

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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## THE SEATTLE GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. R. WATSON & M. D. CANNAN,  
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### DIRTY WATER AND CLEAN.

BY FRANCIS DAVIS.

Molly White, you're dreaming, dreaming,  
Dreams which make your mother sad,  
Jamie's change is all in seeming,  
Molly's dreams put Molly mad;  
Raving of "as good or better"—  
Far of hills, my girl, are green,  
Ne'er throw out your dirty water  
Till you've fairly in the clean.

Molly White, you're dreaming dreaming,  
Better bush, however bare,  
Than a castle where its teeming—  
Ay, a thousand! in the air;  
Toss your head, and hum "no matter"—  
Ah my girl I've something seen;  
Don't throw out the dirty water  
Till your stars you've in the clean.

Molly White your senses gather—  
Johnny smiles and Jamie sighs—  
Is't a glimpse of sunny weather  
Makes a summer in your eyes?  
Johnny's but a toying trotter—  
Here at morn and there at e'en—  
Ah! hold fast the dirty water  
Till at least you see the clean.

Molly White, your'e bonnie, bonnie,  
Every cluster of your hair  
Far outshines the yellow money  
Queens might give to look so fair!  
Molly, time your curls will scatter,  
Snow will sit where curls have been,  
Then you'd prize, ay, any water,  
If you sat without the clean.

Molly white your cheeks are painted  
By the hand that paints the morn—  
Och, then things so poppy-tinted,  
Should have grown among the corn,  
Ah, that that, my dreaming daughter,  
Would it cheer so ne winter e'en,  
While you mourned this dirty water  
Lost before you've got the clean!

Molly White, your whiteness such is,  
May be, few its like have seen;  
Eyes, too, dark as darke-t touches,  
O'er the blossom of the bean;  
Molly, Molly, winters shatter  
All the summer pride we've seen,  
Then's the time to have the water  
Though it weren't quite so clean.

Molly White, though richer, rarer,  
Were the beauty you can boast,  
Fair as you, and even fairer,  
Have been left to sit a frost;  
Hold and have, and hum "no matter!"  
When the far off hills are green,  
Ne'er throw out the dirty water  
Till you've fairly in the clean!

A young lady in Richmond, writing to her friend in Baltimore, says that gayeties of society in that city consist chiefly of what is called "starvation parties," at which people meet at each other's houses and have music and dancing, but nothing to eat or drink. The fair writer attends these parties twice a week, and she avers that they have a great deal of fun but no supper. She speaks of meeting a gentleman from England, whose name was Capt. Coffee, at a "starvation party," and every time his name was pronounced it made her mouth water. Alas for the fashionable society of Richmond! Even "Old Dick's" (Dick Haskins) punch bowl, that was wont to cheer all comers, with its generous beverage is empty! *Item*—the young lady referred to, mentioned having purchased a straw bonnet the other day for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

A chap from the country, who visited New York "to see the Fourth of July," entered one of the hotels and sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he remarked that "he didn't care 'bout roadin' now: he'd wait till after dinner."

Madame Schnell, a fortune-teller of Louisville, and her two children, were lost on the steamer *Sunny Side*. She had accumulated \$70,000 by the practice of her art, but failed to read her own fate.

### Sale of the Great Rebellion!

"Wanted—Agents to sell the Great Rebellion!"

Such is the appeal which is found in the advertising columns of the newspapers now-a-days. It is evident that the great rebellion must sell out very soon. Judgment was rendered against it long ago, and an execution will soon be issued. If it could be sold at private sale, going for the original cost, it is doubtful about its being able to pay a cent on the dollar. The Great Rebellion has no cents; if it had enjoyed sense, it wouldn't have been Great Rebellion. But the G. R. is so nearly played out that the most adventurous speculators are shy of investing in it now. Agents might, perhaps, be found to sell it, but who would want to buy?

