

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T., APRIL 26, 1864.

NO. 19

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE,

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By J. R. WATSON & Co.

SEATTLE, W. T.

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A PARTING WAIL.

BY A DISAPPOINTED CARIBBOOITE.

Knowest thou not that land, that was formed for the savage,
That land so prolific in ponderous rocks,
Where soil was discovered that once grew a cabbage,
The land of the Otter, the Martin and Fox?

'Tis the land of the mist, the home of the drizzle,
The Ultima Thule, half peopled with Scotts,
The finest of countries from which one can mizzle,
Providing at least you can sell your town lots.

Where the food is a mixture of seaweed and salmon,
Alternately changing with bacon and beans,
Beans and bacon, repeated, without any gammon,
With occasional tastes of inferior greens.

Farewell! Oh, Town Council, without any function,
Adieu! Great Assembly, without any brain,
I leave thee, great humbug, with HALO companions,
To thy mist, to thy pork, to thy beans, and thy rain.

—COLONIST.

The Town Pauper's Burial.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Hustle him out of the way!
Trouble enough
We have with such stuff—
Taxes and money to pay.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Off in some corner at best!
There's no need of stones
Above his old bones—
Nobody'd ask where they rest.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
None by his death are bereft;
Stopping to pray?
Shovel away!
We still have enough of them left.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Anywhere out of the way!
Trouble enough
We have with such stuff—
Taxes and money to pay.

A SOUTHERN MAN ON THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The following extracts, from a Michigan speech of Parson Brownlow, on the Rebellion and its instigators, coming from an avowed pro-slavery man, born and bred in the South, have more than ordinary significance, and should put to shame and silence every secession sympathiser of the Northern States. To denounce the testimony of such men as Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gantt, of Arkansas, is virtually a defense of the rebellion, and no man can do it without proclaiming himself a fool by nature or a traitor at heart:

MORAL STATUS OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

We are, fellow countrymen, in the midst of a great rebellion—a terrible revolution—the most fearful revolution, the most wicked, the most uncalled for rebellion the world has ever known, since the time of its creation; and the historian never did, and never will record, in all time to come, such a rebellion—a rebellion forced upon the country by the worst set of men that ever God permitted to breathe the vital air of this country. I know the men who inaugurated this rebellion at the South, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in point of moral worth, they are inferior to an equal number of men in the penitentiary of Michigan. I would go further, ladies and gentlemen, were I not afraid of drawing down upon my head from these clergymen who surround me, a

theological controversy—I would say there are better men in hell, than the leaders of this rebellion. [Cries of that's true]. I know them, gentlemen—I know them all—most of them personally, the rest by character—I have fought them for a quarter of a century.

NORTHERN AGITATORS OF SLAVERY.

Now, as a frank and candid man, I am bound to say, that you have a pack of men at the North—they are not numerous, never have been—who agitate, and continue to agitate, the everlasting "nigger" question. These men have done a great deal of mischief, and are as reprehensible as the Disunionists of the South. They are an educated class of men, and to their literary acquirements, they add a fanatical conscientiousness, which gives them an influence for evil. They are afflicted with that most incurable of all diseases—"nigger on the brain." [Laughter, and cries of that is true.] I have traveled extensively both North and South—I claim to have a large experience, and I tell you that the worst and most malignant type of negro-phobia, is when it settles on the brain—it is incurable. In cases where the parties are *bald*, it is hopeless. It hardens and thickens the skull, and makes it impervious to a sensible idea, but in addition, softens the brain, and ends in political idiocy. [Cries of Hit 'em again.]

WHO ARE THE AUTHORS OF THE REBELLION.

Severe as he is upon northern Abolition agitators, the Parson admits that they "are not in rebellion against the country," but that it was his own countrymen of the South who inaugurated, and are responsible for the Rebellion. On this point he says:

We of the South are the most to blame for the evils now upon the country. We brought about the rebellion, and we have intended it for the last thirty years.—You must, I insist, regard me as a Southern man. I never have been anything else, and never can be. In the South I was born, in the South I was raised, in the South I have lived, and in the South I desire to die and be buried. What I say here I have asserted at the South and always will assert with my latest breath. This rebellion is a rebellion of the aristocracy against the democracy. Most of the cotton States are sick of a Republican form of Government, and want a limited monarchy. A rebellion we would have at the South, and a rebellion we have brought on, of huge proportions, and I pray God that he may nerve the hearts and arms of the men of the loyal States, to press those in rebellion into the Peninsula first, and then into the Gulf of Mexico, where they may all be baptized by immersion, as the devil did the hogs in the sea of Galilee. [Cries of "Good."]

