

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

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"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

We copy the following from an exchange, for the benefit of "Bob." Our devil is a genius—a poetical one at that. He got into an argument with a young lady, a few days since, about the "freedom of the press." He says he convinced the fair creature that it was Constitutional, and as a proof hands us the following. If it is not original, he is responsible:

"Round her waist, I put my arm,
She felt as soft as cake;
She said, 'Oh, dear! what liberties
You printer men do take!'—
'Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess.)
Can you say aught, my chick, against
The Freedom of the Press?'"

"I kissed her some—I did, by gum—
She colored like a beet;
Upon my loving soul, she looked
Just sweet enough to eat,
I gave another buss, and then
Said she, 'I do confess,
I rather, kinder, sorter like
The Freedom of the Press.'"—

NOTES AND QUERRIES.

What impudent questions are these! How the deuce does an Editor know?

When a lady gets stalled in a gutter,
That runs in a populous street,
(Like a fly that is stranded in butter,)
And has to uncover her feet;
As gently the calico lifts she,
And gives it her graceful sweep,
Is a "feller" to blame when he chances
To give at her ankles a peep?
Just to see if they're thick or they're thin?
Mr. Editor, is it a sin?

Or when a plump bosom is covered
With a delicate Honiton lace,
Whose whiteness, like full blooming lilies,
Contrasts with the rouge on her face,
Like the artificial flowers in flour,
(If I may be allowed so to speak.)
Should a "feller" be checked when he's curious
Within the lace mesh to peep?
Just to judge of the contents within—
Mr. Editor, is it a sin?

LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO MAY 23th.

OUR ARMY STILL VICTORIOUS!

Boys Fifteen years of age called out to Garrison Richmond!

Davis and Cabinet Left Richmond.

The Grand Conflict for the City about to Commence!

Fortress Monroe, May 24.—The steamer or Powell, Butler's dispatch boat, has arrived, and reports everything quiet since Saturday night. From all accounts, it appears that the rebels have suffered severe punishment in their attempts at night surprise.

Nashville May 24.—The Journal is advised that Gen. Morgan, at the head of 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry at Abington, (Va.), contemplates an immediate raid in Kentucky via Pound Gap. Our forces are ready to give him a warm reception.

New York, May 25.—Gov. Seymour's letter to District Attorney Hall, in relation to the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, says: It is charged that these acts of violence were done without due legal process, and without sanction of the State or nation. If so, the offenders must be punished. If the owners of the above newspapers, as it is charged, have violated the State and national laws, they must be proceeded against and punished by these laws. Any action against them outside of legal proceedings is criminal.

The Governor argues matters at some length, and concludes thus: In making

your inquiries, and in prosecuting parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county, or the heads of the Police Department, for any needed force or assistance, and a failure to give this, by any officer under my control, shall be deemed a sufficient cause for removal.

Advices from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated 22d, says the army under Hancock arrived at Millford yesterday and met a force of the enemy, reported to be 12,000 strong, drove them through town, and pursued them some distance. Our loss unknown.

An attack was made on our headquarters train near Goineas Station yesterday evening. The rebels were repulsed. Some prisoners were taken.

A dispatch dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 22d, 10 o'clock, p. m., says:

Hancock is seven miles south of Bowling Green, and occupies the bridge over Mattapony river. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting, and drove the enemy all the time. Our position is deemed important, and Richmond is considered in greater danger than ever before.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 11 o'clock, on Monday night, which states that the army had moved from its position on North Anna, following Lee's army closely. The 5th and 6th corps moved by way of Harris Store and Jennick's ford. After effecting a crossing, the 6th corps got into position without much opposition; shortly, however, they were violently attacked, and they handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners; everything looks favorable.

Another dispatch giving the details of the movements of our troops, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid firing, either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy, as the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were entrenched and a considerable force was between the Creek. He had crossed the river and they made a pertinacious resistance to his outset. Before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream. It is said that in the engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great, while our loss is considerable. The rebels charged against our artillery and suffered greatly, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Grant, dated 3 o'clock this morning, just received, states that the enemy is falling back, and our troops are in pursuit.

Negroes who come in say that Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Other official dispatches say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating enemy.

Gen. Warren captured a large number of prisoners last evening, but had not had time to count them, or ascertain his loss.