The Great Rebellion will probably be put up at public vendue, and from present appearances Gen. Grant will be the auctioneer to knock it down. Let us imagine the scene:

Auctioneer Grant (holding up the Great Rebellion, wofully shattered and rent)—"Gentlemen, this is the far-famed Great Rebellion, what there is left of it, and I am going to sell it to the highest bidder.—What do I hear? How much am I offered? It has been a very costly piece of furniture, and has ruined about everybody who has invested in it. Give me an offer. Uncle Sam is about closing up accounts with the tenants on his Southern farm. They have let the farm run down terribly, giving their entire attention to the construction of this nondescript concern, (pointing to the Great Rebellion) which is now to be sold to satisfy execution. As for myself, only the execution of the farmers of it would satisfy. Won't you start it: to a one-legged Confederate soldier on crutches) won't you make a bid for the Great Rebellion?"

Soldier, hobbling off—"Yes, I'll bid it to the devil and them that started it."

Auctioneer—"You old gentleman," (pointing to a stout old man in top boots, immense "weskit," low crowned hat and specs.) "won't you give it a start?"

Old gentleman—(aside)—"Humph! I gave it the first start it ever had. Wouldn't have run as long as it did if it hadn't been for me." (Aloud.) "No. Want nothing to do with it." Stout old gentleman looks around for a bit of "neutral" ground to sit down on.

Auctioneer—"Here, gentlemen, I throw in all the paraphernalia of the G. R. Here are the 'stars and bars,' files of rebel newspapers, stacks of Confederate money, (a ton of one's worth as much as a ton of the other,) together with a miscellaneous lot of fraud, lies, murder and other general outrages, desolation, starvation, degradation, and a few relics of the institution of slavery. I would add Jeff. Davis, but he cannot be brought to the block it is only by the rope that he can satisfy execution. What am I offered for the lot? Did you bid sir?" (addressing a French gentleman with an immense nose, supported by an exquisitely twisted mustache.)

French Gentleman—"Non, monsieur, Ze Mexican, vot you call speculashawn, vill sufficient me with Etats Unis, (a shrug) I vill not bid un sous."

Auctioneer—"Shall I not get a bid for the Great Rebellion? Are there 'none so poor' as to make an offer?"

A voice—"Where is Barnam?"

Auctioneer—"Well, gentlemen, the Great Rebellion can't support itself and it won't be held up any longer for sale or anything else. It has been 'going, going, going,' for some time past, and now it's 'gone'—knocked down to everlasting infamy and the execrations of all future generations of American citizens."—*Cincinnati Times*.

A young man named James Santorage, a clerk in a store in Cincinnati, was recently fined twenty-nine dollars and fifty four cents for kissing a married lady against her will.

### Address of the Polish Committee

To the 'Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.'

The following address, issued by the Polish Central Committee of the United States in New York, is published at the request of the Polish Patriotic Committee of San Francisco.

Freeman! The origin of the Polish question, and the cause of the uprising of the Polish people, must of course be sought in that extraordinary series of unprincipled aggressions—on many accounts perhaps the most remarkable in the whole course of modern history—the partition of Poland.

Nearly a century has elapsed since Russia, Prussia and Austria, taking advantage of a civil war which they had secretly fomented, violently seized the Polish Territory as a common spoil, and partitioned it among themselves.

Roused to a sense of injuries, the Poles made several attempts to free themselves of the oppressive foreign yoke. After the most spirited resistance under the brave Kosciusko, they were overpowered, and their country was then finally dismembered. During that desperate struggle, thousands, ay, millions of the bravest Polish patriots, the most devoted women and guiltless children, were either exiled far off to the ice and snow regions of Siberia, or imprisoned in the dark dungeons of the despots!

Subsequently, however, the despoilers of Poland were deprived of a part of their acquisition by Napoleon I; and out of the territory they then lost, has been formed what is called "The Kingdom of Poland," and which is made to "belong" to Russia.

The pretended "order" and "peace" now reigned in Poland for a few years.

But the barbarous treatment of the Poles, by the ruffian band of the hateful tyrants, soon again awakened the depressed spirits of the people, and inspired them with valor to battle against the tremendous odds of miscreants in the year 1830—the memorable date of the Polish Revolution, which we this day commemorate.

Although again unsuccessful in their struggle for freedom, by being treacherously betrayed and unaided from abroad, the Poles, still hope for their country and their country's cause, suffered and are suffering tortures beyond the power of description! While other nations that are immediately concerned in the robbery and murder of Poland, are basely viewing all this with indifference! And in some countries even the costless expression of "sympathy" with the unfortunate Poles, is being denied to them!