But, gentlemen, we have intended at the South, for the last thirty years, to break up this Government. It has not been the negro question that troubled us. Mr. Yancey admitted this fact in his letter to Earl Russell, since this rebellion was inaugurated.—We have made the negro, and our alleged insecurity of negro property, the pretext for what we are doing. The truth is, these cotton State aristocrats are sick and tired of a Republican form of Government, and they wish to introduce a monarchy, with a property qualification for voters and office holders. When South Carolina passed her Ordinance of Secession, now more than one year ago, R. Barnwell Rhett, and other leading secessionists, announced that now their eyes, like those of old Simeon, had seen the salvation of the Lord—what they had been laboring to accomplish all the days of their public lives, had come to pass.

I was in Montgomery, the capitol of Alabama, more than a year before Mr. Lincoln was elected, and even before he was nominated, and while I was there, the Legislature was in session. They adopted a resolution on the part of both Houses, in-

viting me to address the House and Senate, and such of the citizens as might choose to turn out, upon the great issues dividing the North and South. They knew me to be a Southern man—they knew I was no Abolitionist, and hence this unexpected honor. I accepted this invitation, and I addressed an immense audience, crowded into all parts of the hall of the Capitol, and I held them to it for more than two dreadful hours. I told them on that occasion that I was a Southern man, that my parents, and even my grand parents, on both sides, were Southern men, and that I was the advocate, as I had ever been, of slavery, but if they forced the issue upon the country, of slavery without a Union, or a Union without slavery, I was for the Union, to the extermination of every institution on earth. They never had any use for me after that. [Great applause.]

NO COMPROMISE COULD HAVE STOPPED THE WAR.

Just before this rebellion was inaugurated, Pryor, of Virginia, and Wigfall, of Texas, boldly announced, that if the entire North would sign a sheet of blank paper, making a string of names as long as from Washington to Liverpool, and allow the South to fill up the blank with the terms and conditions upon which she would agree to remain in the Union, they would not touch it; they were bound to go out; they intended to have an independent confederacy. Pryor, as you will recollect, just before he made his bow and walked out of the House, telegraphed to his constituents in reference to what the Peace Congress proposed—"We can get the Crittenden Compromise, but we won't accept it. We intend to go out, and to break up the old Government."

Judge Douglass, then a Senator from Illinois, overheard a Southern Senator say—"No matter what the North might agree to, the South intended to secede and break up the old Government," and he exposed this traitor in the Senate, and he dared not deny the charge. Who was that Senator? I will tell you. It was that notorious hypocrite, that chief of traitors, that old glandered, distempered, sway-backed, hip-shotten, spavined, whiskey-rotted J. M. Mason, of Virginia. Yes, Mason, the but-cut of original sin, and the upper crust of all political nastiness. [Loud laughter and prolonged cheering.] And had I been the government of the United States at the time Mason and John Slidell were taken out of Fort Warren and placed on board a British steamer, to go to Europe as Ambassadors of this bogus Southern Confederacy, I would have chained a grind stone around each of their infernal necks, and cast them overboard in the harbor of Boston, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams threw the boxes of tea before you or I were born. [Applause, and cries of good.] I have mentioned the name of John Slidell. Did you ever see that arch traitor? He wears upon the side of his head, a face which the Almighty put there as an advertisement; and He intended by it that no man in Europe or America, at all acquainted with human nature, should ever mistake John Slidell for an honest man. [Loud applause.]

But I have told you that we intend to destroy this Government at the South, and we intended it for the last thirty years.—These troubles had to come, and it is well for us that they are upon us now. Knowing that this vile conspiracy was on hand, and knowing the bad men at the head of it, how could I act with them? I fought it in 1832 in South Carolina. I was then in the Pendleton District, where John C. Calhoun resided. I fought it from the pulpit, from the stump and through the press.—They threatened to hang me then, as they did last winter. But the difference between the periods of Nullification and this Rebellion is, in the former period we had a President who was every inch a man; when this Rebellion was inaugurated, we had *nobody* in the chair. Had Jackson been at the head of affairs, instead of Buchanan, he would

have raised himself up about ten feet in his boots, taken Floyd & Co. by their throats and looked them out of countenance; he would have exclaimed—"By the God that made Moses, this thing has gone far enough, it must stop." And when Jackson said a thing must stop, it did stop, and all the people said amen. [Applause.]

HE ENDORSES THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

As a military measure I endorse the proclamation, but in no other sense. When war is declared, the power which may be exercised is stated in these words, by international law writers:

"From the moment one State is at war with another, it has, on general principles, a right to seize all the enemy's property, of whatsoever kind and wherever found, and to appropriate the property thus taken to its own use or that of the captors."

