

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

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NOT YET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O country, marvel of the earth!
O, realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
No, Land of Hope and Blessing, No!
And we who wear thy glorious name,
Shall we, like cravens, stand apart,
When those whom thou hast trusted, aim
The death-blow at thy generous heart?
Forth goes the battle-bry, and lo!
Hosts rise in harness, shouting, No!
And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bled they in vain, or vainly planned
To leave their country great and free?
Their sleeping ashes, from below,
Send up the thrilling murmur, No!
Knit they the gentle ties which long
These sister States were proud to wear,
And forged the kindly links so strong
For idle hands, in sport, to tear,
For scornful hands aside to throw?
No, by our fathers' memory, No!
Our humming martlets, our iron ways,
Our wind-tossed woods on mountain crest,
The hoarse Atlantic, with his bays,
The calm, broad Ocean of the West,
And Mississippi's torrent flow,
And loud Niagara, answer No!
Nor yet the hour is nigh when they
Who deep in Eld's dim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings shall rise and say,
"Proud country welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou like us brought low?"
No, sullen groups of shadows, No!
For now, behold the arm that gave
The victory in our fathers' day,
Strong, as of old, to guard and save,
That mighty arm which none can stay,
On clouds above and fields below,
Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No!

LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO MAY 14th.

GREATEST VICTORY OF THE WAR!

Rebels in Full Retreat, with Fresh Troops in hot Pursuit!

The Retreat becomes a Rout!

The World's special, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Spotsylvania, the 12th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., says our army is this morning engaged in the fiercest battle and is passing on to victory, sanguinary, but generally successful. Our army yesterday was comparatively quiet. It was intended to assault the enemy's right in force, and a column consisting of a portion of the sixth corps and Barney's division, and Hancock's corps was the first intended to undertake this, but this was afterwards abandoned.

In the forenoon two companies of the sixth corps commenced driving the sharpshooters from their position in a house commanding a partial view of our lines, killing and capturing several of their number. In the afternoon rain fell, continuing until after dark, cooling the atmosphere and raising the spirits of our troops. Fires were built and supplies were cooked; bands began playing in the forest along the lines, and they were undisturbed, for once, by the whizzing of rebel shells, as the enemy had no ammunition to waste. Meanwhile news arrived towards evening that the troops under Gen. Sheridan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad, torn up the track for about 12 miles, captured the rebel supply train and re-captured 300 of our men who were taken prisoners in the Old Wilderness battle. This news was so inspiring, that wherever it was made known there was a

general jubilee, and cheer after cheer succeeded the announcement. During the night, arrangements were made for an attack on our side. This morning the enemy were seen pushing towards our right and ostensibly erecting an abatis in front of Hancock's troops. It was shrewdly and rightly suspected that this was only a blind to the real intentions of the enemy, and it was, therefore, anticipated.

After midnight the 2d corps pushed to the left of the sixth, between that and Burnside's command, and on the left of Spotsylvania road. At half past four this morning Hancock attacked the enemy in front of him, our forces opening a withering cannonade and making resistless charges against every part of the enemy's position. The cannonade was replied to with vigor and the charges of our men vigorously resisted, but the determination of the onset overwhelmed everything. The troops rushed into the rifle pits of the enemy, bayoneting them in their works, cutting their lines and capturing in the first charge over three thousand men and several guns, including the greater portion of the Stonewall brigade, belonging to the division commanded by E. D. Johnson, forming part of Ewell's corps. The assault continued until nearly the whole division of the corps was captured, and other troops amounting to 1,000 men.

LATER.—11 o'clock. Dispatches have arrived at this moment, announcing the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 80 guns. The battle is still progressing. The sixth corps, on the left of the 2d, has moved into battle and are pushing the enemy. Warren's 5th corps has moved up to its support on the right. The battle is becoming general and nearly all the artillery is engaged. The clamor of guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry, and the enemy's shells fill the forest with an awful tumult.

It is just reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy, below Spotsylvania Court House, and is pushing on—the battle is everywhere overwhelmingly in our favor.

Near Spotsylvania Court House, May 12th, 8:15.—I have captured from 30 to 40 guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now firing into Early. The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. HANCOCK.

Brigadier General Stewart, commanding a Brigade in Johnson's Division, was captured.