But time has at last shown that the interest of all nations, as well as the freedom of the whole world, is indirectly involved in the Polish question—while the unfortunate Pole, moved by the inber spirit of liberty, consoles himself with singing "Jeszcze Polska nie zginela!" (Poland is not yet lost!) And an involuntary tear presses itself to his eye, when reflecting upon the injustice and ingratitude done to his dear native land.

The inextinguishable love of liberty pent up in their breasts; the oppressive yoke under which the Polish people are withering; the agonizing cries of the innocent children murdered in their mother's laps, or torn from them and sent to colonize some far off desert; the memories of the glories; the blood-stained soil beneath which are resting the bones of men who flinched not from sabre's edge; and the blue canopy of heaven above, always reminding man that he is entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—again roused the patriots to shake off the bloody shackles of oppression! Now is the hour, and now is the time! The Poles have arisen to free themselves! Their battle cry is "LIBERTY OR DEATH!" Long crushed and tortured, yet not dead!

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,  
Now green in youth, now withered on the ground;  
Another race the following spring supplies;  
They fall successive, and successive rise.

Awake, O ye freemen of America! On

Polish ground the battle of European freedom is now fighting! In that country the undaunted champions of liberty shall create a new era—a new bulwark of freedom! Aid them, or they will perish! Aid them, morally with sympathies, materially with donations. Their cause is just, therefore they must and shall succeed. Look at the bloody deeds of their despoilers, whose

Lawless force, with guiltless stride,  
Spreads desolation far and wide  
While peace and liberty lying bleeding.

Remember! That where honor is allied to humanity, truth to loyalty, piety to justice, there lies the dignity of human nature. If tyrants can league together to destroy free people, and free nations, why should not a free nation aid another struggling for liberty? If you permit freedom to be crushed abroad, your own will share the same at home. Therefore, aid the struggling Poles! THE POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE U. S., 926 Broadway, New York, Nov. 30, 1863.

### LAUNCH OF A MONSTER IRON-CLAD.

The third effort to launch the iron-clad vessel Dictator has resulted in complete success. This splendid specimen of naval architecture was launched from the yard of Mr. De Lamater, foot of Thirteenth street, North river, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. It will be remembered that two unsuccessful attempts were made last month to place the vessel upon the water; but everything came off yesterday as successfully as could be wished.

The keel of the Dictator was laid one year ago last September. She is three hundred and twenty feet long, fifty feet breadth of beam, twenty-two feet depth of hold. The armor of the vessel is composed as follows:—Six one-inch plates outside, backed by four and one-half inch wrought iron bars running lengthwise along the vessel, making ten and one-half inches of solid iron plating, which is backed again by four feet of solid oak. The turret is built in three courses, the outside course being composed of seven one-inch plates, inside course by four one-inch plates, and middle course by segment bars five inches in thickness. This arrangement of the turret armor dispenses with through bolts. The turret will carry two of Ericsson's new guns. These are thirteen-inch bore, and forged, carrying three-hundred and four pound shot. The charge of powder will be one hundred pounds, which will make these weapons the most powerfully destructive ones ever known. Six boilers are placed in the vessel, making the engines five thousand horse power. The motive horse power is then furnished by two engines calculated to give the vessel a speed of eighteen knots an hour. Besides the motive engines, there are ten others, used for working turret, ventilation, etc.

The vessel's ram extends fifteen feet over the hull, composed of solid iron and wood, built in the strongest manner and sharp as a chisel at the end. It will now be about three months before the Dictator will be ready for service. Commodore John Rogers will command. The vessel in her entire proportion is an entire success, fully coming up to the expectations of her constructors, and with ten and a half inch iron armor, and with her powerful armament, will prove her right (as Capt. Ericsson yesterday remarked) to the name she bears—the Dictator. Her consort, the Puritan, will not be ready for five months. She is of similar build and model.—*Alta Cor.*

In the State of Texas, the flag of our Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Franklin. So the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding Federal authority from that State.