Gen. Hancock, while storming the rifle pits on this side of the river, last evening, took between 1,100 and 1,200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned.

Warren also captured some official papers, among these was an official order calling out boys 15 years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians were also ordered to fall into the ranks.

Sheridan, this morning, was at Dunkirk, and will be at Millford to night.

No dispatches have been received to-day from Sherman. None are expected for several days.

Dispatches were received to-day from Butler, relating briefly to the respective forces.

A telegram from Admiral Foote to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 22d, states, that last night and Saturday night, the enemy attacked our army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Gen. Cauty, dated May

18th, at the mouth of Red river, states that Gen. Banks' troops reached Morgan to day, in better condition than had been expected, and will be ready to assume offensive operations soon.

[Signed,]

STANTON.

California News.

San Francisco, May 25.—Additional private advices were received to day, to April 28th, per steamer Moses Taylor.

The Spanish still occupy the Chincha Islands. The Peruvian Government has authorized the raising of a loan of \$50,000,000, and an increase of the army to 30,000 men, and the navy to 20 vessels. Batteries are being placed at every available point about Callao. The American, British, Chilean and Bolivian Ministers at Lima met and expressed sympathy with the Peruvian cause, and resolved to petition their respective governments for intervention.

On capturing Cherecas, the Spaniards released 100 convicts, placing them on the Panama Steamship Co's steamer Guayaquil for transportation to Callao. The convicts rose and captured the vessel, but left quietly at Cereco a Sud.

Spanish Admiral Pen soon issued a proclamation, stating as reasons for the seizure, the evident preparation of the Peruvian government to resist the just exigencies of Spain. Therefore they will hold the Chincha Islands as a mortgage for amounts advanced by foreign subjects to pay for said Guano; also, that all foreign companies can continue shipping guano, by rendering account thereof to Spanish authorities.

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs returned a spirited answer, proclaiming that Peru will submit to nothing.

The Gridley flour sack will be sold at auction at the Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday evening. The managers will give the evening's proceeds for it.

The Shotwell forging case has been postponed until June 6th.

The Collector, by order of Secretary Chase, notifies bonded warehouses that they shall hold all spirits in bond until their owners produce certificates from the Internal Revenue officer, showing that 40 cents tax, per gallon, has been paid, except when leased for exportation.

Legal tenders 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2.

THREE DAYS LATER.

To Capt Swan, of the steamer Mary Woodruff, from Olympia, yesterday afternoon, we are indebted for a Tribune Extra with the following latest news from the war:

New York, May 25.—The Herald's correspondent says that Hancock's corps moved at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by cavalry and marched to Bowling Green, crossing the Mattapony at the Ford, without opposition. After proceeding almost directly South, Hancock halted his column, and formed in line of battle in a commanding position on the crest of a range of hills, where he is confident he can stand against any force that Lee will deem it prudent to concentrate in an attack. We occupy the road between the rebel army and Richmond, over which Lee transported all the supplies for his army.

Lee must vacate his stronghold in the forest near Spotsylvania, and cut his way out of the net in which he is entangled, and march his army to Richmond, or must crush the Army of the Potomac where it lies.

Another correspondent says that Lee finds his position in front of Spotsylvania completely turned, and is compelled to abandon it.

It is now a race to see who will first reach the next line of rebel defences, which is supposed to be on the South Anna. Lee is a trifle ahead. Our army is in good condition.

Fortress Monroe, May 25.—This morning Gen. Gilmore was sent on a reconnaissance, and at 3 1/2 a. m. met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of about an hour and a half he completely routed them. Our loss slight.

It is reported that nearly half of Beaure-

gard's army left him yesterday and marched toward Richmond; probably to re-inforce Lee.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The Bulletin has the following special dispatch, dated Washington, May 25th: The Republican extra says it gives us pleasure to announce the fact that the intelligence has reached the city, that Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, as already stated, commenced a hasty retreat and had reached a point beyond the South Anna, pursued with great vigor by Grant. The latter is in the saddle at all times, day and night, directing the general movements of the army in person. Unless Lee stops to fight to-day, we shall next hear of the grand conflict for the city of Richmond, before or in the works of that city.