Burnside's command is reported to have moved down on the road towards Fredericksburg, going in on the enemy's rear.

Gen. Warren's 4th corps, on the right wing, is now sending out heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in front, which are supposed to be abandoned.

Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but is still in command of the 5th corps.

Our army is now six miles beyond Spotsylvania Court House.

We fought again on Wednesday, and drove the enemy most gallantly, capturing a large number of prisoners and guns.—Several Generals and other officers were among the prisoners.

The Herald's special dispatch, dated at Headquarters 5th corps, in field, 12th—7 A. M., says: Hancock made a brilliant capture at 4 o'clock this morning, of an entire rebel division, including Major-General E. D. Johnson, Commanding; Brig. Gen. Geo. Stewart; Brig. Gen. Robert Johnson, commanding Brigade; and between two and three thousand prisoners, and two batteries of six pieces each.

Taking advantage of the darkness last evening, Hancock managed to change the position of his troops unobserved by the enemy, and while darkness still prevailed, pounced upon him [the enemy] like a thousand of brick, and took them completely by surprise. Having seen his prisoners to the rear, he turned their own guns upon the enemy.

Butler's forces were within three miles of

Petersburg, having passed over all the defenses. This is important, as it corralles Beauregard's forces in the city.

LATER.

Washington, May 13th.—Dispatch from Grant, just received says:—Eight days battle closes, leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, including two Generals and 30 pieces of cannon in our hands for the day's work. The enemy is obstinate and seems to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have captured and destroyed one division of Johnson's one brigade of Dobb's and one regiment of the enemy entire.

Washington, May 13.—Dispatches from Grant to the President, which were received last night, announce in terms of characteristic modesty, that he moved on the enemy's works at Spotsylvania Court House, on Thursday morning. Burnside and Hancock making a grand and impetuous charge with bayonet, by corps, surprised the enemy producing consternation in his ranks, crushing his right and centre and forcing his entire line back several miles, with awful slaughter, Grant remaining master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded in our hands. Rout of the enemy complete.

Dispatches from Stanton place the number of prisoners captured by Hancock at 20,000, including a Major General and several Brigadiers and 30 or 40 cannon.

Secretary Stanton sent a dispatch to Gen. Dix, confirming Hancock's success on the 12th and that Butler is besieging Fort Darling.

Bermuda Hundred, May 10.—Dispatches from Butler say that Beauregard, with 15,000 men are in Petersburg. We have all the railroads leading into that city cut, and the force to keep him there.

Four monitors and gunboats are within four miles of Fort Darling, ready to co-operate with the land forces. Our forces occupy strong positions.

Washington, May 13.—The Star says, that an officer who arrived to-day reports, that at 8 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, a dispatch was received at the front, from Sigel's command, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, 10 o'clock A. M., announcing that his cavalry had torn up the railroad between those two places for 26 miles below the former place, and that the track of the Gordonsville road between Charlottesville and Keswick was destroyed. All the bridges on both roads between these points have been destroyed. In the evening a cavalry skirmish took place resulting in the repulse of the enemy.

Adv. from Sheridan show that he has had great success. The Fredericksburg and Richmond and the Virginia Central Railroads have been destroyed for miles.

In every possibility our losses in the late battles have been greatly exaggerated, and the reinforcements now being sent forward by the Government, will nearly make up for our losses.

St. Louis, May 14.—Porter is at Alexandria with his ironclads. A large force is engaged in the river to give a greater depth at the falls for gunboats to pass over. Two gunboats are reported to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Union lines embrace a circuit of over three miles.

New York, May 14.—A special dispatch says: Correspondence dated Headquarters Potomac, 9 o'clock Thursday night, says: The rebels are in full retreat to the North Anna, with fresh troops in hot pursuit.—Lee's retreat is becoming a rout, and thousands of prisoners are being captured. The streams in the rear are very much swollen by the recent rains. Supplies are reaching the army rapidly. The wounded are coming in fast, and are immediately sent to Washington, many of them without stopping at Fredericksburg. The rebels are evidently after our trains. We have lost nothing, except four ambulances captured on the field. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 45,000.

Washington, May 14.—A careful inves-

tigation fixes the total loss of the army of the Potomac, killed, wounded and missing, up to the commencement of the battle of the 12th, at 20,000.