T. D'Arcy McGee, in the course of a lecture at Peterborough, in Canada West, warned his countrymen against the Fenian Brotherhood, as an organization recently formed to excite rebellion in Ireland.

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., MARCH 1, 1864.

## RUMORED ATTACK ON SAN FRANCISCO.

The people of San Francisco have recently been somewhat exercised on the subject of a possible attack upon their city by a fleet of rebel vessels from China waters. It seems that six war vessels, built in England ostensibly for the Chinese Government, have been rejected and sold to Jeff. Davis, and it is feared they may make a demonstration on San Francisco. The *Alla* of the 12th ult., has the following on the subject:

We have some astounding intelligence to day. It comes from the *New York Tribune*. It is to the effect that the vessels said to have been built in England for the Emperor of China, six in number, in consequence of some disagreement between the original contracting parties, have been sold to Jeff. Davis, and that these vessels, together with the Alabama, which we know to be in the Chinese waters, are intended for an attack upon San Francisco.

These vessels were built in England, under the direction of Capt. Osborn, of the Royal Navy. Osborn's flag-ship is the *Kiangsu*, called in the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 26th, which published a wooden cut thereof, "The Imperial Chinese Despatch Boat." She is a paddle wheel steamer, built by John White, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1,015 tons burden, 241 feet six inches in length, 29 feet three inches in breadth, 15 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She is armed with traversing 68 pounders, fore and aft, four eighteen pounders on each broadside. Her engines are of 300 horse power, built to make seventeen knots. The *Kiangsu*, being the flag-ship is probably the best of the fleet.

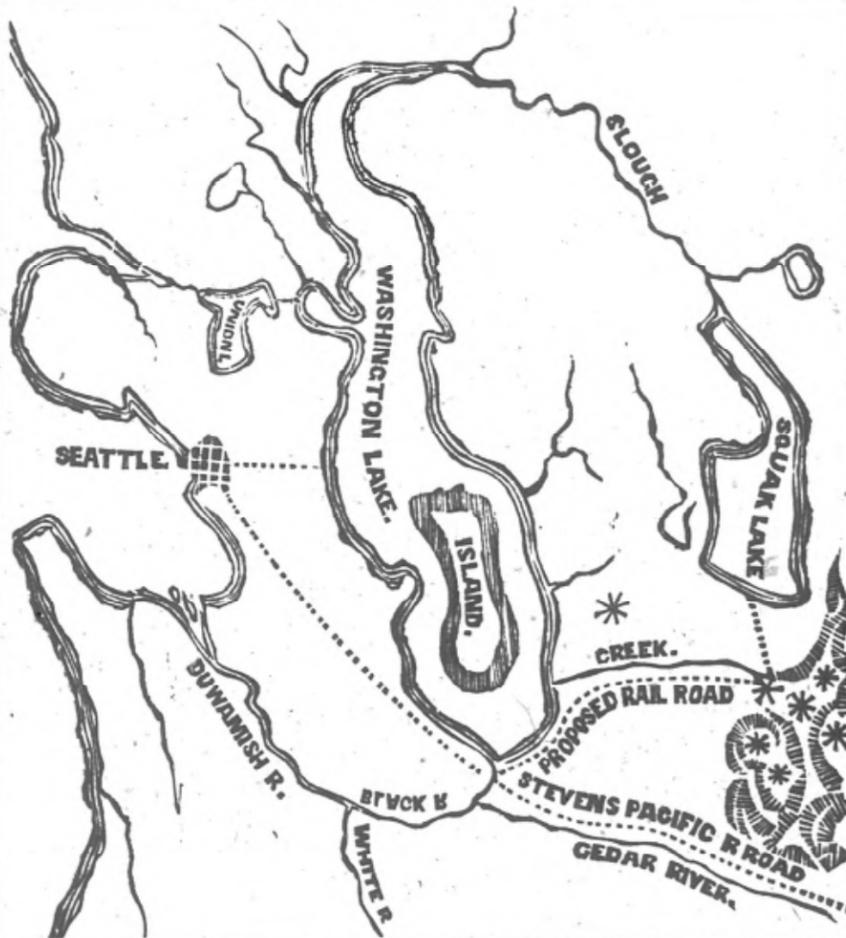
A China letter dated Shanghai, December 7, says that this fleet having been rejected by the Chinese authorities, was on its way back to England; but this may be true or it may not. It must be admitted that the news that a demonstration on San Francisco by this fleet is intended, is rather exciting. It is impossible to determine what degree of reliance, however is to be placed on the story. Be it true or false, there is absolute necessity for the utmost vigilance on the part of those who are charged with the duty of protecting this port.

