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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. WATSON,

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THE PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES HIS WAR POLICY.

When the following letter of President Lincoln on the subject of slavery and the war, was first published, we were not issuing our paper, and many of our readers may never have seen it. A document so replete with good sound sense, and exhibiting so much candor, patriotism, and honesty of purpose, has rarely, if ever, emanated from any President, and it should be perused by every one—early, late and often. It is a justification of his war policy, in that brief, plain and irresistibly logical style, for which Mr. Lincoln is so justly celebrated, and must prove highly satisfactory to all but such as are sunk to that depth of treasonable prejudice where *hemp* is the only available argument. The letter is merely the repetition of a verbal expression of the President's sentiments, on slavery and the war, transmitted to paper by the request of Mr. Hodges, of Frankfort, Kentucky:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.

A. G. HODGES, Esq., Frankfort, Kentucky—My Dear Sir: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon.—It was about as follows:

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred on me the unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver, that to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

I understand, however, that my oath of office to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—that nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the Constitution?

By a general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assume this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of the Government, Country and Constitution altogether. When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks, would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hands upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by it, anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men and we could not have had them without the measure.

And now, let every Union man who complains of the measure test himself, by writ-

ing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word that was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I have attempted no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending, seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and the goodness of God.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The committee appointed by the National Convention, at Baltimore, to inform Mr. Lincoln of his re-nomination, called at the White House on the 9th of July. Governor Dennison, President of the Convention, and chairman of the committee, addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The National Convention, which closed at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee, consisting of one from each State, and myself as chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that Convention, for President.—That committee, I have the honor to inform you, is present. On its behalf I have the honor to present you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Convention, as expressive of its sense, and the sense of the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the Administration in the present condition of the country. I need not say to you, that the Convention, in thus unanimously nominating you, gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the people of the country. To doubt your election, would be little short of abandoning the hope of a final suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Government.—Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body, entertained any doubt as to the final result, under your administration, sustained by the loyal people, and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the Convention, nor do this committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion. I would add, Mr. President, that it would be the pleasure of the committee, to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. Curtis, by letter, at more length, the circumstances under which you have been placed by the nomination for the Presidency.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude, that the Union people, through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the Nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered, and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, that I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit slavery throughout the Nation. When the people in revolt, with the one hundred days explicit notice, that they could, within those days, resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterward, elected to stand out, such an amendment to the Constitution as now proposed, became a fitting and necessary conclusion for the success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all evils. I now perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union, let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, all of the Committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS"—The following is from a battle field letter:

During one of those eventful nights, as the troops lay in line of battle, behind their temporary fortifications of dirt, logs and rails, and the continuous crack of the sharpshooter's rifle rolled along our front, a solitary voice struck up the patriotic song, "Rally round the flag, boys," and almost instantly, thousands of men, who seemed to have been waiting for something to dissipate the gloom which thoughts of the day's carnage had engendered, were shouting in a chorus which "shook the depths of the forest gloom."

"The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the stars, &c., &c."

As down the lines it went, the refrain swelled in one vast roar, exultant, triumphant, and breathing defiance to the wary foe, whose only reply was the spiteful whiz of extra bullets from their skirmishing line, as they whistled harmlessly by.

"I wish," said a son of Erin, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I might go there and end my days."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON ACCEPTS.

We make the following notice of Governor Johnson's speech at Nashville, accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

The speech amounted to about the same as a letter of acceptance. The Governor declared that, as the honor had been conferred upon him unsolicited, he should the more highly appreciate it, and should not decline.

For the first time in Tennessee, this occasion witnessed a political speech addressed to the black man. In one part of his speech he addressed himself directly to some negroes in the crowd, telling them that they had been "set loose, free," and that they were now admitted into the broad field of competition, and where they could only exist by their own individual efforts, as industrious, economical, working men. He told them that freedom meant the liberty to work and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and advised them, if not industrious and economical, they would have to give way to their superiors in that respect. In fine, they were placed upon an equal footing with the white man, and a fair start with him in the race of life. He wanted to see merit rewarded, without regard to color. In emancipating the slaves, many a white man of the laboring classes would be emancipated. He was for the white man and the white man's government, and for breaking up the infernal aristocracy based upon slave labor, by destroying and abolishing slavery. In thus doing a great act of justice to the slave, we are destroying a great evil, in the aristocracy which has cursed the South with its rule.

On the subject of the restoration of the State to the Union, and to peace, prosperity and civil law, he declared that it should be left to the few who had been loyal, to the exclusion of all who had fought for the rebellion, with arms, money or influence. The amnesty oath he had no faith in, and he would not trust any man who had taken it. He announced it as his opinion, that if there were only 5,000 men in the State, loyal to the country and the Constitution, the control of the state of affairs in Tennessee, ought to be left absolutely to them. He wanted to see traitors subjected to even severer tests than foreigners who seek to be naturalized. Treason was the quintessence of crimes and should be made odious, and the traitors punished and the leaders hung.

In the restoration and re-organization of the State, he hoped to see the iniquitous system of slavery abolished. It had been a curse to the State, entailing upon it untold woes and miseries, and had shed innocent blood until the State was filled with widows and orphans. In setting up again leave out this curse, and stand forth a free State.