Prisoners say that Jeff Davis and Cabinet left Richmond some days since.

There is little doubt that Richmond, by this time, is pretty well cleared out of its inhabitants, and that it is leaving less than a fortress.

Chicago, May 26.—In the House last evening the Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolutions adopted on Tuesday, enclosing correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton, relative to the resolution adopted by the House against the French invasion of Mexico. Mr. Seward says it is a practically ineffective question; that it does not belong to Congress to take any action in the matter, and that while the President receives the unanimous declaration of the House, with the profound respect to which that body is entitled, he directs Mr. Dayton to inform the French Government that he does not intend to depart from our heretofore enunciated policy concerning the French occupation of Mexico.

New York, May 26.—The Tribune's special says that rebel prisoners state that Lee's whole force was moving through Hanover Junction; but when intelligence had reached them that Grant was moving toward the North Anna, portions of Longstreet's and Hill's corps were sent to prevent the passage of the river; their resistance, though sharp, was futile. Our troops forced their way over and drove the rebels back a mile, sustaining very little damage.

Chicago, May 27.—A Nashville correspondent states that Sherman's entire army resumed the march from Kingston on the 24th and flanked Johnston's strongest position, at Altoona, on the Enowah river.—His position in the mountains is considered stronger than that at Altoona. This correspondent believes Johnston does not intend to fight but that his troops are being gradually transferred to Lee and Beauregard.

New York, May 26.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, says: Our lines of advance from Bowling Green is due South to Richmond. Lee has a longer distance to march and the probabilities are that we shall reach there first. Lee may by forced marches arrive at the same time, but he will be so exhausted that the result of the engagement cannot be doubtful.

A dispatch dated Old Chesterfield, near the North Anna river, May 23d 10 o'clock p. m., says: The news from Warren and Hancock is beyond our expectations. Both corps effected a lodgement on the right bank of the North Anna late this evening, after a sharp and decisive engagement at each crossing. They succeeded in gaining the enemy's rifle pits, driving him completely from his advantageous ground.

Washington, May 23.—Dispatches from General Grant, received this morning, inform the Department that the rebel army still holds the North and South Anna rivers where their forces appear to be concentrated. It will probably require two or three days to develop their intentions. The 9th corps has been incorporated with the Army of the Potomac. No other dispatches have been received from any field of operations.

[Signed,]

STANTON.

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., JUNE 4, 1864.

Constitutional and Conditional Unionists.

There is no little difficulty in determining the exact whereabouts of our conditional loyalists on the Union question. They are intensely Union in their professions, but in actions, which speak louder than words, they are as far from the Union as Jeff. Davis could wish them to be. It is impossible to conjecture any good reason for the persistent opposition to the Government constantly manifested in their sympathies and actions. They seem to be madly intent on opposing the constituted authorities of the nation, in its efforts to suppress rebellion, with a promise of nothing but infamy as their reward. Can it be possible that men believe party will conquer patriotism, in America, in this enlightened age of the world? It may win a temporary victory in isolated cases, but what avails such a triumph? What if Washington Territory should declare against the Government on Monday next? We are but a cipher in the American Union; our voice has but a moral significance, whose echo mocks or cheers according to its own utterance. Were we even a seceded Territory, our loss to the Union would be little more than the capture of a Union picket outside the lines, or a Union cannon which, from position, was incapable of service. But will it pay our dependent people, for the mere gratification of party spite, to thus stand in hostility to the government which is bound to rule here, as elsewhere, peaceably, if it can, forcibly if it must."

The conditional Unionists resolve, in conventions of tens and twelves, that they are willing the rebellion should be suppressed, but it must be done by constitutional means. It may, therefore, be considered as a fixed fact, that if the means to put down the rebellion are expressly written in the Constitution, they are in favor of using them, but if not, what then? The Union must be let slide of course. The President cannot appoint or remove an army officer, but these sarcastic "cusses" inquire, like Shylock, "Is it so written in the bond?" but notwithstanding it won't do to doubt the Unionism of such quibblers! The creed of the Copperheads is a peculiar one; their platform is so latitudinous that the whole Southern Confederacy may stand upon it and have plenty of elbow room; it allows men to sympathize with treason, to talk treason and even to act treason, if they don't get caught at it, in the very household that shelters and protects them; but it don't allow Union men to doubt their loyalty!—Conditional loyalists hate the government and the Union with a hatred that leaks through every pore and muscle of their physiognomies; but woe be unto him who questions their Unionism! They stand boasting on the platform of the Constitution, while traitors are tearing it from under their feet; but they are splendid Union men, nevertheless. Whip the rebels with the Constitution if you can, they say, but don't destroy their property, free their slaves, or hurt any body; yet they are Union all over, and damned be he who dares gainsay it!