Under all the circumstances of the case, it is just as well for us to be thoroughly prepared.

**THE GIFTS.**—We call attention to an advertisement in another column, proposing to distribute among the subscribers of this paper a large number of gifts. Let no one suppose that we are able to give away all these nice things, for if we were, we should not need to ask the public to take them for nothing in lieu of a two dollar subscription to our paper. The goods are furnished by our friends who are anxious to aid us in enlarging and improving the *SEATTLE GAZETTE*. If each of our present subscribers will take an additional copy of the paper for six months, and induce one friend or neighbor to do likewise, the object may be accomplished, and they will become our patrons and constituents, having a right to command, in a measure, our consideration of their common welfare, and support of their interests; but if, on the other hand, they deem a newspaper of no advantage to them, and leave us to our own resources, we shall of course use them as we think best for ourselves, and as soon as the obligations which we owe to our friends are discharged, we shall continue to speak, write and print, when, where and what we please.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Hollister for the map of the coal region published this week. Mr. H. is a wood engraver, and gets up stamps, notary seals, &c., for his patrons, in good style and at reasonable rates. See him.

Ollapod is afflicted with "Coal on the brain," and is going out to Squak, and his assistant is down the Sound on a visit; ergo, it is doubtful whether we shall be able to print a paper next week. In the meantime rush in those 400 subscribers, and get those gold watches and other beautiful gifts.



## THE COAL REGION AND ITS APPROACHES.

The little map herewith presented will furnish a tolerably correct idea of the King county coal-fields, the surrounding country, and the several routes, by land and water, by which they may be reached. The stars to the south of Squak Lake represent the locality of the principal coal region known as the Squak mines, of which eight or ten veins are already taken up and some of them partially opened. The star on the left of the creek between the two lakes marks the situation of the new discoveries of which mention was made a few weeks since, and on which the "Washington Coal Company," commenced work yesterday. Coal has been found on Cedar and Black Rivers and also at several places not designated, near the western shore of Lake Washington, at distances varying from four to ten miles from Seattle; but all these last named veins have not been prospected, and the croppings indicate an inferior article compared with all the coal found East of the lake.

A glance at the map will show that the only immediately available route to the great centre of the coal district at Squak, lies through the Duwamish and Black rivers, Lake Washington and the slough, into Squak Lake, the south end of which is within about two miles from the principal coal deposits. A good road, may be made at a trifling expense, over which the coal can be hauled to the lake, and thence brought, in boats of from ten to twenty tons to the wharves at Seattle. Though a long and winding way, it has been demonstrated that coal may be profitably marketed by this route. Some slight improvements in Black river and the slough would greatly facilitate freighting by this channel; but this and all other means of conveyance, save a railroad, we believe, will at no distant day, be found an insufficient outlet for the immense wealth of the country in question. It will be seen that a better and far shorter route lies through the slough and Washington Lake to a large bayou which makes out from the west side of the same within a short distance of Lake Union which has an outlet from its north-western arm into Salmon Bay and the Sound. Between the bayou and the Union Lake, however, it will be necessary to cut a canal of about three hundred yards in length to unite the waters of the lakes. We are told that this canal may be cut at a less expense

and with better results than any sufficient improvements can be made in Black river.

The water in Washington Lake is said to be several feet higher than in Lake Union, and it is contended that a mere ditch through which to turn the water is all that is required, and the canal will *make itself*. From the south end of Union Lake, a portage of less than a mile will bring us to the salt water, or as just stated, we can pass out through Salmon Bay to the Sound. With very little improvements, either of these routes may be made practicable for freight in a small way; though we doubt whether the entire cost of building a railroad to Squak could render either or both of them half as efficient as the road itself, when completed would be: These natural channels may, and no doubt will be used to their utmost capacity until the no distant day when the demand for coal shall render a railroad a commercial necessity.