The Star says, from the fact that no cannonading was heard yesterday from the front it is believed that Lee is shifting his position, and taking care to put himself out of fighting range.

The public may expect to hear soon of the next fight, unless Lee has been so weakened as to compel him to seek cover in the Richmond fortifications, or retreat rapidly, in the direction of Lynchburg or Staunton, from which place his army has received supplies since Grant crossed the Rapidan.

Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac have been received, which say, we have the greatest victory of the war, after the severest fighting ever recorded in history. The battle was acknowledged to have been the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight until after dark, being renewed at 9 o'clock, and continuing until 3 A. M. Both parties contended during the night for the possession of the line of rifle pits from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning. The field presents, today, a scene beyond description. In the breast-works men were lying, in some places, in piles of three or four deep. The enemy removed a large number of dead and wounded from portions of the field, during Thursday, but there were many places they could not reach, where they lay as thick as our own. The number of guns captured is 30. Many colors were also taken.

The dispatches all agree as to the result being a decisive victory.

Frankfort, Ky., May 13.—Kentuckians to the rescue! I want ten thousand six months' men at once.—Don't hesitate! I am come to lead you. Let us help to finish the war and save the Government.

[Signed,] THOMAS BRANLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Philadelphia, May 14.—A special dated Cincinnati, May 13th, states that news has been received there from soldiers, that Schofield's army moved from Bull's Gap on the 2d of May. After four hours' fighting on the 4th, retreated to avoid our troops, who are pursuing them into North Carolina.

The intelligence that General Thomas had taken Dalton, Ga., is confirmed. He captured 4,000 prisoners and ten pieces of artillery.

Cincinnati, May 14.—Dalton, Georgia, was evacuated on Thursday night, May 12, and is now occupied by our forces.

A NEW THING IN ART.—We have news from Paris of a remarkable extension of the uses of photography. Strange as it may appear, one may now enter a photographic studio, constructed with reference to the new process, be therein photographed in a few seconds, and, on calling the next day or the day after, instead of the usual photographic print of one's face or figure, an exact fac simile, in the shape of a statuette in modelling clay is produced by the operator. The invention is French, and it has been patented in England, and in all the Continental States. The process appears to be simple; a mechanical application supplementing the chemical results in the first instance.

The sitter is placed in the center of a circular chamber, lit from above; around the walls of this chamber are placed at equal distances, twenty-four lenses, by means of which he is photographed in every possible view. By mechanical contrivance of extreme ingenuity, three images of the sitter are traced and moulded upon the clay. A short sitting is required, and under the hand of an experienced sculptor a most faithful likeness is secured, and, it is added, an agreeable work of art. The statuettes already produced are about a foot in length, but it is asserted that life size statues can be produced with the same facility. Any number of copies of a particular statuette may be made by the ordinary process of casting.

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., MAY 23, 1864.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

Unlike the caucus of eleven partizans, who, on the 7th instant, assumed the right to concoct a party ticket for the people of King county to support, the Union Convention of Saturday last was composed of nineteen duly elected delegates, from the different precincts, representing as nearly as practicable, the whole voting population of the county. It was strictly a Union Convention, chosen without reference to party distinctions, and clothed with authority direct from the people, to select Union candidates for the various offices to be filled at the approaching election. The delegates met and performed the duty put upon them by their respective constituencies, by nominating the following unconditional Union ticket, which we think every true Union man should, and will endorse at the polls:

For Joint Councilman, with Kitsap county, A. S. Mercer; For Representative, J. R. Watson; For Joint Representative, for King and Snohomish Counties, Christian Clymer; For County Commissioner, E. Steelman; For County Auditor, Gardner Kellogg; For Coroner, J. Settle; For Wreckmaster, R. H. Beatty.

We intend to institute no personal nor partizan comparisons between the two sets of candidates; we shall say nothing about the private character, fitness or qualifications of the gentlemen on either ticket; they are all, so far as we know, of equal good standing, good citizens, and our personal friends; but we do most emphatically declare, without regard to what they may think of their own political status, that the nominees of the eleven-man-power clique, are not such as any true Union man can conscientiously support. Some of their number have been tried in the Union balance and found woefully wanting; they come before the people in a very questionable shape, both in reference to the manner in which they were nominated, and their avowed sentiments on the only question of policy which divides men at the present day; they are inveterate quibblers on the Union question—forever whipping the devil round a stump, and coaxing rebellion around the Constitution. They are announced as candidates for office, with a party handle to their loyalty, which, of itself, implies that they are something more or less than plain Union men. Whatever, therefore, they may be, in other respects, they will not do to trust with political power, and we believe the people will find it to their interest, in more ways than they now think of, to urge them to remain private citizens.