Stand by your creed, ye prevaricating rebel sympathizing negro worshiping hounds; cling to it while you may, as Shylock did to his bond, for sooner or later it will prove too much for you. "A Daniel has come to Judgement," and every breeze that comes from the battle fields of the South brings us the glad news that the object of your sympathies is crumbling to ruin; that the course of the great Union ship is onward, and God stands at the helm.

Some Copperhead tickets are headed:—"This Government is made for the benefit of white men." We think so too, and advise all copper-colored scoundrels to leave it immediately.

OUR PAPER.

With the present issue we conclude the second quarter of the SEATTLE GAZETTE.—For six months we have been working for the advancement of the interests of Seattle and King county, and during this short period, more improvements have been made in the town, and more information promulgated, concerning the resources of the surrounding country, than in as many years of their previous history. What part of this result has been owing to the existence of a newspaper in our midst, we leave others to say; claiming only the right to enjoy our own opinion about it. Whether we shall continue our labors in the printing line, for the benefit of this community, as a whole, or in part, or at all—except so far as to square accounts with all our present patrons—depends upon circumstances. We have, however, chosen Seattle as our permanent home, and made arrangements to purchase new printing materials, and to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper; we shall bring these materials to Seattle, set them up, and in the future be governed by popular opinion in the manner of their use. Until these new arrangements can be completed, the publication of the paper will be suspended; extras, however, will be issued upon the receipt of any important news. In this connection we deem it proper to state, what we know, if the people do not, that King County, the richest in natural advantages in the Territory, stands lower in influence in Congress than barren Pierce or Thurston; that with the exception of Walla Walla, it is reputed the least loyal in the Territory. That our people are disloyal we don't believe; there are not a dozen secessionists at heart in the county; but this fact does not change public opinion nor wipe out the slanderous charge. It remains for the people to do this at the polls, and for their own interests, we hope they will do so; that we may be able to point to the election of Monday, as a complete refutation of every injurious imputation hitherto alleged against them.

"THE WILDERNESS."—This is the name of a chirographic electioneering document, appropriately got up on a half sheet of fools-cap paper and issued from the log-rolling institution of Foster & Co., on White river. Its contents bear unmistakable marks of last year's Representative of King County, Anglicised by the brains of a notorious abolition scuffer of religion, law, and government—a man who fears neither God, man, nor devil, and openly declares he would rather the American Government would go to the devil, than that slavery should exist in it one hour. The two fathers of this delectable sheet are fit companions; they eat, sleep, and roll logs together in the same camp; they belong to each other soul and body; and the devil will have a cheap match team when he gets the pair.—The only difference between them is, that one would destroy the Government by the old rampant Abolition doctrine, and the other wants Jeff. Davis to destroy it. Let the loving couple go to hell their own way, and as many of their deluded partizans follow them as wish to.

QUIEN SABE.—Wonder if any of the bitter enemies of secret societies, in this region, are members of a secret order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," got up by Jeff. Davis & Co., for the purpose of overthrowing the American Republic and establishing a slave monarchy upon its ruins?

Wonder if men could go into mass convention with suspected members of that order, receive nominations from it, and still be good Union men?

JO LANE MAC has come to town; look out for spurious letters and electioneering documents.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—In the 32d number of your paper, you published a communication over the signature of "A Union Mudsill;" and in which communication all personalities were carefully avoided, but which has brought down upon the head of poor, unfortunate "Mudsill" and others, the wrath of one most mighty.

Any person having read the communication signed by a Union mudsill, and still later, the one signed by S. F. Coombs, cannot fail to see that Mr. Coombs has fully substantiated every statement made by "Mudsill," or "Muddy," as he facetiously terms it.

