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By J. R. WATSON,

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THE FUTURE.

BY AUGUSTUS TREADWELL.

The future—aye, what cherished hopes
Lie hidden in its years,
How fond it seemed to many a heart
Now clouded dark with tears;
It is the bright and beautiful,
The "sometime," bye and bye,
When joy, like living streams, shall flow,
With tide both swift and high.

The future—ask the blushing bride,
If bright or dim it seems,
She'll answer, "fairer flowers spring forth,
And earth with beauty teems,
Life's star grows brighter as I gaze
A-down the tide of years,
And floating on its gentle waves
Know naught of grief or fears."

The future—ask the mother's heart,
As yearning o'er her boy,
She reads on its uncertain page
For him a life of joy,
Fame, Honor, Wealth, and every gift
That he could e'er enjoy,
Her fancy paints in glowing tints
That grief can ne'er destroy.

The future—ask the aged man,
With wrinkled face and brow,
Whose form, once lithe with manly grace,
Time's years have caused to bow,
"The future, ah! to me it seems
Bright as when once a child,
I played around my father's door,
Ere care had yet beguiled."

"The heavens loom up before my sight,
By faith its joys I see,
And there, among the ransomed hosts,
A place prepared for me.
The future—ah! 'tis brighter far
To me than e'er before,
For, just beyond the swelling flood,
Lies Canaan's blissful shore."

PRINCIPLES OF 1776 VERSUS SECESSION.

Many honest, but woefully ignorant people think the principles for which the Southern States are now warring against the Government, are the same as those contended for by our fathers, in the Revolution. The following "Fourth of July" article, from Harper's Weekly, plainly setting forth the wide difference between the two struggles, is worthy a careful perusal:

The great Anniversary returns, and finds the sons of the revolutionary leaders defending the august and eternal principles of Liberty, for which they fought. The Union and Constitution have, in the course of human events, become identified with freedom for all men; and to maintain the Union is to secure the liberty of the people and to overthrow a treacherous and factious aristocracy which made the salvation of their special privilege the pretext for destroying the common government.

It is not useless to refresh our remembrance of the exact principle of the Revolution, because it is still pleaded as an excuse for the rebels. Earl Russell, in his late speech in reply to Lord Clanricarde, after declaring that his lordship's confusion of mind upon the subject of aid to belligerents was almost inexcusable, fell instantly into a still more melancholy muddle. Earl Russell says:

"Only a few years ago, the Americans were in the habit, on the fourth of July, of celebrating the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, and some eminent friends of mine never failed to make eloquent and stirring orations on those occasions. I wish, while they kept up a useless ceremony—for the present generation of Englishmen are not responsible for the War of Independence—that they had inculcated upon their own minds that they should not go to war with 4,000,000, 5,000,000, or 6,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen, who want to put the principles of 1776 into operation as regards themselves."

Now, what were the principles of 1776? They were mainly these, that governments rightfully exist by the consent of the governed; and that when governmental oppression is intolerable, and legal redress is hopeless, a people may take up arms to obtain relief by force. British taxation without representation, was an unquestionable blow at the root of all civil liberty in the colonies. They remonstrated, struggled, tried and exhausted every legal form and all hope of redress; and then armed, and fought, and separated. The argument was complete. The British Constitution provided no other remedy, and revolution was justifiable.

Now, if his Lordship will give ear, the plea of the rebels is not oppression—for until they rebelled they were themselves the Government. They have never pretended that they were injured by a single act of the Government of the United States, against which they have risen. They have consequently never sought redress. But, stripped of all subterfuge, they saw that the great mass of the people were opposed to

the further extension and strengthening of the system of human slavery upon this continent, and so—unwilling that the consent of the people should be the basis of the Government—declared that each State was, and always had been sovereign, and might secede when it pleased, they caused several States to declare their secession; thus asserting as a grave principle of political polity a pretense which could not be acknowledged for a moment in any individual agreement.