For the little part which we are required to take in the election, it may be thought we have some great personal interest in the success of the Union ticket. Those who think so, were never more mistaken in their lives. Though there is honor in possessing the esteem and confidence of our patriotic people at all times, there may be neither honor nor profit in a position which they may think necessary for us to accept. From what we have hitherto written, in this little sheet, of a certain branch of our Territorial government, may be inferred the amount of honor we would, under similar circumstances, attach to sharing in its deliberations; and, as to the question of profit in this connection, we wish it distinctly understood that we would not exchange the prospective emoluments of our calling, in King county, for the united proceeds of every office in the gift of its people. We desire the success of the Union cause, for the good we know it will do the people of the county and Territory; but, so far as we are concerned, we will neither hire nor beg men to support their own interest; neither shall we bore nor buttop-hole men for votes, nor waste time, nor spend money, nor bend the knee "that thrift may follow fawning," nor travel out of "the even tenor of our way," to force the election of the Union ticket, or any candidate upon it. We'll see the county damn itself with a Copperhead victory first.

PORT BLAKELY.—A flying visit to this locality, last week, convinced us of the truth of all we had heard of the beautiful place. The harbor is situated directly opposite Seattle, and is made by a little inlet about a mile in length, and half a mile in width, putting westward into Bainbridge Island. It is bounded on the North, East and West by high, wooded hills, and the ridge of bluffs known as Lamb's Point, lying across its mouth, a few miles to the eastward, renders it completely sheltered from every possible storm. The water is deep enough the whole length of the inlet, for vessels of the largest tonnage; and the banks are so steep that large steamers may land at almost any point on either side, with their bows touching the shores. The west end of this picturesque little cove is the location of Repton & Co's new and extensive Lumber Mills, now only in partial operation, but rapidly progressing towards completion. A large circular saw is already at work, turning out from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand feet of lumber per day, and another saw is soon to be added. An edger, two trimmers, a planing machine and a lath mill, will form a part of the works, when finished, and together the establishment will be amongst the most extensive on the Sound. Success to all enterprises, which, like this, tend to develop the resources of the country.

WENT ASHORE.—The sloop J. B. Pray was struck by a squall and driven ashore on the lower end of Vashon's Island, last Monday afternoon. Passengers on the Anderson reporting her sunk, near shore, and no one in sight but Indians, it was deemed possible that Mr. John Hornbeck and C. Clancey, who were known to have started in the boat for Seattle, might be in trouble. Accordingly Capt. Fife's plunger, with several persons on board, started up to the Island, at dark, to investigate the matter. The boys and the boat were found, all right, on the beach, at daylight on Tuesday morning, and as soon as the surf admitted, the sloop was launched and all hands returned to the 'head of navigation' rejoicing.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—All persons who are in favor of selling out the White river country to an enterprising monopoly, in a neighboring county, must remember to vote for the eleven-man-power ticket, on the 6th of June.

All persons who think the Government and laws of the United States are too binding upon Union sinners, and wish to substitute the Ten Commandments in their stead, must vote for the eleven-man power ticket. The Ten Commandments are not obligatory upon the Copperheads of this generation, and they will form a broad platform for the partizan Unionists.

DURING the two weeks past, while editors, up-Sound, forgot their courtesies, steamboatmen, their favors, and Post-Masters, their duties, we have been indebted to Mr. W. L. Clancey, of Olympia, for late and important news, forwarded by private conveyance.

INDIGNANT.—Some of the candidates on the eleven-man-power ticket are indignant at having their loyalty questioned. Then come out from among the Copperheads; you can't touch pitch without being defiled.

THE new and commodious Hotel of Condon & Maddox was opened this morning. There will be a Grand Ball given by the proprietors of this House, on the Fourth of July.

THE United States steamer Shubrick, lately from San Francisco, arrived in our harbor on Friday last. She sailed again same day.

LOOK out for spurious letters and documents, about election time. The forgers and liars are busy.