He invited the Yankees to make here their home, and to make Tennessee, what they, by their industry, skill and invention, had made Massachusetts.

A MERCHANT'S STORY.

A member of a large mercantile firm recently gave me a bit of his early experience. Said he, "I was seventeen years old when I left the country store, where I had 'tended' for three years, and came to Boston in search of a place. Anxious, of course, to appear to the best advantage, I spent an unusual amount of time and solicitude upon my toilet, and when it was completed, I surveyed my reflection in the glass with no little satisfaction, glancing lastly and most approvingly upon a seal ring which embellished my little finger, and my cane, a pretty affair, which I purchased with direct reference to this occasion. My first day's experience was not very encouraging. I traversed street after street, up one side and down another, without success. I fancied, towards the last, that the clerks all knew my business the moment I opened the door, and that they winked ill-naturedly at my discomfiture as I passed out. But nature endowed me with a good deal of persistency, and the next day I started out again. Towards noon I entered a store where an elderly gentleman stood talking to a lady by the door. I waited until the visitor had left, and then stated my errand. 'No sir,' was the answer, given in a peculiarly crisp and decided manner. Possibly I looked the discouragement I was beginning to feel, for he added, in a kinder tone, 'Are you good at taking a hint?'

"I don't know," I answered, while my face flushed painfully. "What I wish to say is this," said he, smiling at my embarrassment: "If I were in want of a clerk, I would not engage a young man who came seeking employment with a flashy ring upon his finger, and swinging a fancy cane.—'For a moment mortified vanity struggled against common sense, but sense got the victory, and I replied with rather a staky voice, 'I'm very much obliged to you,' and beat a hasty retreat. As soon as I got out of sight, I slipped the ring into my pocket, and walking rapidly to the Worcester depot, I left the cane in charge of the baggage-master, 'until called for.' It is there now for ought I know. At any rate I never called for it. That afternoon I obtained a situation with the firm of which I am a partner. How much my unfortunate finery had injured my prospects, on the previous day, I shall never know, but I never think of the old gentleman and his plain dealing, without feeling as I told him at the time, 'very much obliged to him.'"

A valuable lesson to young men. A modest young gentleman, at a dinner-table, put the following conundrum: "Why are most people who eat turkeys, like babies?" There was no reply; the modest man blushed, and would have backed out, but finally gave the reason: "Because they are fond of the breast." Two middle-aged ladies fainted, the remains of the young man were carried out by the coroner, and three married ladies clapped their handkerchiefs to their mouths in convulsions—tooth-ache, of course.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to August 10th.

GOOD NEWS!

ATTACK ON MOBILE,

Its Capture Confidently Expected.

Passage of Fort Morgan by our Fleet!

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

Another Terrific Fight before Petersburg!

REBELS DEFEATED BY AVERILL.

THE REBEL INVASION AT AN END!

Chicago, August 8.—At an interview between Lincoln and Grant, the latter obtained reliable information that one third of the rebel army are on the Potomac or marching in that direction, and the balance remain at Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident.

Washington, August 8.—Richmond papers of this morning have the following:

Mobile, August 5.—To J. A. Sedden, Secretary of War: Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh was sunk in passing. The iron-clad Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet is approaching the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, all day.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen.

New York, August 9.—There is great exultation over the news from Mobile.—The blockade broken up, several of our gunboats will be relieved. The sinking of the Tecumseh is discredited.

News received from rebel sources is encouraging, and the capture of Mobile is confidently expected. We learn from the front that great excitement prevails among the rebels at Atlanta and Richmond.

Sherman will take advantage of the confusion of the rebels and force a battle. The announcement of Averill's victory in the Shenandoah valley is confirmed.—His loss slight.

Washington, August 8.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated 6th, says: A party of deserters came into our lines yesterday. Our gunners, not knowing their intentions, opened fire upon them, killing several. The remainder arrived at headquarters at noon, some of them badly wounded.

A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburg on the afternoon of the 5th.—The battle commenced with a charge from the enemy which was repulsed with great slaughter. They also exploded a mine, but this did no damage to our troops or work, but killed some rebels. The fighting was desperate.

Wheeling, August 9.—The following dispatches have been received from Cumberland, dated the 5th of August:

My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson attacked the garrison at that post at 3, p. m., and the fight continued until after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Their loss was severe. Our loss will not exceed 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison of this post, under command of Colonel Stevenson, defended the place most gallantly.

B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

New Creek, August 5.—I have just arrived. The enemy are effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating toward Moorfield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier General.

Washington, August 9.—Information has been received that Gen. Averill, overtaking the enemy at Moorfield, attacked and routed them, capturing 600 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who afterwards escaped, and his whole staff, headquarters colors, all the artillery trains, and a large quantity of small arms. McCausland barely escaped by fleeing to the mountains.