It was a rebellion, his Lordship will remember, against a Government which exists by the consent of the governed, and in which the voice of the majority signifies that consent. The rebels do not pretend that they are a majority of the people; as if a majority in Yorkshire should rise against the British empire and then plead the necessity of the consent of the people to the government. Who are the people under the Government against which this rebellion is directed? They are plainly a majority of all the citizens, not the majority of a sectional minority. There is indeed no more justification for the rebellion, upon the right of the people to be governed by their own consent, than there is for an insurrection in any street of London, against the lawful municipal authority. The rebellion is the repudiation of the principle of popular consent as the rightful source of government.

The rebel leaders, with Mr. Calhoun, their father, have indeed long asked "what shall protect the minority from the tyranny of a majority?" The answer is, the general welfare. The whole American system proceeds upon the ground that an intelligent people knows what is best for its general interest much better than any single man, or body of men, or section of country can know. Its claim is not that it is absolutely perfect, but that, in view of human nature and of the lessons of history, the rule of an intelligent majority secures, upon the whole, greater justice to every individual, and a higher average of common well-being than any other form of government that has been tried.

His Lordship and the other skeptics of the popular principle at home and abroad, may assert that ours is not a purely Democratic Government or rule of the simple majority. They will remind us that ours is a mixed system, to which States as well as individuals are parties. But his Lordship will not forget that the people of this country, who are the primary source of political power, while conferring a portion of that power upon the States, have committed the supreme sovereignty to the United States. The United States are not a league or a confederacy or a partnership, but a Union. The precedents of Greece and of the Middle Ages in Italy, of the Batavian Republic, of the Hanseatic League, and of the German confederations, indeed, all precedents whatever of confederated States hitherto known, are of no value in considering the American Union. Our fathers had seen the crumbling and shadowy, ineffective confederacies of ancient and modern times. They had the fatal experience of their own clumsy and powerless confederacy, and, warned by the inevitable perils of any League of States, in which the States, as such, had any controlling veto, it rejected them all. The American Union bleuded separate States into a nation, with every national prerogative and power. By Union we mean nation. To be a Union man is to be a national man. To save the Union is to save the nation.

The plea of the absolute and final State sovereignty, which is made the excuse of this rebellion, is a plea expressly invented for the purpose of justifying rebellion. It was a sophism intended to confuse the minds of an ignorant and prejudiced part of the population, States and nation, or union, are two forms under which the people choose to exercise their power. Behind both are the people, and the same people. Evidently they do not mean that any portion of them shall assert a radical separation upon the ground of their action as a State. They assert, as they feel, their solidarity. South Carolina is a room in the house which shall not and cannot be erected into a separate dwelling.

With his Lordship's permission, the inexcusable confusion of Lord Clanricarde's mind has extended to his own, and he could as legitimately excuse a London pickpocket for resisting the English law by the principles of '76, as to justify a larger rebellion against the laws of another country, upon the same ground. A fleet of pirates are as much murderous outlaws as one cut-throat. The means and method of subjugating them into obedience to the law must be proportioned to their numbers, their determination and their resources. Consequently in our case the suppression of the rebellion has assumed the form and operations of war. But the armies of Grant and Sherman are still doing only the work of a national police. They are enforcing the laws. They are maintaining the will of the people. Among the hot bills of Georgia and in the blazing front of Petersburg, they are asserting the original American doctrine, the principles of 1776, that governments exist by the consent of the governed, and that the natural rights of all the people shall not be destroyed by the furious passions of a few.

A victim of sea-sickness describes his sensations thus: "The first hour, I was afraid I should die; the second, I as more afraid I shouldn't."

THE COPPERHEAD.

BY JOHN HOLLAND.

There is a snake that haunts the grass,
Despised by all men, white and red,
Trod 'neath the hoofs of ox and ass—
The glistening, venomous copperhead,
Throughout three seasons of the year,
The rattlesnake himself hath fed,
But when the extra months appear,
His suter is the copperhead—
The twisting, wriggling copperhead;
The glistening, venomous copperhead,
The men of sense can fix the tense
In which to kill the copperhead.

'Tis said that every creeping thing
Has got some useful task ahead;
But yet, the birds have failed to sing
One virtue in the copperhead.
The ancient snake, in Eden's bowers,
From flowery paths our parents led;
Experience in this age of ours
Comes down upon the copperhead—
The slippery, shiny copperhead—
The hissing, spitting copperhead—
The sweat of man, through ages shed,
Cries—"Clubs upon the copperhead!"