The Squak railroad proposed on the map will follow Steven's surveyed route for a Pacific Railroad from Seattle to the southern extremity of Lake Washington, a distance of about ten miles; thence in a north-easterly direction along the shore of the lake to the creek, four miles; thence up the creek by an excellent grade, to the main coal deposits, six miles—making in all twenty miles of road, which will tap at its very centre the richest and most extensive coal fields on this coast, include within its line most of the known coal deposits this side of Squak, and penetrate besides one of the most productive agricultural regions in Washington Territory. It therefore, seems to us, that any project, involving much expense, which does not contemplate the opening of the whole of this productive country at once, would be a penny-wise and pound foolish policy.

**SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SOCIETY.**—The Germans in San Francisco, who are deeply interested in the attempt to unite the whole great German people in one harmonious nationality, have formed a Society, having for its object, the furtherance of this idea, in a practical form; the raising of funds and giving moral as well as material aid and comfort to the inhabitants of the disturbed principalities in their efforts to throw off Danish dominion, and become practically, what they have always been in feeling—German.

**QUICK TRIP.**—The ocean steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived at Victoria on the 21st of Feb., in three days from San Francisco. She is said to have brought up six hundred passengers, bound for Boise mines.

## VISIT OF A BRITISH OFFICER TO FORT SUMTER.

The London Times publishes an extract from a British officer at Charleston, dated the 16th of November, as follows:

I went yesterday evening (15th) to Fort Sumter. It was a most interesting expedition. The Federals use a powerful calcium light at Battery Gregg, with which they illuminate Sumter to such a degree that it is impossible for steamers to go up to the wharf at night as they used to go, and we had to land in row boats. They were shelling very rapidly, and it became most exciting as we neared the fort, especially when we came in the glare of the calcium light, and they could see us. No accident befel us, however, as we went in, and once inside the place and in the bomb-proofs, we were perfectly safe. The bomb-proofs are lofty and spacious, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed, they are if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of the debris knocked down upon them. Major Elliot, the commandant, was kind enough to take me out into the area and on to the parapet, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy, by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shell, were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness.

We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit of shell, and we hardly got back when another poor fellow was brought in with two-thirds of his head knocked off. Under these circumstances we did not stay long; still I had time enough to take a good look around and see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk from the area to the top of the walls which once faced the sea. The wall which they battered so in August is now the best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August, by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side towards the city has also, comparatively suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. On our return from the fort we were again pelted with all kinds of missiles, even with grape this time; and one of our boatmen got hit in the hand, and another in the back though slightly.

Washington Feb. 12th—The enrollment bill passed the House to-day. Both clauses are consolidated. Any person drafted into the military service, may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty, furnish an acceptable substitute. If the substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him to be exempt from draft during the time for which said substitute is not liable to draft; and if such substitute be liable to draft, the person furnishing him will be subject to draft in the filling of the future quotas.

Drafted persons paying a commutation of three hundred dollars shall be relieved from draft during the time for which they were drafted, unless the names placed in the box are sooner exhausted, in which case his name shall be returned to the wheel. The members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall when drafted, be assigned to duty in the hospitals or pay three hundred dollars in money to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

A contribution from Ollapod in reference to affairs at the Wilderness is crowded out by more important matters.

Capt. Libby of the steamer *J. B. Libby*, and Capt. Finch of the *Anderson*, will accept our thanks for San Francisco and Victoria papers.

To Mr. S. F. Coombs of the Union Store we are indebted for a copy of the *Tribune Almanac* for 1864.

**LATE EASTERN NEWS.**

DATES TO FEBRUARY 18

**CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA!**

Baltimore, Feb. 11.—The Montgomery, Ala., Mail says rumors of the revolt of Richmond are gaining credit here.

The arrangements of our front will create great consternation in Richmond, more than anything that has occurred during the war.