VATTEL, an international law writer of acknowledged ability, says:

"As soon as we have declared war, we have a right to do against the enemy whatever we find necessary for the attainment of the end of the war."

Again, he says:

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of every thing which may augment his strength and enable him to make war."

I read only these extracts, and these because they are succinct statements of what the rights of war are, covering all the ground. The Supreme Court of the United States has established the same doctrine, and it is also laid down by commentators upon the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Story says, in his able commentary upon the Constitution, that Congress has the power to declare war, and that this power includes within the authority to pass all the laws necessary to make the war effective—that Congress can, under this grant, pass laws to carry out belligerent rights; and one belligerent right is the confiscation of property of every kind. Chief Justice Marshall, a southern man, says, in a case decided forty years ago, "That war gives the sovereign full right to take the person and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found."

There is no dispute among the legal writers upon this grave subject. The power to make war is given in the Constitution, and embraces within it all the powers necessary to make the war effective, and to accomplish the end for which it is declared.—I say confiscate the land, the money, the negroes of all rebels in rebellion against this Government, and then turn round and confiscate the necks of the infernal leaders. [Applause.]

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRATIC EDITOR.—Mr. J. M. Spellis, editor of the *Univers*, a Roman Catholic Democratic paper, says:

"The 5 20 loan is entirely subscribed for. We Democrats, however much and bitterly we are opposed to this Administration, must admit by this fact that the whole country is determined to support the same Administration in carrying on this war, in its efforts to restore the Union, in such of its manner of governing the entire Republic. Let us be just enough to confess the truth. The late elections disappointed the judgments, the desires and the hopes of many of us; the exhaustion of the 'loan' has confounded us altogether. We may carp, but the elections have gone against us, and the loan is entirely taken; that is to say, both the votes and the people sustain Abraham Lincoln in his management of the Republic. Our talk about despotism, the ruin of the law, the destruction of the Republic, and all that, is silenced by these two facts."

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock. "I'm going to Heaven, my son. I have been on the way for eighteen years." "Well, good bye, old fellow. If you have been traveling toward Heaven for eighteen years, and got no nearer than Arkansas, I'll take another route."

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., APRIL 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

For no good reason that we are aware of, unless to help fill up the allotted time of the session, and find something to do, the Legislature, last winter, changed the time of holding the annual Territorial election from July to the first Monday in June. The time, however, is close at hand, and although the politicians and pipe-layers may be at their usual work, the mass of voters seem to know or think little about the change. In about thirty days the people will be called upon to choose representatives for the next Legislature. It is, therefore, high time they should begin to look about them, and take action in the matter, unless, as has hitherto been too frequently the case, they intend to allow the politicians and demagogues to manage the elections and fill up the Legislature with their patty-nosed tools, for private or party purposes.

The election is of importance only to the people of the Territory themselves. In our Territorial capacity we are the creatures of the general Government, politically and financially dependent upon it, and subject in all things to its higher power. While, therefore, we may exercise the right to regulate our internal affairs, it behooves us all, who have at heart our own and the welfare of the Territory, to maintain such amicable relations with the superior government, as may command its respect and a degree of consideration for our interests. We can expect few favors, if the record of our representative body be found to consist chiefly of hostile demonstrations toward the Government whose protection we enjoy and upon whose bounty we subsist; nor need we hope to accomplish any good for ourselves while party strife and political contention rules supreme in our Legislative halls. Such has been the want of unanimity in our councils, of late years, that not even a memorial to Congress for a measure of general utility could be acted upon, unless party purposes could be subserved thereby, or the mightier influence of traffic in local interests, for the moment, subdued the spirit of political strife. This experience ought to teach the people that they would be better off without any Legislature than one made up of men who are prone to set party above country, array themselves against superior authority, or care more for the furtherance of private interest than the public good. The deleterious effect of legislation in this Territory, by such men, is apparent to all who are not blinded by prejudice; we have multiplied statutes at the public expense, for years, while almost every material interest of the country has stood still, or even retrograded; we have lost the confidence of the national government, even as loyalists, through the obstructive policy of our Legislature, and to complete our depression, a load of political petrifications, in the shape of Federal officials, whose importunities for office the authorities were glad to get rid of on any terms, have been thrust upon us, on the supposition that they were as good as we deserved. If such a state of things is to be continued much longer, it would be better could the national authorities annul the Organic Act and the Legislature together, furnish us with a "strong-minded" Governor, and save the expense of a thriftless Territorial government.