First, in regard to the proxy to the Vancouver Convention, I was satisfied that Mr. Coombs knew more of the nature of that meeting (being Secretary) than any one else, for I distinctly recollect, that at the time, and at the instigation of Mr. Chas. Terry, notices were posted up in several places about town, calling an indignation meeting, to take into consideration the acts of Mr. Coombs and other members of that meeting. But this I should not have mentioned had not Mr. Coombs been so anxious to remind me of it.

Secondly, in regard to the "Secesh" resolutions, in connection with which Mr. Casto's name figures so conspicuously, I would here state, that Mr. Casto was fully aware of the true feeling of that convention before going into the Hall in which the convention was held. But in order to make the sentiments of that meeting more generally known, he made the motion that the secesh resolutions, offered by one of the Central Committee, be adopted; and which received the vote of one-third of the members present. I was not prepared for so candid an admission from Mr. Coombs. He freely admits that one-third of the members present at the time the question was before the Convention, voted for the passage of the secesh resolutions—an admission not very flattering to the professed loyalty of the Convention.

Now, in conclusion, as he is so sensitive as regards the opinions of the people, as to his loyalty, Mr. Coombs must allow all intelligent people to have their opinions.—When we see a man go into convention and receive a nomination from a convention, which, according to his own statement to a certain gentleman, on the street, the day the convention was held, "was too coppery for him;" I say, when intelligent men see his statements so poorly backed by his actions, they must be allowed to have their opinion as to his loyalty, and he can not reasonably expect otherwise than be classed with the coppery kind.

UNION MUDSILL.

Some of the secession sympathizers have dubbed the Union Convention an abolition body. We have taken the trouble to ascertain the former party sentiments of the Delegates, and find that ten of the nineteen have always been Democrats and nine have belonged to other parties. Not a believer in the abstract doctrines of Abolition was in the Convention.

ARRIVED.—The ship *Ionium*, Marston, fourteen days from San Francisco, arrived on the 29th. Had light, variable winds the whole passage.

Bark *Geo. Washington*, S. N. Greenleaf, left San Francisco May 15th, arrived in Fuca Straits May 24th, and at Freeport, on the 28th. Had light, variable winds throughout.

On Tuesday night, the U. S. steamer *Saubrick*, Seammonds, from down-Sound.

COPPERHEADISM WANING.—In the late New Hampshire election we find a strong instance of the waning popularity of the Copperhead party. Daniel Marcy, Copperhead, was elected, last year, to Congress, in the Portsmouth District, by 80 majority. That District, at the late election, gives the Union party a majority of 2,603. How popular the Copperheads are getting, down in New Hampshire! Hurrah for Pierce!

An exchange declares "that girls that arn't handsome hate those that are, while those that are handsome hate one another."

SELF-CONFESSED GUILT.

When the once trusted and admired McClellan took possession of the command of the army, he uttered a prophetic and rhythmic address, to the effect that "we had had our last retreats, we had seen our last defeats; you stand by me, and I'll stand by you, etc." This palpable hit at the disgraceful result of the battle of Bull Run and the self-confident boast that accompanied it, took well with the popular ear, and deceived every body. After a winter of idleness, with more than 200,000 men, he went down to Bull Run, found the formidable army he supposed to exist there, gone, and retreated back to Washington. With 130,000 men he departed for the Peninsula, consumed a month in driving three or four thousand men from Yorktown, marched up the Peninsula, got in sight of Richmond, buried 50,000 men in the Chickahominy Swamps, and was finally defeated and driven back to the protection of the gunboats. In the face of all these unfulfilled promises; in the face of the fact that he had, under his command, nearly half of the whole Union forces, and almost in sight of the enormous graveyard he selected for his army in the marshes around the rebel capital, this General had the sublime impertinence to write as follows to the Secretary of War: "I again repeat that I am not responsible for this; the Government has not sustained this army. If you do not do so now the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any other person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