RETURNED.—We neglected last week to notice the return home of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Asa S. Mercer, from the East, where he has been on a visit for the greater part of the past year. It is to the efforts of Mr. Mercer—joined with the wishes of the darlings themselves—that the eleven accomplished and beautiful young ladies, whose arrival was lately announced, have been added to our population. We understand that the number of ladies would have been fifty, as first reported, but many were not able to prepare for the journey this season. The thanks of the whole community, and of bachelors in particular, are due Mr. Mercer for his efforts in encouraging this much needed kind of immigration. Mr. M. is the Union candidate for Joint-Councilman for King and Kitsap counties, and all bachelors, old and young, may, on election day, have an opportunity of expressing, through the ballot box, their appreciation of his devotedness to the cause of Union, matrimonial as well as National.

RECEPTION.—On Tuesday the 17th inst., the good people of Seattle assembled at the University Hall to welcome Mr. A. S. Mercer, and his company of fair ones, to our youthful country. Rev. N. Doane, introduced by Dr. Maynard, briefly addressed the audience, referring to the undeveloped condition of the land, and expressing a wish that those who had come to this far western portion of our Union to labor for the advancement of the youth, might find pleasant homes, and that blessings might attend, and success crown, their every effort. Rev. Doane was followed by Mr. A. S. Mercer, who, in his wonted eloquent and graceful manner, responded to the hearty welcome he had received, and on behalf of the young ladies, thanked the citizens for the many kindnesses shown them on their arrival. A vote of thanks was tendered to the young ladies for the self-sacrificing spirit they had manifested in leaving the loved firesides of bappy homes, to "plod life's weary way" on this North-Western coast. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Mercer, for his untiring efforts in behalf of Washington Territory. All now adjourned to the beautiful grounds adjoining the University, and, after having beheld with admiration and delight the beauties of a western sunset, sought their respective homes.

SHANGHAI.—Ollapod and several other bachelors were shanghaied, last week, and carried over to Port Blakely, on Captain Hill's schooner. There were "cakes and girls" on board, and the latter were so very agreeable, especially to our friend George, that the poor captive forgot all his worldly cares and grievances. The Annie-mating presence of the ladies so subdued the morose Ollapod, also, that he has promised not to "take the law" on Capt. Hill.

OLLAPOD has lately become thoroughly convinced of the truth of the saying, that if a man would "know himself," he must become a candidate for office. A day's experience will develop more faults and frailties in his nature, than his own mother ever knew; a week will make him an adept in all the vices that flesh is heir to, and two weeks will render him a fit subject for the penitentiary, lunatic asylum or legislature.

THE "Inspector," of the Wilderness, evinces a desire to "clean out" Ollapod.—Send him another dose of "doggerel"—it's better than salts.

THE "Star Contractor" wants Ollapod to whip him. Olla. is not in the tanning business just now—besides, dressed dog-skins are in poor demand.

SOMEBODY has issued a chirographic news paper, called the "Pea Pod." That pea-pod isn't worth shelling.

KING COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

At a Union Convention, of King County, held at Yester's Hall, Seattle, May 21st, 1864, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution clothes the President of the United States with the authority of seeing that the laws of the land are faithfully executed, it becomes his duty, in times of national peril, whether from foreign foes or domestic traitors, to employ all those means which God, Nature, and the Constitution have placed in his power for the preservation of the honor, dignity and integrity of the General Government, and

WHEREAS, In a Republic the government originates with, and is exercised for the good of the people, and the Executive is but their minister, it is, therefore, the duty of all loyal citizens to stand by the Executive of the laws. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, 1st. That, in the present most infamous rebellion that has ever blotted the scroll of history—a rebellion springing from the lap of Slavery, and having for its father, an impious and unscrupulous Aristocracy, who would erect upon the ruins of Constitutional Liberty, a hereditary Monarchy—we therefore, most cordially approve and endorse the measures adopted by the present Administration for its overthrow—especially the Emancipation Proclamation.

2d. That as Slavery—although, by sufferance, it was allowed when the Constitution was adopted—is hostile to the spirit of that Instrument, and a libel upon our professedly free government, and the Christian civilization of the age; therefore, we do most heartily approve of the arming of the blacks, as one, or, if not the most efficient measure adopted by the Executive, for bringing the Rebellion to a speedy close, while, at the same time, it gives the slaves an opportunity to work out their own salvation, and fits them to appreciate and enjoy their condition as freemen.