Now another annual election approaches. It remains with the people to say, in June

next, what shall be the style and character of their next Legislature. Let them ignore the issues of obsolete parties, choose none but reliable Union men to represent them, and such as will pledge themselves to do neither more nor less than the will of those they represent, regardless of the interests of party or party politicians. Thus purged of political obstructions, and partisan trammels, our Legislative body may reclaim an honorable reputation, legislate to some useful end, and our Territory merit and receive a needed share of kind regards from the paternal Government.

MISS MITCHELL.—A small but appreciative audience attended this lady's entertainment on Saturday evening. Everybody was well pleased, and manifested their satisfaction by frequent applause. The difficulty of carrying on several parts at once, in some of her exercises, was the only faulty part of the performance; yet she did the whole very creditably, and in those characters peculiarly her own, her rendering was excellent. Miss M. left last evening for Port Madison and Teekalet. Should she not immediately meet a vessel for Australia, she designs returning to Seattle, when another of her entertainments will probably be given, and, we trust, better patronized.

FROM HON. GEO. E. COLE, Delegate in Congress, we have received a copy of the "Congressional Directory, for the First Session of the 38th Congress." It is a useful book of reference, and contains beautiful diagrams of the Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber. We are obliged to Mr. Cole for his attentions.

THE P. S. Herald announces the death of Horace Howe, the man who killed B. F. Kendal, in Olympia, a year ago last February. He died in California, where he had gone for his health. We wouldn't swear to the truth of this report for a thousand dollar bond.

THE Public Printer of this Territory has sent us a copy of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. The mechanical execution of the book is well enough; but we would rather take salts and jalap, or read a couplet of Keach's doggerel, than to peruse much of its contents.

THE SALE of town lots in Port Angeles will commence on the 4th of May—one week from to-morrow. The steamer Eliza Anderson is advertised to stop at that port on the 2nd, for the accommodation of all persons who wish to attend the sale.

SNOQUALMIE PRODUCTS.—That supposed uninhabitable region near the Snoqualmie Pass sent to this market, last week, six thousand pounds of excellent bacon. Yealer, Denny & Co. purchased the lot.

THE new Washington Brewery is working, and so is the beer of its brewing. Lol the advertisement, in another column.

COOMBS is selling out his stock of goods at cost. see his notice, and then see him about it.

OUR friend Ward has just opened a Fruit and Confectionery Store. Patronize him.

THE Propeller *Geo. S. Wright* arrived on Sunday, wooded and watered at Plummer's wharf, and left yesterday afternoon.

CAPT. FINCH, of the Anderson, will accept our thanks for late papers, and other favors "too numerous to mention."

SEATTLE has now in full operation the best and most extensive Bakery on the North Pacific Coast. See Terry & Green's advertisement.

A SUBJUGATED SECESSIONIST.

Gen. Gantt's speech in New York, was exceedingly rich in "telling" points. Referring to the feelings of Southern men at the outbreak of the war, he said there were two sentiments there:

"One was, that we would stay in the Union to protect the negro. That is what my Union friends said. 'There is going to be a fuss; somebody may be hurt. What are you going to stay in the Union for?—

'To protect the negro.' 'What are you going to do?' 'I am going out.' I thought I had got out. 'What are you going out for?' 'I am going out to take the negro.' The Union man said he staid in to protect the negro. I was on a Douglass, Breckinridge or Bell platform, or something of that kind, and I have been out of the Government, made my fight for the negro and stand here to-day a specimen of those miserable objects that some of these lachrymose men wail over in the North—a subjugated Secessionist. [Great laughter and continued applause.] They have shed more tears over my subjugation than they ever shed for my coming back to the land of my fathers, to the old Constitution, to the flag of my country, to assist to hold up that flag against every foe. [Applause.] But when I got back again where do you reckon I found a great many of my Union friends? Sitting right down and holding on to the negro. When I came back, I said: 'Look here, my friends, I have made my fight about this thing; I have been shot at more times than I have got negroes, and I don't think it will pay, because they might get me next time, and I do not think a white man's life ought to be put up against the property he had in the negro.' I found my friends sitting right down where I left them. That is the way with a great many of my Democratic friends in the North to-day. [That's so.] They don't want to change from their own platform, although events have changed. * * * I have had enough of that question, and I have let loose my negroes—that is, they confiscated them, all except one. I got that one through; and Mr. Lincoln, they said, pardoned me all except as far as that negro went, and that he set free. So between him and Jeff. Davis they have pretty well broke me up on the negro question. [Applause.] Davis confiscated my negroes, and would confiscate my neck if he could get it. I noticed when I came to the North as a subjugated individual, who has returned to the Government, I did not hear any of these peace men say anything about my sufferings from secession when I came here, quitting the rebel service, regarding it as foul, loathsome and corrupt. These peace men did not say it is hard to take all in the world a Southern man has got. It may not be very hard in my case, but there are others worse off than I am. But just let Congress pass a law about confiscating the rebel negro, or the rebel horse, and there is a howl raised by those men all over the country. [Applause.] Well, I don't think that is right; I don't believe in sweeping confiscation acts, and I tell my people, I do not believe the Northern heart throbs to an impulse of that kind; but I believe this, that the Northern people welcome the masses back, not bitterly and sullenly, but with rejoicing and illuminations all over the land.