We question whether in the annals of military history can be found such a cold-blooded whimper from a soldier who believed himself capable of taking charge even of a regiment of troops. In the midst of the awful evidences of his dilatory policy—as thick as the mounds which cover the victims of disease, generated in the miasma of the Chickahominy; in the midst of the terrible carnage which marked the seven days' battles, McClellan, who pretends, we suppose, to the possession of manliness, as well as to generalship, deliberately sat down to place the blame of his disastrous campaign on the shoulders of somebody else. A trembling school girl, caught in some misdemeanor, could not be more eager to acquit herself of all complicity, than this uniformed blubberer, in his exculpation. Before it was possible for any mortal soul to lay the guilt at his door, before an accusation was brought against him, foreseeing, with an instinctive self-consciousness of wrong, the verdict of the people, this man, who aspired to be the leader of a nation as well as of an army, was entirely engrossed with the care of his future reputation. Even were he as innocent as he seeks to prove, even were he not as arrogant as he is insolent, in his uncalculated defence, the magnanimity of a man, to say nothing of the self-control of a soldier, would have induced him to spare his accusations and criminations in such an hour.—Patriotism and selfishness are incompatible, and war exhibits those qualities in glorious or glaring light. But this war has not developed a greater amount of selfish vanity, nor called forth louder professions of patriotism; than the candidate of the Copperhead party has displayed, from the time "we had our last retreats," down to the time when he threw his arms about the neck of a Pennsylvania "Democrat" and went down with him.—*Eastern Paper.*

THANKS, to Capt. Finch, for late Victoria and Olympia papers; to Dick Ward, for some excellent cherries; and to Dr. Smith, for a fine roll of his sweet fresh butter.

THE Copperheads fear nothing so much as that the government will put them on an equality with the nigger. The nigger must be let down a fearful distance to get on a level with Copperhead traitors.

Generally, as soon as a man is supposed to have a little money, his wife gets too lame to walk, and must have a carriage.

Hon. Geo. E. Cole has sent us the report of the Campaign in Virginia under the command of Gen. Clellan. We are obliged to Mr. Col.

Traitors North and South.

We recommend the following, from the Burlington Hawkeye, to the careful attention of our copperhead friends, who think themselves as persecuted when we tell them of the crime they are guilty of, in giving moral aid and comfort to the enemy:

"Very few people bestow much charity upon murderers. None that we ever heard of think arson entitled to commendation.— Horse thieves are always an abomination, and burglars are not leniently dealt with when caught. In fact men who indulge in these and other enormities, are not usually deemed the very highest ornaments of society. Yet there are men who will persist in apologizing for treason, who seem to imagine that it is possible that traitors and rebels are, somehow, a very respectable and honorable class of people! This strange infatuation is astonishing. Treason has always been considered and it really is the most enormous of all possible crimes. I include not merely all other crimes but a countless multitude of them. Robberies, arson, murders, and those without number or limitation, are essential to the success of traitors, and are coolly contemplated by all who steep their souls in the iniquity of revolt. They know as well before they commence, as after, all the horrible results and accompaniments of an attempt to overthrow the Government of law, and to substitute for it one of violence and blood. They know that every man who falls in asserting the supremacy of the law, is murdered, and that they are his murderers. They know that every wrong and outrage committed while seeking to carry out their purpose, is their act, and they are responsible for it. They assume this responsibility when they undertake the revolt. It is so, and it is right that it should be so.— Terrible as a single murder is, how infinitely more so is that combination of all possible crimes implied in the word TREASON!

And if the commission of this offence is so abominably wicked, how do those who approve or sanction it, imagine they can escape without sharing in its shame and ignominy? How much difference is there between the commission and the endorsement of this horrible crime? If a man deliberately approves an act, are we not bound to believe that he is disposed to commit it?— If he thinks traitors are doing right, must it not be because he believes the treason is right—because he, in his own mind, wills all its consequences and sanctions the ends at which it aims? If he does all this, where is the difference, in the Court of Conscience, between the Southern traitor and and the Northern sympathizer?

It is astonishing that men pretend to be so blind as not to see these patent consequences of sympathy with crime. There is no excuse for them. If they don't see the wrong they commit, it is simply because they will not. If treason be merely opinion, then they are actual traitors, for opinion gives actual aid and comfort to rebellion. If it requires an overt act, then they elude the meshes of the law, but remain equally amenable to conscience and morality. They may escape all penalties, except their infamy, in this world, but, unless they repent, how can they expect to escape in the next? Treason in a Republic is the unpardonable sin. Here it is absolutely inexcusable. And the traitors themselves, have not forborne announcing to the world that they commenced their revolt without any apology of wrong committed against them or any right denied. If they have nothing of this sort to extenuate their crime, what apology can a Northern man offer for insanely sanctioning a confessed iniquity of blood? It is time that men began to understand that those who smile approvingly on crimes so enormous, share the guilt, and must abide the penalties.

