MAYNARD, with the aid of suitable nurses. [no1-tf]

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD.
KENTUCKY STORE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,
CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES,
WINES, LIQUORS,
Ale, Porter, Cider, Looking-Glasses, Powder, Shot, Cutlery, Yankee Notions, Kerosene Oil & Lamps, &c.
TERMS CASH.
Dec. 26. no3-3m

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.
A. G. TERRY & Co., Proprietors.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment is always supplied with the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER.

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

FRESH OYSTERS,
By every Steamer, kept on hand and served in every style. [no2-tf]

RICHARD KING,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
FRUITS, NUTS, PRUNES, RAISONS & C.

Orders for Parties abroad filled at short notice and on reasonable terms.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO
Of the best brands always on hand. Store opposite Yesler, Denny Co.'s, Seattle, W. T. [no3-tf]

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE
BETWEEN

Olympia & Steilacoom,
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Steilacoom every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor. [no3-tf]

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT
MARIA,
JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. App y on board. [no3-tf]

NOTICE!

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between MITCHELL & STEWART will be dissolved on or before the first day of February next. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present the same for settlement before that day, and those indebted to us are also respectfully solicited to come forward and settle, as the payments of all accounts found due will be enforced after that date.

MITCHELL & STEWART.
Seattle Dec. 26th, 1863. no3-lm

D. HORTON,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

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

TERMS CASH.

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

CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHARLES PLUMMER,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS
CLOTHING.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

WINES & LIQUORS,

All of which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, for CASH. Please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest cash price paid.

C. PLUMMER,
Corner Main and Commercial Streets,
No. 1-tf SEATTLE, W. T.

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce, filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates.
no1-tf YESLER, DENNY & CO.

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
COUNTRY PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform those who are indebted to him, that on the first of February next he intends closing credit and opening strictly on the cash system. All those indebted to him are respectfully solicited to call and settle before that time, or their accounts will be left with the proper officer for collection.
D. HORTON.
Seattle Dec. 1st, 1863. no1-3m