NICKLES IN DEMAND.—A year or two since nobody, in San Francisco, would take a five cent piece, under any consideration—it was too trifling a coin to be worth saving. Time worked a change, however, and now "five cents is five cents," in San Francisco, as elsewhere; but it is within the last week only that we have come down to nickles. The railroad-fare question has accomplished this revolution also, and now the tone of the whole population is cent-imental! They are running after them at the Mint, and snapping them up at the Postoffice with avidity. Adults take them with a smile of satisfaction, and "children cry for them." "The world does move, after all," remarked an intelligent gentleman of high literary attainments, some years since, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the correctness of the aforesaid gentleman's views on the subject. The remark still holds good.—*Alta.*

THE London Times, in an article on the American war, frankly owns that the chief reason why it, in common with all Englishmen (which is a slander upon the body of the people), wished the Union to be broken up was, that if its growth was not checked it would become so powerful as to endanger the supremacy of England. This has the rare merit of great candor.

To Arms! To Arms! TO THE RESCUE!

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Order of Knights of the Golden Balm, that there will be a meeting of the aforesaid Order,

At the Owl-Roost,

on Saturday evening, after the Full Moon, for the purpose of devising means for causing as great a division in the community as possible.

By order of
R. G. P.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, April 29th inst., the Assessor will attend at the office of the County Auditor of King county, W. T., and with the assistance of said Auditor, will publicly examine the Assessment Rolls and correct all errors in valuation, description, or equalities of lands, lots, or other property. All persons interested will appear at the time and place appointed, to make the proper corrections.

L. V. WYCKOFF,
Assessor, King County, W. T.

NEW STORE.

D. B. WARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
CONFECTIONERY,

—ALSO—

FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, RAISINS,
PRUNES, FIGS, &c., &c.

Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE TERMS.

Always on hand.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Of the best brands.

Store opposite De Lin's Hotel.
SEATTLE, W. T.

April 25th, 1864.

no194f.

WASHINGTON
BREWERY,
SEATTLE, W. T.

A. B. RABBESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTER, BEER;

PALE AMBER STOCK & CREAM ALE.

Orders for the above will be filled promptly at the lowest rates.

April 25th, 1864.

no194f

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

THE undersigned agent for the Seattle Union Store, hereby gives notice that he will sell the entire stock, now on hand at the Seattle Union Store, at such prices as can't help but suit customers. The stock consists of

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

\$600 Dollars' worth of School and

BLANK BOOKS; KETTEL's HISTORY

of the REBELLION; Webster's

Illustrated Unabridged Dic-

tionary; Miscellaneous

Books, and Maps;

Stationery;

Gold Pens, Jewelry, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

25 Barrels Flour; 200 lbs. good Family

Lard, and 19 bushels Seed Peas.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above

articles would do well to call before purchasing else-

where.

Those indebted to the undersigned would confer a

great favor to call and make immediate payment.

S. F. COOMBS.

Seattle, April 25th 1864.

no194f

KELLOGG & BRO.,

ARE SELLING Genuine Downer's Coal

Oil at ONE DOLLAR per Gallon.

FRESH HONEY in the Comb, just re-

ceived by
KELLOGG & BRO.

LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO APRIL 17th.

St. Louis, April 11.—A dispatch from Provost Marshal General Fry to the Provost Marshal of this State, says, Lieut. Gen. Grant directs that active measures be immediately taken to get into the field all the recruits of the new organization, and all the old troops. Missouri troops will rendezvous at Louisville. Gen. Sherman, in a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri, on the same subject, says the War Department has given him control of all the veterans now absent, and requests the Governor to have them sent to a point convenient to the line of his expedition. Notwithstanding their furloughs, no excuse will be taken for delay, and commanders of regiments will be held strictly accountable for a delay even of a single day. The General says: "Now is the time that every soldier should be in his place. Three hundred men in time, are better than a thousand too late." All the regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, go to Nashville; those of Tennessee, to Cairo, where they will await further orders.