3d. That we heartily endorse the Amnesty Proclamation, as furnishing an opportunity to our misguided brothers, of the rebellious States, to return to their allegiance.

4th. That in our present Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, we behold a pure and devoted patriot, an efficient, faithful and impartial Executive, an earnest and indefatigable worker, and a true representative man; and, therefore, we shall rejoice to see him re-elected to the Presidency.

5th. That, although living remote from the scene of civil strife, we view the struggle, not as disinterested spectators, but earnestly cherish in our hearts, sentiments of patriotism, and rejoice at the announcement of every (free) triumph of the National Arm; and moreover, we hold ourselves in readiness to follow the bidding of the Government, by contributing our means, services and lives, if need be, to our Country's cause.

6th. That none but men of undoubted loyalty should receive the benefits of official positions.

7th. That the general interests of both sections of our common Territory require the opening of some means of communication between the Interior and Puget Sound, over the Cascade mountains; and be it further resolved,

8th. That we will solicit the aid of the General Government, and, in other ways, do all in our power to accomplish this object.

Upon the motion of Z. T. B. Andrews, a Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chair; consisting of Messrs. Settle, Chase and Maddox, who reported the respective Precincts of Seattle, Mox La Pash, White river and Squak, represented by Delegates to the number of nineteen.

The Convention then proceeded by informal ballot to select a candidate for Representative. J. R. Watson, of the GAZETTE, receiving 12, and A. S. Mercer, 7 votes.

Upon motion of M. B. Maddox, these gentlemen were invited to appear before the Convention and give their views of government policy. Each of the gentlemen, disclaiming any aspirations for office, expressed themselves unqualifiedly for the Union, when Mr Mercer withdrew in favor of Mr. Watson, who was declared unanimously elected.

A motion was made and carried that Snohomish be allowed to select a candidate for Joint Representative for King and Snohomish counties, but subsequently,

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, of Snohomish, the Convention nominated as a candidate for Joint Representative—subject to the approval of Snohomish—C. Clymer, of King county.

A. S. Mercer was unanimously nominated for Joint Councilman for King and Kitsap counties, subject to the approval of the latter.

Messrs. Settle, Wycoff and Denny were appointed by the Chair, as a Committee of Consultation with Kitsap county.

G. Kellogg was declared unanimously nominated County Auditor.

J. Settle was nominated for Coroner.

R. H. Beattie, for Wreckmaster.

In compliance with the wish of the Convention, the chair appointed the following gentlemen as a Central Committee for King county: Seattle Precinct, D. Denny; Mox La Pash Precinct, C. Clymer; White river Precinct, M. B. Maddox; Squak Precinct, Z. T. B. Andrews.

After voting that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the SEATTLE GAZETTE, a motion to adjourn was carried.

[Signed,] JAMES VALENTINE,
Chairman.
W. E. Barnard, Sec'y.