New York, August 10.—The Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry gives the following particulars of Averill's victory:

He attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeil on the morning of the 6th, and after a spirited fight, completely routed the entire command, capturing all their artillery—four pieces—a vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses, and equipments and 120 prisoners, including six field, and thirty-two company officers. McCausland, with a demoralized command, fled to the mountains. Our loss is comparatively small, 7 killed and twenty-one wounded. Among the killed are Maj. Congress and First Lieutenant Clark, of the 3d Virginia cavalry, who were struck down while gallantly leading a charge; Capt. Karr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

The following reports of the operations at Mobile are extracted from the Richmond Enquirer of this morning, telegraphed from Butler's Headquarters: Mobile, Aug. 8.—Lt. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort on the 5th. Yesterday

and to-day the enemy were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails.—The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Maury and Burnett.

Mobile, Aug. 9.—It is painful to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of six hundred men. He last night communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce without the sanction of Gen. Page, who inquired, by signal, his purpose, but received no answer. During the night, Gen. Page visited the Fort, and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders to Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the Fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signaled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Headquarters Department Army of Tennessee, before Atlanta, July 24.—I have the honor to report the following summary of the operations of this army on the 22d: The total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.—We have buried and delivered to the enemy under a flag of truce, sent by them in front of the 17th corps, 1,000 of their killed.—The number of their killed in front of the 4th division of the same corps, including those on ground not now occupied by our troops, will swell the number of their dead on that front to 2,000. The number of rebel dead buried in front of the 15th corps, up to this hour, 350, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more remain yet unburied. The number buried in front of the 23d corps reached 422. We have over a thousand of their wounded on hand. A large number of their wounded were being carried off by them during the night after the engagement. We captured 18 stand of colors, also 5,000 stand of arms. The attack was made on our lines seven times, and each time we repulsed them.—Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear a thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank.—We still occupy the field. Our troops are in fine spirits. It is estimated that the enemy's loss will reach ten thousand.

Baltimore, August 8.—The American learns from a gentleman arrived this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire rebel force has evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, and is now moving off in great haste.

The Washington Star has the following, from a gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourning during the two weeks past: We get interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity, after the rebels took possession of the city. They proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. The merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit by the rebels. They got but little with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats. At the grocery stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses. At one or two stores, they turned all the molasses out and let it run in the street. A train of cars was reported as having been burned by them, but it now appears that it was burned by our troops.

The country may rest assured that the invasion is over for the present.

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—The Provost Marshal of this city was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized a conspiracy to burn Buffalo and destroy the locks at Lockport. The matter was laid before Gen. Dix, who said he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide the means to defeat it. Dix advised that measures be taken by the citizens to defend themselves.

New York, August 10.—Gens Meade and Burnside each cast the blame on the other for the repulse at Petersburg. It appears that owing to the modification of an order, the night previous, there was a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack, and neither was present to take command.

The Herald's correspondent near Atlanta, says the operations around that city have settled into a regular siege.

We are pounding away on every side, and it is doomed to be soon reduced.

Yesterday a demonstration was made along the lines which resulted in driving the rebels back to their intrenchments. We gained their rifle-pits and captured a picket corps of nearly twelve hundred men.

The rebels cannot long continue butting against our works, they will soon wear themselves out without doing much hurt to us, and run the risk of losing their communications upon which they are operating. The Macon line is the only one left, and it is reported we have destroyed that; if so, we have got them if they don't break through our ranks somewhere.

We are so powerfully entrenched that a single line can hold the works against any assault.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool, July 28, has arrived.

It is reported that a nine months' armistice has been agreed upon at Vienna.

New York, August 10.—Gold 250.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, AUGUST 20th, 1864.

AGENTS.

The following persons are authorized to receive advertisements for the Seattle Weekly Gazette:
Victoria, V. L. ... W. F. Herre.
Port Townsend, ... J. H. Van Balkom.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—ITS WANTS.

Wants that are real and pressing, growing out of the necessities of organized society, can usually be supplied. It may take time, labor and sacrifice, by the few who are foremost in every good word and work.

The paramount want, in many parts of Washington Territory, especially of this Sound country, to active, earnest men, is, for travel, and the transmission of the stirring current National news of the day.

READ THIS.—We take pleasure in again calling the attention of the citizens of this place and vicinity to the excellent opportunity now offered of procuring Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c.

THE KEARSAGE AND ALABAMA FIGHT, IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the British House of Commons, on the 22d of June, Sir John Hay asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsage and Alabama.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—In another column of to-day's paper, will be found a list of premiums to be awarded at the King County Agricultural Fair, to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of October next.

THE ARMY FOR LINCOLN.—A soldier, whose regiment is stationed at Vicksburg, writes to a brother in Oregon: "I am glad to hear you are for supporting Uncle Abe for the next Presidency."

"From the portico of my house," says John Minor Butts, of Va., "I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops who but yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality, and a common destiny."

A FAILURE.—The Richmond Examiner of June 28d, in expressing its disappointment at their "navy" not attacking the Yankee Monitor, says: "Our people have learned to expect little from our ironclads, and naval affairs occupy very little of public attention."

STEAMBOATING ON THE SOUND.

It has been generally supposed by everybody that steamboating on this Sound was an unprofitable business, and that, without mail subsidies and such like equipments, it were scarcely possible for even a single steamer to make weekly trips and pay expenses. The case has been so represented by steamboat owners, and others engaged in the business, but whether truly or falsely, we know not. We do know, however, that several steamers, large and small, are constantly plying on the Sound, and that with all their annoying irregularity, and the competition among them, they manage to keep afloat, continue in the trade, and the owners of some of them, evince a degree of disregard for popular favor very indicative of plenty of business and fat purses.