The Baltimore American of the 6th, estimates the majority in Convention as at least twenty for immediate and unconditional emancipation. There is a large majority estimated, over all, for a Convention.

New York, April 11.—The World says it is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith will command two army corps, to be organized at Fortress Mouroe, to move up the Peninsula, while the army of the Potomac keeps Lee's force occupied. Gen. Burnside, it is presumed, will attempt the old route to Goldsboro, etc. These movements will probably be delayed by the late storm.

Chicago, April 15.—The Times gives the following account of the capture of Fort Pillow: On the morning of the 12th, Forrest, Chalmers and McCullough, with from 6,000 to 8,000 men, attacked the Fort, which was garrisoned by a battalion of the 18th Tennessee cavalry, 300 men and 200 negroes. The surrender was demanded several times without effect. At last the enemy formed in two columns and made a direct assault. All the troops in the Fort fought like heroes until the rebels were seen on the breastworks, when the negro troops gave way and ran down under the river bank. The white troops were ordered to take their place, but the derangement of the lines could not be remedied, and the enemy poured in, forcing the Federals back to the river where they were soon compelled to give up. The gunboat No. Seven threw 240 shells, but did not do much damage to the enemy.

Sixty pieces of artillery, consisting of 12-pounder howitzers, left New York yesterday for the army of the Potomac.

New York, April 6.—A New Orleans letter states, that Gen. Banks' command is above Natchitoches. There has been no battle with the rebels, but constant skirmishing has occurred with Dick Taylor's rear, and things promise a collision at Shreveport.

A fight in Arkansas, between Shelby and Rice, resulted: Union loss, 55; rebel, 100.

Capt. Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's cousin, surrendered himself and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

Cairo, April 15.—A tow boat which passed Fort Pillow since the Platte Valley, reports the white flag flying there. The rebels had not left. Four gunboats were there. Some wounded officers who came up say they begged the rebels not to shoot them after they surrendered, but in vain.—Five wounded negroes in the hospital had been buried alive, and two had dug their way out with their hands.

Gen. Chalmers is reported to have been in command during the first attack on Fort Pillow, but Gen. E. D. Lee arrived before the battle and assumed command. Forrest with the main force, retired in the night to Brownsville, taking with him the captured guns.

Chicago, April 16.—Letters in regard to the capture of Fort Pillow give even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than the accounts telegraphed.—Many women were shot in the hospital; the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the battle, the rebels went on the field to shoot the negroes who had not died from previous

wounds. Many who escaped from the works and hospitals, and declared to be prisoners of war, as the rebels had promised, were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down.—Of 350 colored troops not more than fifty or sixty escaped, and not a single officer in command of the negro troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told a correspondent, that, though it was against the policy of his Government to spare negro soldiers or their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop the carnage. At the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes. The rebels suffered heavily.

A small band of guerrillas entered Hartford, Ohio, a few days ago, and robbed the People's Bank and several stores. A rumor also prevails that there is a band of guerrillas in the neighborhood of Shelbyville.

Chicago, April 15.—Cincinnati telegrams say all the State militia have been ordered out for muster on the 25th. It is also stated that a call will be made on the militia, for three months' service in garrisoning posts and protecting railways against guerrillas, while the grand army goes forward to operate against the regularly organized forces of the enemy.

Cairo, April 16.—The excitement at Metropolis, Illinois, and along the river, for the last week, in regard to guerrillas who swarm upon the Kentucky shore, has been intense. It is known that the 3d, 7th and 8th Ky., rebel regiments are infesting and over-running the entire country across the river. The citizens of Metropolis have been in a constant state of excitement, not knowing at what hour of the night they would be pounced upon. Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river to prevent the guerrillas from crossing.

The Glendale, first steamer from Memphis since the temporary blockade at Fort Pillow, has arrived. The officers state that the rebels evacuated the Fort after destroying every thing destructible. It is not known in what direction they went.

Washington, April 16.—Gen. Sherman's dispatches confirm the telegraphic account of the brutal conduct of the rebels after the surrender of Fort Pillow.

According to his report, our loss is 52 white troops killed, 100 wounded, and 350 negroes murdered in cold blood.

The Senate to-day instructed the Committee on the conduct of the War, to enquire into the matter and report at an early day. Earnest speeches were made by Conness, of California, and several others, in favor of strict measures of retaliation.

TERRY & GREEN.
EUREKA BAKERY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FLOUR & CONFECTIONERY.