We love to scan the lordly beast
That's called the king, by naturalists,
But yet, we shun the foul retreat
Where'er the slippery reptile treads,
The winking birds that haunt the grove
Make e-ho-fuz where'er we tread;
But ah! they cease their songs of love,
When'er they spy the copperhead—
The wallowing, sponging copperhead,
The birds despise the copperhead—
From Union hands it eats its bread—
And bids for thanks, the copperhead.

But glory be to Israel's God!
The Union bird its wings shall spread,
Whose beak and claws shall bid the sod
Of every crawling copperhead.
The rattlesnake is a copperhead,
Shall ne'er coil on fair Freedom's bed;
The Union pole pokes every hole
That can contain a copperhead.
Alas, alas, the copperhead!
The Union stone has mashed his head
We'll stuff his skin in men to grin
At what was once a copperhead.

ANECDOTES OF BUTLER AND GRANT.

The following two anecdotes characteristic of Butler and Grant, are from the correspondent of a New York paper:

I heard a good story of Butler the other day. One of the Division commanders under him had made complaint that he couldn't get what he wanted for his men—that his requisitions for clothing and supplies were not filled or not promptly acted upon. Butler read it, sat a moment, called to the officer near him, whose business it was to look after such matters, and said to him, "General P. complains, &c. What have you to say?" "Nothing, sir," answered the officer. "Nothing—nothing!" answered Butler, "nothing?" "Nothing," again answered the officer. "Well, sir," concluded Butler, "go to General P. and tell him that if his men have suffered for anything it's all because of your damnable negligence or inefficiency!" Pleasant message to carry, you think? But the Captain walked direct to General P.'s quarters, gravely gave the proper salute and announced—"I am sent by General Butler to say, that if your men have suffered for anything it is all because of your damnable negligence or inefficiency!" The General stared at him in amazement a moment and then dismissed him without a word. The thing was too good to keep, however. General P. told it, and the story finally reached General Butler, who after the explosion of his wrath, probably never thought of the Captain. He made inquiry of General P. and found that the message had been actually delivered. That was enough. He again sent for the Captain. This time the word to him was, "Captain, I've heard how you delivered my order. Let me shake your hand. If there's anything I can do for you hereafter let me know." Then turning to the door—"Orderly, have horses brought here; Captain L. and I will take a ride." Since that day the Captain, who literally obeyed General Butler's curious order, has been one of his most trusted associates.

Let me match this story with one of last week's occurrence before Petersburg. While a driver was endeavoring to accomplish a certain result with a fractions mule team, along came General Grant—alone, and in his usual unpretentious style of dress. Seeing the teamster's trouble, he suggested another method of treatment. The vexed fellow turned on him with, "See here, am I boss of this team or are you?" Paying no attention to this answer, the General continued his effort to help him out of his trouble and soon got further answer—"It's my business to drive this team; if you think you know more about driving a damned mule than I do, you're damnablely mistaken! Now, old man, you'd as well get out of this neighborhood!" General Grant left at once, and a brother teamster consolingly remarked, "Now you will get hell—that's General Grant!" But the next day he got promoted from teamster to wagon-master.

The Abuse of Tobacco is stated by M. Decaisne, in a memoir read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, to produce an intermission of the action of the heart and pulse in certain persons. He found this to be the case in twenty-one persons out of eighty-eight inveterate smokers. This affection, which he terms narcotism of the heart, is curable by suspending or reducing the consumption of tobacco. He stated that none of the persons subjected to his observation had any lesion of the heart, or was in a state of health likely to lead to it. The exorbitant use of tobacco was the sole cause of the affection.

Lost.—A small lady's watch with a white face; also two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing-case and a small pony, belonging to a young lady with a silver name and tail.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to Sept. 10th.

SEIZURE OF THE REBEL PIRATE STEAMER GEORGIA.

JOHN MORGAN KILLED!

Terrible Steamboat Disaster!

Mobile Captured!