It was reported that an attack had been made by the rebel rans on the working party of Butler's force, who are cutting a canal across the Peninsula on James river.

THE Kearsage and Alabama fight, in the British Parliament.—In the British House of Commons, on the 22d of June, Sir John Hay asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsage and Alabama.

GOVERNOR PICKERING went down the Sound on the Saubrick on Thursday last. We understand he goes to Victoria to meet General McDowell, who is about to visit the Sound country.

NEW FIRM.—Read the advertisement of the Union Store in to-day's paper. It is gratifying to notice the business of Seattle gradually passing into the hands of sound and reliable Union men.

THERE have been nineteen arrivals and departures of steamers at this port since Monday last, and we are not indebted to any of them for single favor of any kind.

COLLECTOR GUNN, in company with Mr. Yesler and others, visited the Squak coal region a few days since, and we understand was well pleased with what he saw and learned.

A GENEROUS supply of large, delicious blackberries, from the garden of Mr. H. L. Yesler, were presented to us a few days ago. We devoured them and thanked the donor.

COPIERHEAD LITERATURE.—A fellow taking a land claim, not more than a hundred miles from here, gives the world the following notice of the fact: "We the order sign gives the publick Notice that I take this place 160 achorik ounder the homestead Bill."

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

August 15th.

Fort Gaines, Occupied by Union Troops!

News from Sherman's Encouraging.

Washington, August 12.—The Government's Official dispatches from Dauphin's Island, say that everything at Mobile is progressing favorably with every prospect of a speedy and brilliant success.

The Richmond Examiner says: Fort Morgan holds out. Fort Gaines is occupied by the Federals. Farragut lost one monitor and one gunboat in the late action.

New York, August 13.—The Commercial's correspondent says: Gen. Grant is removing his guns from the front of Petersburg, preparatory to raising the siege of that city. On the other hand, the Post's correspondent at the Richmond papers assert that Gen. Patrick's orders, forbidding the State agents from recruiting within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, has been rescinded.

News from Sherman's department is encouraging. Sheridan is doing excellent service. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 11.—Burnside was relieved yesterday and left the command last evening.

Wilcox temporarily commands the ninth corps. Yesterday morning heavy firing was heard in the direction of James River, lasting two hours.

It was reported that an attack had been made by the rebel rans on the working party of Butler's force, who are cutting a canal across the Peninsula on James river.

Commercial's Washington dispatch says:—We hear that Gen. Grant has some very important movements in view. It is improper to indicate it now. A large number of transports have been sent down the river. It is surmised to assist Grant in removing his troops. Large bodies of cavalry have been brought here.

A heavy movement up the Shenandoah is looked for soon.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Rebel deserters from Richmond say that on the 6th, four trains of cars arrived, bringing troops from Petersburg. It is said that a division left immediately to re-inforce Early. A large body of cavalry arrived the same day and departed in the same direction.

Official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department from Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, the 6th, confirming the accounts heretofore received of our success. After the Tennessee surrendered, the rebel gunboat Fort Morgan succeeded in getting under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action for the day.

Nashville, August 12.—Sherman telegraphs that deserters and refugees concur in reporting Mobile in our possession. Report not believed.

The Government has dispatches from Gen. Canby to the 6th, which state that the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo and not by the guns of Fort Morgan.

A special to the Commercial says that Sherman's success at Atlanta is not considered problematic. The capture of the city is expected soon.

No material change is expected at Petersburg till other demonstrations have been worked out.

The Herald says: Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in a war against the whites and that it extends from Texas to the British Possessions.

New York, Aug. 15.—Admiral Farragut, in a letter to Commodore Palmer, at New Orleans says: "Early on the 15th, our fleet, lashed two and two, sailed into the pass, close under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring broadside after broadside of grape and canister, driving the gunners from their places, and leaving our vessels exposed only to the fire of Forts Gaines and Powell, which were less effective. At the same time Granger's land batteries poured an enfilading fire on Fort Gaines, and caused the evacuation and blowing up of Fort Powell. All our fleet are now inside the rebel obstructions."

Leavenworth, Aug. 15.—The Atchison Metropolitan has news from the Little Blue, that the Indians on Sunday commenced an indiscriminate murder of the whites on that section of the stage route. Station keepers and the settlers are all leaving. Overland coaches have stopped running.

TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Oregonian announces the arrival, at Portland, of two heavy coils of telegraph cable, for the extension of the line to Victoria. It says one of these coils contains about six tons weight, and one about 2,800 lbs. It is of the same character of cable as that which now lies imbedded in the Atlantic, put there when it was attempted to unite the mother country with America.

We trust this, under the direction of Superintendent Haynes, will be more successful in connecting the Britishers with us. The cable will be used at various points on the route of the line, across low ground, sloughs, and the Columbia river.

The Richmond Sentinel is puzzled, at Gen. Grant's operations. It says: "It is time for us all to cease speculations as to Grant's movements, and attend to the facts. He has been offering fight when we thought he was retreating, and retreating when we thought he was offering fight; he has been advancing when he was whipped, and heading up stream when he had every reason to hurry down. He has gone by the rule of military contrariness, and has always disappointed us whenever we supposed he was acting sensibly or consistently with himself. We suppose he has come to the final fight at last; though, warned by experience, we express the opinion with becoming doubt."