—ALSO—
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hard-bread, Pilot-bread, Navy-bread,
Boston, Soda, Water, Butter,
and Sugar Crackers,
Picnic Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,
Jenny Lind Cakes, and all kinds of Fancy
and Wedding Cakes, made to order at
the lowest price for CASH.
Orders from abroad promptly filled.
Seattle, W. T. no15tf

New Arrival.
PER BARK WM. H. GAULY, Drugs
and Patent Medicines, also Fresh Honey, in the
comb. **KELLOGG & BRO.,**
no15tf Seattle Drug Store.

To Housekeepers.
PURE CREAM OF TARTER for
Family use for sale by
no15tf **KELLOGG & BRO.**

Notice.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Firm of A. G. Terry & Co., or C. U. Terry are requested to make immediate settlement of the same, otherwise the accounts will be put into proper hands for collection. The undersigned will attend to all unsettled accounts of the firm of A. G. Terry & Co. **CHAS. C. TERRY.**
Seattle, March 22nd, '64. —tf

NOTICE—

Estate of D. S. HOWARD, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin E. Lombard has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of D. S. Howard, deceased by the Probate Court of the County of Kitsap, 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, Port Madison, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.
B. E. LOMBARD, Administrator.
Dated April 13th, 1864. [no18-8w]

F. J. HOLLISTER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paper-Hanging etc., done to order.

Business Cards, Notary and Commissioner's Seals, Embroidery and Braiding Patterns
ENGRAVED TO ORDER.
Seattle, W. T. April 12th, 1864. no17

BATHS!
AT THE
Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,
Two doors South of the Post Office,
SEATTLE.
HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS
Always in readiness.
no17tf Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

Washing & Ironing.
MRS. CHAS. MAY, is prepared to take in Washing. Can be found at the two story dwelling of Williamson & Greenfield on Main street. March, 22nd, 1864.—tf.

Notice.
IS HEREBY given forbidding all persons cutting Timber on the Claims of Terry & Lander or C. C. Terry in the vicinity of Seattle.
CHAS. C. TERRY.
Seattle, March 22nd '64.—tf

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.**
Seattle, March 25th, 1864. no15tf

Seattle Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED per bark W. H. GAULY, a most complete stock of PAINTS and OILS, comprised in part of the following:
White Lead, Raw and Balled Oil,
Damar Varnish, Coach Black,
Copal do, Paris Green,
Japan do, Chrome Green,
Black Paint, Gold Size,
Fire Proof Paint, Verdigris,
Yellow Ochre, Raw Umber,
Sienna, Burnt do
Burnt Sienna in water, Chinese Blue,
Blue and Black Smalts, Gold Bronze,
Red Lead, Chinese Vermillion,
Venetian Red, Dry Zinc,
Yellow, Crimson and White Gold Bronze
Turpentine, Putty,
C. H. Pencils, Paint Brushes,
Sable do, Varnish do
Sash Tools, &c., &c.
We are prepared to fill orders for dealers, and others at the lowest market price for cash
no15tf **KELLOGG & BRO.**

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of **JOSIAH P. WILDER**, late of Port Madison, in the county of Kitsap, and Territory of Washington, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for settlement to
March 21st, '64.—tf **B. E. LOMBARD.**

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. 1-4f SEATTLE, W. T.

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

WINES, 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. [no14tf]

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
COUNTRY PRODUCE
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Commercial Street,
SEATTLE, W. T.

NEW GOODS.
S. B. HIND

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.
no18-4f

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

By every steamer.

To be sold Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest
 for CASH.
 S. F. COOMBS, Agent.
 nos-1f

H. MALEER,
 TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON
 MANUFACTURER,
 AND DEALER IN
STOVES,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

A large invoice of Cooking and other Stoves of the latest patterns and best quality, just received and for sale; together with a variety of other articles in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock. nol-en

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 Chandlery, Doors,
 Windows &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.
 Corner Commercial and Washington Streets,
 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 rate.
 nos-1f

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

G. KELLOGG & BRO., Druggists and Apothecaries, opposite Yeaser, Denny & Co. Seattle, W. T.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
 MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL, having been recently thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house on the Sound. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, and tastefully furnished, having superior accommodations for Families, and Ladies private Dining Room, also suites of rooms for parties.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT
 is under the management of an experienced Cook and the TABLE will always be found provided with the best the market can afford.

THE BAR
 Will always be found stocked with the best Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars.

To the public I ever wish to state,
 That for your favors I now wait,
 As I assume to never despire
 To take the chance to ADVERTISE.