In the Rebel House of Representatives, February 6th, the following was considered:

Whereas, the President of the United States, in late public communications, declared that no propositions of peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when in truth, such propositions were prevented from being made by the President's refusing to receive Commissioners appointed to treat especially of preserving amicable relations between the two Governments. Nevertheless that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the Conservatives of the North, and the world may know what government it is that wages a war unparalleled for fierceness of conflict, and intenseness of sectional hate unequalled in the annals of mankind. Therefore:

**RESOLVED.** That the Confederate States invite the United States through their Government at Washington to meet them by Representatives and Senators in their respective Congress at—, on the—day of—, to consider whether they cannot agree upon a reconstruction with the Confederate States of America, or in the event of non-construction, whether they cannot agree upon a new government founded upon the rights and sovereignty of the States, and if this cannot be done, to see if they cannot agree upon committees, (?) offensive, defensive and conservative.

Washington, Feb. 11.—A correspondent writing from Longstreet's headquarters under date of Jan. 29th, says Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. Also that 7,000 men had passed through Bristol to join their respective commands.

New York, February 12th.—The New York Tribune says: Our London correspondence contains some precious information on a point of considerable importance, which has attracted little or no attention.

The news in a nut-shell is, that at this moment there is a fleet of six rebel steamers in China waters. These vessels were fitted out in England by S. Osborne, in British navy yards. Their crews were recruited in Her Britannic navy yards. They were under contract to the Chinese Government, but when they reached China a disagreement arose between Osborne and the Chinese authorities, and the vessels were not delivered, but went into the market and sold at auction, Osborne, officers, crew, vessels and all went together. Osborne undoubtedly had some slight expectation of this result when he left England. Funds for the purpose are said to have been provided in part by the sale of the rebel ram on the Clyde.

There are now but few American ships in Eastern Waters and it is thought that they will fall in company with rebel pirates. They may be destroyed previous to an attack being made on San Francisco. In order to show their respect for British neutrality, the British crews have all taken the oath of neutrality, so that in case San Francisco should happen to be attacked, Johnny Bull would have his hands clear of all responsibility.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15th.—A Nashville telegram says Sherman entered Jackson, Miss. on the 5th. The enemy offered but little resistance.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The report that the Alabama was in port at Amoy, brought by the Ida Rogers, is confirmed by a letter to Macondray & Co., as follows:

KANAGAWA, Jan. 28th, 1864.

Dear Sirs:—We are enabled by the delay of the Ida Rogers in the harbor to give you the good news that the Alabama is in dock at Amoy, China, and the Wyoming, Capt. McDougal, is standing sentry over her. We may hope her career is ended. The Jamestown is also there. The news comes by a brig, five days from Shanghai, and is authentic. Yours truly, NED WALSH.

**DIED.**—On the 28th ult., of Scarlatina, CHARA MAY, youngest daughter of A. P. and Mary Ann De Lix, aged 1 year 10 months and 26 days.

**A Fine Gold Watch,**

AND

**SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH**

Of Pictures, Photographic Albums, Portfolios, Books, Portraits of Eminent Generals and Statesmen, of the United States,

**TO BE GIVEN AWAY**

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

**SEATTLE GAZETTE.**

The increasing business and importance of Seattle demand an enlargement and improvement of the GAZETTE, and in order to enable the proprietors to purchase a new and larger printing press, several friends of the paper have offered to furnish them with the goods enumerated below to be distributed gratis among 400 persons who may think proper to become subscribers to the SEATTLE GAZETTE for six months at the regular subscription price of Two DOLLARS in advance. The articles are all genuine as represented, and the difference between the wholesale price at which they are furnished, and the regular retail price at which they are valued in the list, with a small profit on subscriptions, will, it is hoped, help secure the desired object, while the goods will be a free gift to the subscribers. The number of the gifts are four hundred—one for each subscriber to the paper. Every person sending Two DOLLARS to the office of the GAZETTE or paying the same to any authorized Agent, will receive a printed receipt for the money, which receipt shall be a certificate that the holder is entitled to one share in the Gifts.

The Gifts will be distributed by a Committee of five persons chosen from among the subscribers, on the 33d day of April next,

Provided the required number of subscribers are obtained by that time; if not, as soon thereafter as the number may be made up, of which due notice will be given.