For expressing a desire to "kill every Irishman in the Union army," and a wish to "cut 'Old Abe's' throat," Frank Linn, an Irishman, was recently arrested at Gold Hill, and sent to Fort Churchill, to cut wood and pack said. Expressions of this sort are very common in these parts, among Copperheads, and that those who utter them are not cutting wood and packing sand for the Government, they may thank the tolerant community in which they live, and their own worthlessness.

The Schools and the State.

University of Washington Territory, August 11th, 1864.

Editor Gazette.—Dear Sir:—Believing that you will subscribe the true interests of this country by devoting a space in your columns to the consideration of educational matters, I take pleasure in sending you a few extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California.

It is a work replete with practical suggestions, and worthy of every teacher, parent and true patriot in the Territory. The following quotations under the heading, "The Schools and the State" I present for your consideration; and if deemed worthy of insertion, I shall be pleased to present for some subsequent issue of your paper a few clippings under the title of "Public Schools and Patriotism." Yours Respectfully,

W. E. BARNARD.

"The highest purpose of the Public School is to train its scholars to become good citizens of the community, the State, and the Nation. In a government where all power emanates directly from the people, and where public opinion makes and unmake constitutions at will, the vital relation to the State of the Schools in which the vast majority of the people are educated, must be self evident. And where citizens are called from the common walks of life to administer the laws, it is equally evident that not only is intellectual training needed, but that an education is necessary which shall train to a high standard of honor, of honesty, of integrity."

The right of elective franchise is the highest duty and the dearest privilege of an American citizen; yet what is it worth unless the election can decide for himself the political questions on which he is called to cast his vote? Failing to think for himself, he is as much the serf of some political master as was Guther, the born thrall of Cædric the Saxon. The right of trial by jury—what is it but a mockery, when ignorance and prejudice sit in the jury box?

County, township and district offices, all must be filled by citizens selected from the ordinary walks of life; will the laws be well administered by men either uneducated or wrongly educated? Wealth may be transmitted from father to son, from generation to generation; but character, intelligence, and morality, must be taught anew to each generation.

It is not enough, then, that the schools teach to read and write and cypher. They have a higher and nobler mission. Education implies development, training, discipline, a repression of bad tendencies, as well as the culture of good ones. The schools, in addition, to intellectual training, and beyond it, should train to habits of obedience and subordination; should inculcate love of country, love of liberty and patriotism; and should impart some knowledge of State and National Government, and the duties, rights, privileges and honors of an American citizen.

"A man who can't read," says President Wayland is a being not contemplated by the genius of the American Constitution. Does it contemplate the existence of any citizen who cannot, to some extent, understand and comprehend its provisions? How many electors in this State annually cast their votes into the ballot boxes, who have never even read the State Constitution? How many American citizens who never read the Constitution of the United States, every four years vote for a President?

There is good reason for believing that the Public Schools fail to do their full duty in training boys to a knowledge of the first principles of our Government, and the duties of good citizens. There are not a few Teachers, even, judging from examination papers, who have a very confused notion of the Government under which they live. The lessons taught by the war should bring the Schools up to their full duty in this respect. * * * * *

No one can fail to see that the events of the last year have demonstrated not only the necessity, to a free country, of universal education, but of more thorough instruction in the science of government and in the theory and practice of private and public morals. * * *

Is it more important for an American student to know that the verbs of his language are divided into three classes, active, passive and neuter; than to know that the Government of his country is divided into three great departments: Legislative, Executive and Judicial? or to understand the appropriate functions and attributes of each of the former, than of each of the latter?

Is it a better preparation for American citizenship to know that, "prepositions govern the objective case," than to know that, "the Federal Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding?"

True, the student of language is able to announce the important fact, that the Indicative Mood has six tenses, viz: 'Present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future and future-perfect'—but the student of our fundamental law, is able to state that the people of the United States, in establishing the Constitution, had in view six distinct objects, viz: "To form a more perfect union—establish justice—insure domestic tranquility—provide for the common defense—promote the general welfare—and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

But is it not time to baptize our sons afresh in the wisdom of the fathers? Is not the Government falling to pieces because, among other reasons, the people do not understand, and, therefore, do not reverently love and jealously guard our glorious national polity?

And as the Christian resorts to his Bible for light and safety when his heart is sad, and his faith eclipsed, and calamities are upon him, and the sweet heavens are wrapped in blackness—so, shall the patriot fly to the national patriotic Scriptures, his political Bible, the Constitution, when his hopes fail, and impending ruin seems ready to burst upon his country? Is there any other refuge, any clearer light, any safer or surer guide? Shall we look for instruction to the political press? Great as is its power, and indispensable its agency, in wielding all the forces of modern civilization, the press cannot give that systematic and thorough exposition of our national law and polity, which our youth must have. Such is not its province or claim. Shall he apply to professional politicians? Too few of them have the requisite wisdom and candor—too few of them accept or comprehend that beautiful definition of politics, "The art of making people happy."