The Catholic Telegraph, referring to the Presidential question, says: "Whoever receives the nomination of the Union party, we support. We hope he may be a good man, who will have the welfare of the country at heart more than his own interests and ambition."

Dr. Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do it," said he, "it would be my luck to live forever, if I should."

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The "Democracy" of King county have nominated Joe. Foster for re-election, by way of endorsing the vote against the Union resolutions adopted by the late House of Assembly. The 4th resolution was as follows:

"That we will give our hearty support to this Administration and its successors—of whatever political antecedents—in the prosecution of the existing war, until peace is fully established in this distracted country; reserving until that event the discussion of issues which are calculated to divide our own councils and strengthen the hopes of our enemies; that we regard all distinctions taken in such times as these, between the support of the Government and of the Administration, as captious and unpatriotic; it being impossible to support the Government and sustain the war, and at the same time oppose the Administration in its war measures."

This resolution was the most important of the series, and involved no endorsement of the peculiar views of the Republican party, but pledged support to the war measures of the Administration. It cannot be urged that members who were obliged to vote against this resolution, to avoid voting for others which endorsed Mr. Lincoln's honesty and patriotism, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the emancipation proclamation, as a motion to expunge all but the 4th resolution, could have been made, and they have signified their approval of it. Instead of doing this, Mr. Foster, by way of showing his contempt for the Administration and its war measures, did move to strike out all the resolutions and insert the Ten Commandments. After resorting to various expedients in parliamentary trickery, to avoid a direct vote, the resolutions were adopted as originally introduced, on a call of the ayes and noes. Those voting in the affirmative were, Messrs. Anston, Barstow, Bradshaw, Leiser, McCall, McLane, McGill, Perrin, Tobey, Urquhart, Ward, Williamson, and Mr. Speaker (Crosby)—13. The noes were, Messrs. Babcock, Bowles, Barkhausen, Beam, Dagan, FOSTER, Maddocks, McCaw, Shelton and Taylor—10.

We place Mr. Foster's name in capitals for the reason that he is the only member, so far as we can learn, who has been brought forward by the "Democratic" party, for re-election. Should he be elected, it will result in no very enviable distinction to King county, as it will show, beyond all question, that a majority of her citizens are opposed to the prosecution of the war, and are in sympathy with rebellion. We have hitherto regarded King county as loyal to the Government, notwithstanding the election of a Peace "Democrat" to the Legislature, consequently we shall await the result of the pending election with no ordinary solicitude.—Washington Standard.

FOR SALE,

AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE, a large assortment of LADIES' and GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, custom made, and lately shipped from Lowell, Massachusetts, by Mr. D. Pearson. S. F. COOMBS, agent. Seattle, June 2d.

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office. SEATTLE.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor. no17tf

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 20th, 1864. no15tf

General Election, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given that on the First Monday of June Next, the 4th 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 Commissioner 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, Picnic Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Jenny Lind Cakes, and all kinds of Fancy and Wedding Cakes, made to order at the lowest prices for Cash. Orders from abroad promptly filled. Seattle, W. T. no15tf

NEW STORE, D.B. WARD, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY,

—ALSO— FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, RAISONS PRUNS, 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 Liu's Hotel. SEATTLE, W. T. April 25th, 1864. no19tf

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.

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors, ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated and elegantly refitted, and is now open to the public under a new proprietorship. The Saloon will always be supplied with the best quality of

WINE, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

A Good BILLIARD TABLE, attached to the Saloon. [no11tf]

S. F. COOMBS, NOTARY PUBLIC

—AND— COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS For the State of Oregon.

Office at the Union Store, No. 1, Commercial Street SEATTLE, W. T. [no11tf]

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. no19tf

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-tf

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.—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

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; L. C. HAINES. no21tf

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, 1864. [no15-sw]

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 Ye-ler 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. MONTELL Seattle May 10th. no21tf

FRESH HONEY in the Comb, just received by KELLER & BRO. [no11tf]