[COMMUNICATED.]
SEATTLE, May 21st, 1861.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—As you have been pleased to publish, in a late issue, a communication under the caption of "Consistency," signed by "A Union Mudsill," I ask—no more, nay, less—that you publish a few simple facts, subscribed here with my full name. In reply to Mr. "Mudsill," I state that in relation to the proxy sent to the Vancouver Convention, I know something more than himself, although he labored hard to make capital of this. He says but four made up the proxy; to my certain knowledge over ten were consulted, and if more time had been allowed, a full expression would have been had. The people of this county are well aware that this proxy voted, every ballot, for Judge Lander (the choice of King county) until his name was withdrawn from the Convention, then voted for Geo. E. Cole, the present delegate—Thus it is easily seen that "Consistency" or "Muddy" is behind six, unless he comes out with his proper name and proves there were only four. Concerning the above, I care but little, but of the inconsistency of Mr. "Union Mudsill," I will now speak: As a participant of the Union Mass Convention, held May 7th inst., I cannot, under the circumstances, allow "Muddy," or any other man, to put false constructions upon the sentiments there expressed, without giving the facts. For the information of those who may have received the impression that the resolution presented to the Convention, in a minority report, was passed by that body, I wish to state, that Mr. William Casto, who claims to be a member of the Union League, made the motion to adopt the minority report, which received but two or three votes in the convention, but is copied by "Muddy," followed by the comments: "coming as it does, from a class," &c., in such a manner as to leave the impression that such a resolution was the expressed sentiment of the majority of that Convention—one in which all good Union men had been cordially invited to participate. I would further state, that had it not been for Mr. Casto's motion, the minority report would not have been again before the Convention, it having virtually been killed by the adoption of the majority report. Is this consistency? A Union Leaguer endeavoring to pass 'secesh' resolutions in a county convention! In regard to the summing up of "Muddy's" account of a platform for a certain party, I care nothing, but would pass on to matters about which I have much feeling, and these are, that during the past month, and on more than one occasion, I have been assailed by men intoxicated, in my own office, by such words as, that I "was not for my country" &c. But I caution them not to make the expression that I am "a sympathizer with rebellion and Jeff. Davis' government." When these men are sober, they, I claim, as my best friends; but who puts them up to this I know not; if it is on account of my attendance at a Union Democratic Mass Convention, or if it is that my name is before the people as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, I cannot tell. But if Mr. "Owl," "Buzzard," or "Mudsill," put up a man who beats me, I am perfectly content; but I say to all, when you attempt to place me in a false position, by your hints of disunion, be careful that you do not lay yourselves liable, for I am determined and sincere, as yourself, Mr. Editor, when you say, "let the game be played 'on the square,' and not as the assassin plays it," to carry out the full extent of the law—though it makes me penniless—in defending my honor; upon men drunk or sober—the law will have the same effect.

Mr. Editor, as I have not troubled you with any "Owl" or "Buzzard" notices, or any communications except with my own proper signature, therefore you will not bring this under the head of a three-dollar-a-line communication, but what is fair and reasonable, I am willing to pay your bill at sight.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL F. COOMBS.

The great mail steamer of the "Star Contractor" is afloat at last. It is 0015-feet in length, and driven by two "big Engines."

LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO MAY 19th

TWO MORE BLOODY BATTLES!

Resaca, (Ga.) May 16.—On the 12th nearly the whole army was in motion towards Snake creek, 15 miles south of Buzzard Roost. On the morning of the 13th the bulk of our forces were assembled in Sugar Valley at the mouth of the Gap, and the cavalry had commenced operations—During the day, the army was occupied in deploying from the Gap and getting into position. Heavy skirmishing took place, Harold's division of Logan's corps, meeting with considerable loss. By night, the enemy's position was fully developed.

On Friday night, 13th, our army was in position around the rebel works, except the division which afterwards occupied Dalton, on the 15th, and were sweeping down in line of the Atlanta and Western Railroad, to form a junction with the rest of the army.

On Saturday skirmishing began in the morning, and continued incessantly throughout the day. At about two o'clock, it was especially severe on the left of the 15th corps. Many of our men were picked off by sharpshooters. About noon Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and the whole of our forces were in position.

On Sunday morning the firing was renewed. At 1 o'clock Hooker's corps charged the enemy's line and succeeded in driving them in. Our men, however, were exposed to a deadly fire from the enemy's works, and compelled to withdraw. Notwithstanding this withdrawal, our line had advanced to what was then their first parallel line.

For some unknown reason, the enemy thought best to retire, and on Sunday night evacuated with their entire army, leaving only three guns, and some stores of meat and corn behind.

Early this morning we started in pursuit of Johnson's troops—by this time across. Our loss is estimated at 3,400 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is 2,000 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

Hooker was slightly wounded. Kilpatrick painfully, and it is feared mortally wounded. Seven pieces of artillery were captured.

New York, May 18.—A correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's attack on our forces at Palmer's Creek. On the 16th the entire length of the rebel lines opened with artillery. Shell poured upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at that time, and both armies were wrapped in a misty veil.

This was the condition of affairs, when the rebels massing their troops on our right, under Hickman, enveloped its right flank and took it in the rear. The first blow was dealt with terrific force. Hickman's brigade of the 18th corps holding the right was doubled and forced back on the next brigade, which was also thrown into confusion. Our men did not observe, until then, a column passing between Hickman's right and the river. Taking him in the front and rear they pressed him between the columns, and for a time threw him into some confusion. Hickman fought gallantly as long as he could, but the enemy came upon him so suddenly and in such overwhelming numbers that a successful resistance was impossible. Some of his brigade was captured.