In the midst of the waves and the darkness, the Constitution lifts its beacon light, and sounding through the night and the storm, ring out the voices of Washington, Franklin, Livingston, M. V. Pinckney and their associates. To the official dogma of the inherent right of so-

cession, their terse and solemn answer is: "No, never." We ordained this Constitution in order to form a more perfect Union."

To save a popular government, the people must understand it; in no other way can they with certainty bring their whole strength to support the right and oppose the wrong. Let these things be taught in our Public Schools.

These views are based upon the assumed fact of the amazing ignorance of the mass of our citizens in respect to the Government under which they live: Is the assumption challenged? Is issue taken on the question of fact? The criterion is practical, and easily applied. Let such questions as the following be propounded: What three forms of government existed among the thirteen original colonies, prior to the Revolution? Define each of those three forms of government. Which of the colonies were under a Provincial or Royal Government? Which were under a Proprietary Government? Which of them had Charter Governments? Through what three distinct forms has the Government of the United States passed? When did each form begin and end? What is the history of the Articles of Confederation? What led to the abandonment of the Confederate form of Government, and the adoption of a Constitutional? What States were represented in the Constitutional Convention? Who was chosen President? Who were the delegates? When did the present Constitution go into operation, that is, how long has the present form of government existed? Give an analysis of the fundamental law. State 'the principles upon which the Government is founded—political and individual rights of the citizens—and the manner in which the sovereign powers are organized, distributed and administered.' These points are few, and strictly elementary, yet how many of our citizens can answer them? Can one in a hundred of the uneducated? Can one in ten of the boys in the advanced classes of our graded and high Schools? Can all the graduates of our Colleges, Seminaries and Universities, answer them?

Supplementarily to the theory and framework of our political system, as described in its organic law, let our sons be imbued with an exalted sense of the elements and obligations of the citizenship which it creates. Let our sons be taught in the Public Schools that they have duties to perform, as well as rights to enjoy.—Teach them that liberty is not license to do as they please. Never was there in the minds of American youth an idea so common, and at the same time so radically and fatally wrong, as this. No definition of the word could be wider of the truth. God never made such liberty as that. And the school-boy who has no other conception of it, has yet to begin the alphabet of American citizenship.

We, of this generation, shall not live to see the fruition of our labors and hopes; but we must sow, that our children may reap. He that has no heart to plant the goodly tree, because he will never sit beneath its friendly shade—who does not find requital for his toil, in the thought that his children and children's children will be benefited by it, is not equal to the demands of times like these. Let us begin the good work now; let us teach our sons, in the Public Schools, to add to obedience, rectitude; to rectitude, a knowledge of the organic law; of the true nature of liberty and equality, and of the transcendent importance and solemn duty of elevating the whole body of the people to a fitness for the duties of citizenship."

"BURY ME NOT IN THE VALLEY."

BY L. V. N.

The following lines, written upon the occasion of the death of Miss MARY JENSON, were handed us with a request that we publish them:

Oh, bury me on yon mountain high, Which overlooks the Bay; That I may gaze beyond the sky, And see that happy day. That I may hold communion sweet With her I loved so dear. For here on earth, no more I'll meet A heart so full of cheer.

No more thou'll meet me on the hill Beneath that little tree. Where we have laughed and talked until Our hearts were filled with glee. And when the fiery morning shone, Which we so much admired, We parted at the gate, for home, With hearts that felt inspired.

When last I saw thee, dearest girl, Three weeks ago to-day, Thy hair hung thick with many a curl, And thy heart ne'er seemed so gay. How little did I think that death So soon would be thy fate. When you said 'good-bye' with a laughing breath, And kissed me at the gate.

And now that mass of jetty tresses Shall cluster in decay Until some wandering angel blesses, And carries them away To adorn some place in Paradise, Where all the just are given A blest reward, which we -erraise A forest of bright Heaven.

My confident for two years past, My fondest hopes have cherished, Were caught by death's cold grasp— Alas they all have perished. But God has said that we must sever; It is His righte will, And now, farewell, farewell forever, I leave thee on the hill.

ANOTHER OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—An ocean telegraph company, with a capital of \$1,250,000, has been started in England. This company proposes "to provide and anchor ships near the ordinary track of vessels, such ships to serve as electric telegraph and signal stations in communication with existing systems in Europe and America, and also as safety beacons for navigation." The ships are to be fitted up complete as telegraph stations, and are to be provided with steam power. Steam tenders, capable of acting as tugs, are also to be at hand, with a view to render assistance to disabled and derelict vessels. The first stations selected are off the Scilly Islands, and off Cape Race, Newfoundland. The company looks for its revenue, to the conveyance of telegrams, salvage, the sale of stores, towage, and the embarking and disembarking mails, parcels and passengers.

THE REPETITION OF HISTORY.—Under the above head, a correspondent of the New York Times says:

"History repeats itself. And there is no new thing under the sun."

For the original of the Cleveland Convention, see 1 Samuel, 22d chap. 2d verse:

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a Captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men."

King County Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the King County Agricultural Fair, to be held in Seattle, on the Nineteenth and Twentieth of October.

CLASS B.—CATTLE.