S. GALLAHIER,
 Olympia, W. T., Jan. 9th, 1863. no 5-1f

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 Eight 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

DE LIN'S
HOTEL,
 Commercial Street 3d door South Yeaser's Corner,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

A. P. De LIN, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN and Popular Hotel, now offers superior accommodations to the travelling public, being situated most convenient to the best landings, and having comfortable rooms, good beds and a table always supplied with the best of every thing the market affords.

GIVE HIM A CALL.
 no-1-1f

UNION HOTEL.
 Corner of Commercial and Main Streets,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

THIS being the largest and best arranged Hotel on the borders of Puget Sound, the subscriber is determined that no one shall excel it in accommodation, convenience and comfort for the travelling public. Boarders will find

Spacious, well ventilated Furnished Rooms,
 and the house will be kept as a first class Hotel.
 nos-1f

L. C. HARMON, Proprietor.

FASHION SALOON,
 A. B. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR,
 Next Door to Yeaser 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, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE
 Is attached to the Saloon.

FRESH OYSTERS
 In every style, at all hours.
 Dec. 1st, 1863. nos-1f

UNIVERSITY
Of Washington Territory.

THE UNIVERSITY established at SEATTLE on Puget Sound by Legislative Enactment and in accordance with an Act of Congress approved July 17th 1854, being completed, now opens its doors to all those who desire to avail themselves of the facilities it affords for acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the common and higher English branches, and also the usual Collegiate course of Study.

The Board of Regents have recently elected W. C. Barnard, A. M., President of the University. Mr. Barnard is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was for two years at the head of one of the most flourishing Academies of New England. His subsequent experience as Principal of La Creole Academy at Dalles Oregon, and still later, the reputation he acquired while connected with the Willamette University at Salem, as a thorough teacher and disciplinarian, justify the expectation that the University of Washington Territory under his management, will rank second to none on the Pacific Coast.

CALENDAR.
 The School Year will be divided into four Sessions of eleven weeks each:
 First or Fall Session opens, Sept. 7, 1863,
 Second or Winter Session opens Nov. 30, 1863.
 Third or Spring Session opens February 15, 1864.
 Fourth or Summer Session, opens May 9th, 1864.

COURSE OF STUDY.
 The studies that each scholar shall pursue, will be determined by the instructors, while the wishes of the patrons will be complied with, so far as they may not conflict with the systematic progress of the student. All will be required to pursue Reading, Orthography, Writing, Geography and Mental Arithmetic, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same before engaging in more advanced studies. Classes formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, will continue without interruption through the year, or until the subjects considered shall have been mastered. It is therefore very desirable that those purposing to join the School, to do so at the commencement of the year, as those coming later must join classes already formed.

DISCIPLINE.
 No student will be allowed to retain a connection with the school whose habits are such as to render him an unfit companion, or who will not render a ready compliance with the regulations of the School. Frequenting of saloons, and attendance upon theatres and balls, are not allowed, but students are required to be at their respective places of abode at stated hours. A respectful observance of the Sabbath is required.

BOARD.
 A limited number of Students can be accommodated at the Boarding House on the University grounds, by making immediate application, while a few can find accommodations in private families in the town. Price of Board \$3 to \$4 per week—washing, lights and fuel, extra.

TUITION RATES:
 Primary Department, per Quarter, . . . \$ 6 00
 Academic, 8 00
 Collegiate, 10 00

Payable in advance. No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.
 Books and Stationery can be obtained at the city Book Store.
 For further particulars address the President,
 W. E. BARNARD, A. M.

S. F. COOMBS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
 —AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
 For the State of Oregon.
 Office at the Union Store, No. 4, Commercial Street
 SEATTLE, W. T. [nos-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. [nos-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.
 Jan 9-1f

J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.

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 Yeaser, Denny & Co. Co's Store, or STAIRS. Entrance, water front, from Yeaser's Wharf

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

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. Our stock of

Patent Medicines,
 Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of
AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYSSOTT'S
BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFFENBERG'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 Trochies, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mu-tang Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogene, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidlitz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carmative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters, Jayne's Ayers' Graeffenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

PILLS,
 Graeffenberg Children's Panacea, Hyaw's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeloc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

ACIDS.
 Sulphuric Acid, Muriatic Acid,
 Nitric " Acetic "
 Phosphoric " Citric "
 Tartaric Acid.

Sago, Tapioca, Farina,
 Pearl Barley, Cooper's Isinglass,

A full assortment of cooking extracts.
 Hops, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, &c. &c.

Brown's Essence of Valerian, Wistar'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
 Comprising,
 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.