Our troops fell back slowly and in order, repulsing every attempt of the rebels to hasten our movement, and making a stand at every favorable position, until the enemy ceased to follow, and fell back to their first lines of entrenchments. The fighting now ceased, and our forces returned to the entrenchments.

A correspondent of the herald says that Butler's forces are now safely within the entrenchments, and able to withstand any force the enemy can send against them. The object of Butler's making the advance on City Point and Bermuda Hundred, was to create a diversion in favor of Grant, and he was successful.

Cairo, May 18.—Reported that the Arkansas river, below Little Rock, is partially blockaded; also that preparations are being made to blockade White river.

If successful they will return by City Point, and prevent any efforts to repair the

destroyed bridges on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

Gen. Kurtz' cavalry is now moving on Roanoke Station with the intention of destroying the great iron bridge over Staunton river.

New York, May 19.—Richmond papers of the 16th acknowledge that Lee met with a defeat on Thursday, the 12th, and state that the slaughter was terrible. No particulars are known. The papers add that Jeff Davis had received dispatches from Lee which have been kept secret.

The only thing conditional about the SEATTLE GAZETTE, is the day of its publication. It will probably come out again some day next week.

ELECTION TICKETS cost money, and those who want them printed, must bring the "spendulies."

PORT MADISON MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE!

Early on Sunday morning, the startling report, that the extensive Lumber Mills of G. A. Meiggs, at Port Madison, were burned-down, was brought across the Sound by an Indian. The report was not, at first, fully credited, but, we regret to say, was a few hours afterward confirmed by the arrival of the steamers Resolute and Pioneer, from the scene of the conflagration.

The fire broke out, it is said, in the mill, between the engines and the boilers, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, and in a few minutes the whole works were wrapped in flames; and in an hour after, nothing but a smouldering ruin was left of the mill and machine shops. It was found that nothing could be done towards saving the mill, and the efforts of the citizens were directed to keeping the flames from reaching the Store, cook-house and other buildings, which proved successful.

We have heard no estimate of the loss, but presume \$100,000 would scarcely cover it. The destruction of these extensive works is a terrible blow to Mr. Meiggs, and a calamity to the whole of Puget Sound.—We understand that Mr. Meiggs, with praiseworthy energy, at once determined to rebuild the mill, and that movements were set on foot for that purpose, before the flames had subsided.

DIED.—On Sunday, 22d inst., by drowning in the Duwamish river, DANIEL ELMER MANCHESTER, youngest son of Dan'l and Sarah B. Manchester—aged eighteen months.

General Election, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given that on the First Monday of June Next, the 6th day, an Election will be held in the several precincts of King County, W. T. for the following named Territorial, County, and Precinct Officers, to wit:

- One Joint Councilman for King and Kitsap counties, to fill a vacancy for the term of two years, on account of W. B. Sinclair's resignation.
- One Joint Representative with Snohomish County.
- One Representative from King County to the Territorial Legislature.
- One County Commissioner from Seattle Precinct.
- One County Auditor.
- One County Coroner, and One County Wreckmaster.
- One Justice of the Peace and Constable for each Precinct.

Polls open at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 6 P. M. of the same day.

Dated at the County Auditor's office this 5th day of May, A. D. 1864.

SAMUEL F. COOMBS,
Clerk of Board of Commissioners for King County, W. T. [no21-td]

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,
Pieing 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. [no18-td]

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, 1861. [no19-td]

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. [no8-td]

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Firm of A. G. Terry & Co., or C. C. 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.—1f

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.—1f

SEATTLE HOTEL.

Main Street, between Commercial and Second.

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed from the Union to the Seattle Hotel, situated as above stated, and has fitted up the house the better to accommodate his old friends and customers.

Call and See for Yourself,

no211f L. C. HARMON.

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 19th, 1861. [no18-8w]

Seattle Restaurant

AND

COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public of Seattle and vicinity that he has opened a Restaurant and Coffee Saloon opposite, Yesler Denny & Co's Store, Commercial Street. From a long experience in the culinary art, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to merit a share of the public patronage.
MONET.
Seattle May 10th. [no211f]

FRESH HONEY in the Comb, just received by
KELLOGG & BRO.