That everything may be fairly and satisfactorily done, in case the number of subscriptions are not obtained by the time of distribution, a proportionate number of the Gifts will be withdrawn from the List by the Distributing Committee, in the same manner and by the same impartial process which regulates the distribution of the Gifts to subscribers.

**List of Principal Gifts:**

- 1 Grand Gift of a Fine Gold Watch—hunting case—valued at \$100
- 1 Double-barrelled, English Twist Fowling-piece, Finely mounted and of costly finish, 60
- 1 Lady's Gold Watch—warranted genuine 50
- 1 Silver Lever Watch—engraved hunting case, 40
- 1 Small, hunting case Imitation Gold Watch, a good time piece, 20
- 1 Copy of Illustrated Works of Shakespeare, Beautifully bound in morocco and gilt, 20
- 1 Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, 15
- 1 Japanese Writing Desk, 12
- 1 Fine gilt Port-folio, 10
- 1 Lady's Morocco work-bag, 8
- 1 Bancroft's Lawyer, 8
- 3 Copies Abbott's History of the Rebellion, 25
- 3 Port Folios, at \$4 each, 12
- 12 Photographic Albums, beautifully bound and gilt, with clasps, at \$5 each, 60
- 6 Good Gold Pens, with holders, \$5 each, 30
- 185 Gifts of Large and Small Pictures, from 30 inches square down to the Cartes de Visite Portraits of Distinguished Persons of America, for Photographic Albums, valued at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$4 each, 150
- 180 Gifts of Useful, Entertaining and Humorous Books, from 50 cts. to \$2 each, 170

Whole number of Gifts 400. Total Value \$800 00

**AGENTS:**

- Seattle, S. F. COOMBS.
- Olympia, F. M. SARGENT.
- Port Townsend, J. J. H. VAN BOCKELLEN.

**NEW GOODS.**

**S. B. HINDS**

Has just received a fresh invoice of merchandise, consisting of

- DRY GOODS,
- FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
- BOOTS AND SHOES,
- GROCERIES,
- CROCKERY,
- GLASSWARE

And every description of merchandise needed in this market.

**KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,**

—ALSO—

A variety of fancy articles for the Ladies

The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be unsurpassed in cheapness and quality of his goods.

**NEW GOODS ARE RECEIVED EVERY FEW WEEKS.**

**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. no1-11

**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. [no11

**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

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT THE **SEATTLE UNION STORE**

**NEW GOODS.**

- Consisting of
- CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
- BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
- AND STATIONARY,
- ALSO—
- LATE PAPERS AND NOVELS

To be sold Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest for CASH.

S. F. COOMBS, Agent. no8-1f

**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. Jan9-1f

**UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT**

**MARIA,**

JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no5-1f

**NOTICE.**

HAVING this day closed the credit system, I am ready now to wait upon the Public for the ready pay. I have closed my books, and people will save being denied by not asking for credit. I prefer to sell from ten to thirty per cent cheaper. Past experience has taught me that the nimble sixpense is better than the slow shilling. Come one and all, bring the SPONDULIX, and I am ready to prove my assertion. D. HORTON.

**WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE**

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street,

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, SEATTLE, W. T. No. 14f

**D. HORTON,**

DEALER IN

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

HEAVY AND FINE

**CLOTHING**

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

**TOBACCO & CIGARS,**

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

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

**TERMS CASH.**

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

**JOB WORK:**

Orders for all kinds of Printing such as Posters Cards, Tickets, Bill-heads, &c., will be promptly attended to, at reasonable prices, at the office of the

**SEATTLE GAZETTE,**

one door South of Yesler, Denny & Co. Co's Store, UP STAIRS. Entrance, water front, from Yesler's Wharf.

**For Sale or Rent.**

LAKE FARM—On Alke Point, a few miles from Seattle—one of the finest farms and most pleasant localities on Puget Sound. Apply to

DR. S. D. MAYNARD, Seattle, W. T. no10-1f

**Wanted**

A FIRST RATE BRICKMAKER. Apply immediately at the office of this paper. [no9.

**Wanted,**

AT THE SEATTLE HOSPITAL, two experienced Nurses. Apply immediately.

**SEATTLE UNION STORE.**—Clothing, Shoes and Boots and a full assortment of School Book Stationery &c., Seattle, W. T.