Table listing premiums for Class B (Cattle) including Best Bull, Best Yearling, Best Bull Calf, Best Cow, Best Three Year-old Cow, Best Two Year-old Heifer, Best Yearling Heifer, Best Heifer-Calf.

CLASS C.—SWINE.

Table listing premiums for Class C (Swine) including Best Boar, Best Sow, Best Fat Hog, Best Pair Pigs.

CLASS D.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Table listing premiums for Class D (Dairy Products) including Best Specimen Butter, Best do Cheese.

CLASS E.—GRAIN.

Table listing premiums for Class E (Grain) including Best Wheat, Best Oats, Best Rye, Best Barley, Best Buckwheat, Best Beans, Best Potatoes, Best Corn.

CLASS F.—VEGETABLES.

Table listing premiums for Class F (Vegetables) including Best Assortment Vegetables, Best lot Potatoes, Best lot Cabbage, Best lot Onions, Best lot Beets, Best lot Carrots, Best lot Parsnips, Best lot Tomatoes, Best lot Pumpkins and Squashes, Best lot Chickery.

CLASS G.—SEEDS.

Table listing premiums for Class G (Seeds) including Best Assortment Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds.

CLASS H.—GRASS.

Table listing premiums for Class H (Grass) including Best (yield per acre), Second do (Two bales to be exhibited).

CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Table listing premiums for Class J (Agricultural Implements) including Best Plow, Best Harrow, Best Cultivator, Best Hay Rake, Best Wheelbarrow, Best Ox-Yoke, Best Grain Cradle, Best Axe.

CLASS M.—FRUITS.

Table listing premiums for Class M (Fruits) including Best Assortment Apples, Best Pears, Best Quinces, Best Plums, Best Apricots, Best Grapes, Best Dried Apples, Best Plums, Best Specimen Peaches, Best Specimen Jellies, Best do Wines, Best Specimen Cider, Best do Apple, Peach, Plum and Quince Butters.

CLASS P.—DOMESTIC GOODS.

Table listing premiums for Class P (Domestic Goods) including Best Sack Flour, Best Corn Meal, Best two Loaves Wheat Bread, Best two Loaves Corn Bread, Best two Loaves Brown Bread, Best lot Crackers, Best Box Honey, Best article of Cake, Best two Cured Hams, Best lot Cucumber Pickles, Best lot Sweet Pickles, Best lot Catsup.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Table listing premiums for Ladies' Department including Best Ornamental Needle-Work, Best Quilt, Best Silk Embroidery, Best Work of all Work, Best Crochet—each variety, Best Knit Dress, Best Knit Skirt, Best Knit Stockings, Best Knit Mitts, Best Knit Socks, Best Knit Undershirt, Best Knit Cap.

CHRISTIAN CRYMER, Proprietor.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. Coombs in the Union Clothing Store) would respectfully inform the public that having engaged in the mercantile business, they are prepared to furnish everything in their line on

CASH PRINCIPLES, And at REASONABLE PRICES A good variety of.

MEN'S CLOTHING Consisting in part of Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.

ALSO BOOTS AND SHOES, And a well selected stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, All of which will be sold cheap for the prompt sale. Remember our motto is a small profit and quick sales. HAZLEY & SEATTLE, Seattle Aug. 29th 1864. n-271f

J. J. KNOWLTON, H. W. CHENEY, J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco, CO. Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. [no25]

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR. 10 doz. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Gulzot's do; 15 do Townsend's do; 10 do Jayne's Expectoant; 10 do do Alternative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Hemlock's Buchu; 5 do Scoville's Blood and Liver Syrup; 10 do Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

We call the attention of the People living on the Sound to our extensive stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines. We shall at all times keep a complete stock of such Medicines as are used on this coast, and our connection with California Houses will insure the promptness of all our preparations. The

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT. Will be under the management of a competent person and parties can rely upon accuracy in the compounding of their prescriptions.

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES. We can offer superior inducement for their trades. We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the lowest MARKET RATES FOR CASH.

PAINTS AND OILS. Comprising in part of the following: Raw and Refined Castor Oil, Pure Atlas Oil, Lead Oil, Turpentine, Yellow and Red Lead, Putty, Venetian Red, Ivory Black, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Litharge, Red Lead, Turpentine, &c. H. H. BARNARD & CO., Proprietors and Chemists. n-261f

Seattle Restaurant AND COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public of Seattle and vicinity that he has opened a Restaurant and Coffee Saloon at the corner of Second and Commercial Streets. From a long experience in the culinary art, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to merit a share of the public patronage. MUNNELL, Seattle May 10th. n-261f

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative, for the purposed conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful purgative, and if indeed it combines both properties for diseases of the blood and constituting strong colic, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a satisfactory trial.

MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

Seattle Prices Current. SEATTLE, August 29, 1864. FLOUR—Best quality, \$11, per barrel. WHEAT—\$1 50 per bushel. OATS—90c per bushel. HAY—\$25 00 per ton. POTATOES—New, \$1 per bushel. ONIONS—New, 3 1/2c per lb; Old, none. BUTTER—Fresh 4 1/2c @ 50c per lb. CHEESE—25c per lb. EGGS—37 1/2c per doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5th. FLOUR—\$9 50 @ 10 50. WHEAT—\$3 25 @ \$3 50 per 100 lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c per lb. BARLEY—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 per lb. CORN—3 1/2c per lb. BRAN—\$40 @ \$43 per ton. MIDDLINGS—\$12 @ \$18 per ton. BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb. CANDLES—18 @ 18 1/2c per lb. COAL—\$14 @ \$24 per ton. COFFEE—Rio 23c, Java 26c per lb. CORNMEAL—14 @ 14 1/2c per lb. HIDE—11 @ 12c per lb. HAY—\$2 @ \$2 50 per ton. WOOL—Good to choice, 20 @ 23 1/2c per lb. POTATOES—1c for old, 3 1/2c per lb for new. M. LASSES—\$3 @ 3 1/2c per gal by the hhd. BUTTER—1c @ 1 1/2c per lb. FRESH 43c. RICE—China 20 @ 25c per lb. SUGAR—\$11 @ 12c per cwt, according to quality. BEEF—Old 4 @ 5c, salted 4 @ 6 1/2c per lb. HOGS—4 @ 6c; slaughtered 10 1/2c per lb. MUTTON—5 @ 6c and Lamb 7c per lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$4 @ \$6 per doz; Ducks, \$5 @ \$6 per doz. EGGS—36 @ 45c per doz.

Great Medical Discovery: LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODINE ALTERNATIVE.

FOR THE Blood, Liver and Glands. FOR CURE OF Scrofulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases. Of sores, skin diseases and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the blood.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy. Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla.

For Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that it will do for them all that medicine can do.

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers. Cases of many years' standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative.

Eruptions on the Skin. Arising from a bad state of the blood, or chronic diseases are eradicated and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this alterative. It surpasses in its power to dispel rashes and disfigurements of the face.

Sole Agency for Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, for the Pacific Coast, 609, Front Street, San Francisco, Sold by all Druggists. n-27-mc

UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

The School Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty-one weeks each: The first Session opens on the first Monday in September. The second Session, on the first Monday in February.

BOARD: Board and Faculty are furnished, at the University, Boarding House, at \$1 00 per week—the student paying for light, fuel, and washing. Expenses for Board, Tuition and Incidentals, \$10 00 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance.

A list of names of Young Ladies, to be accommodated in the University of the President.

Students desiring to enter the University, should apply to the President, or to the Secretary, (as above), and writing or pressing same, to the Secretary, at the University, Young Men's Building, Seattle, Wash. D. C. n-261f

PARADISE HOTEL RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL, having been recently 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 a special accommodation 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 Wine, Liquors and Cigars.

To the public I ever wish to state, that for your favors I now wait. As I assume to never desist. To take the chance to ADVERTISE. S. GALLAHER, Olympia, W. T., Jan. 10th 1863. n-344

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE. Meeting after eight o'clock Extra.

\$1 00 PER GALLON!

GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL, Usually sold at \$1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLOGG & Bro's at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, Wholesale and Retail. Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 13. n-261f

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of SADDLE-HORSES, BUGGIES, TEAMS, &c., &c. HAY and OATS constantly on hand, for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the best of attention. All orders for hauling promptly attended to. Give him a call and get the worth of your money. L. V. WYCKOFF, Seattle, July 30th, 1864. n-25-4f

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

OLYMPIA & STELLACOOM, TRI-WEEKLY LINE. LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Leaves STELLACOOM every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor. n-25-4f

NEW STORE. D. B. WARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, RAISONS, PRUNES, FIGS, &c., &c. Orders for Parties 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. n-181f

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, attached to the Saloon. n-181f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T. THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL, having been recently renovated and refitted, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public, being situated most conveniently to the boat 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. n-14f

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. n-251f

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree and Order of Sale issued at the June Term of the District Court of the 11 Judicial District, holden term at Port Townsend, A. D. 1864, and to me directed, wherein Louis Kahn, Plaintiff, vs. C. M. Boardman, Mortgagee, and J. W. Boardman, assignee of said mortgage, for the sum of one thousand dollars, Defendant, and J. W. Boardman, assignee of said mortgage, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-one hundredths dollars, interest from the first day of December A. D. 1862, together with the costs, one hundred and ninety-one and seventy-five hundredths dollars; in and to said decree and order of sale, it is ordered, that the property known as the Grove land, from a tract certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in New Dispensation, in the County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by the waters of the River Steady; on the east, by the land of J. C. Boardman; on the south, by School Lane; on the west, by the land of J. H. McAlman; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; to wit: owned by J. C. Boardman.

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T. D. HORTON, DEALER IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, TOBACCO & CIGAR, HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Steel Plows, and Fred Cutters, Crockery, Glassware, Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints, Oil, Ship Chaulfury, Doors, Windows &c., &c. TERMS CASH. Corner Commercial and Washington Streets, SEATTLE, W. T. A

YESLER, DENNY & CO., SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, FLOUR, COUNTRY PRODUCE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c. Orders from abroad for all kinds of produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates. n-14f YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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.

DELIN'S HOTEL,

Commercial Street 3d door South Yesler's Corner, SEATTLE, W. T. A. P. De LIN, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN and Popular House, now offers superior accommodations to the travelling public, being situated most conveniently to the boat 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. n-14f