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Sept. 5th.—Last night our batteries along the entire line saluted the enemy for an hour and a half, in honor of the taking of Atlanta.

Harper's Ferry, Sept. 6.—Our position at Berryville remains unchanged. Enemy remains in full force in our front. Our position has been well strengthened. All superfluous materials' trains, ect., have been sent to the rear. Any movement on the part of either will precipitate an engagement. Our front is now twenty miles out from here.

Nashville, Sept. 5.—Gen. Rousseau reports that Wheeler's raid is a complete failure. Wheeler is killed and Haskell is reported dead. Damage to the railroad is being rapidly repaired.

New York, Sept. 5.—The U. S. frigate *Niagara* seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia*, 20 miles off Lisbon, and put a crew aboard and sent her to New York. The captain and crew of the *Georgia* were landed at Dover. The *Georgia*, when seized, was under the British flag, and the captain read a protest against her seizure. The event has excited much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British government.—There is much difference of opinion in regard to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed upon the subject.

Springfield, Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention, to-day nominated James H. Robinson for Governor. The resolutions re-affirm and endorse the Chicago platform.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The President has issued orders tendering national thanks to Gen. Sherman, Canby, and Granger, and ordering national salutes to be fired at the arsenals and navy yards in the United States, in honor of the recent victories. He recommends thanksgiving in all the churches next Sunday.

During the last ten days the number mustered into service averaged 3,000 a day. Over six thousand were mustered in on the 8d.

Rebel commissioner, Ould had submitted a proposition agreeing to relieve our prisoners of war in their hands, in close confinement and put them on a footing with other prisoners of war, provided our government will do the same towards rebel prisoners similarly held by the United States. This proposition was accepted.

Advices say the French have been defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date is not given. The Mexicans were led by Alvarez. No quarter was given. The prisoners were put to death.

New York, Sept. 6th.—The *Commercial* published the following dispatch from Knoxville: Below we give the official telegram received early this evening:

Bull's Gap, Sept. 4.—Gen. Tilton attacked, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. The precise number is from fifty to one hundred. I have about 25 prisoners, among whom are Morgan's staff. We have also one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

[Signed,] A. C. GILLAM.

Sacramento, Sept. 6.—The opposition steamer Washoe, on her way from San Francisco to Sacramento, exploded a boiler, and collapsed a fire, at half-past nine o'clock last night, while at the head of Searmont Slough, about 40 miles below Sacramento. She had on board 150 passengers, a large number being females, only about ten of whom are saved. Capt. Kidd, and most of the officers of the boat are unhurt.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Committee appointed at the Chicago Convention to notify McClellan met to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At ten o'clock they proceeded to the mansion of McClellan where they were received by the general and Col. Lansing. After the introduction and brief interview, a copy of the proceedings of the Convention and letters advising him of his nomination. Large numbers visited McClellan to-day, among them being August Belmont, Peter Caggar, and Dean Richmond.

The Daily News and Post have editorials showing that the seizure of the *Georgia* is legal, and that the British Government cannot interfere, as confederate war vessels could not legally be sold in a British port. The Liverpool Courier states that Bates did not purchase the *Georgia* till the customs officials authorized informed him he could register her as a British vessel. She was accordingly registered. It also publishes evidence to show that the charter for services by Portugal was bona fide.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Renben F. Fenon has been nominated for Governor by the Union Convention.

Washington, Sept. 8.—In a letter Grant to E. B. Washburn, he says that is wanted now to insure an early termination of the Union is determined.

of sentiment North. The rebels have their last man in the ranks, boys and old men guarding prisoners' and Railroad bridges. A man lost cannot be replaced. They are now losing by desertion and other causes about a regiment daily. From this drain, and not far distant, will come peace if we are only true to ourselves. The only hope is a divided North; I have many hopes based upon the results of the Presidential election; I hope for a peace candidate.

New York, Sept. 8.—McClellan accepts the nomination. He says the existence of more than one government in the country is incompatible with the peace, power and happiness of the people. The preservation of the Union was the avowed object for which the war was commenced, it should have been conducted for that object only. That had it been so conducted, the work would have been easy. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of the spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail, on the part of the people. The re-establishment of the Union, in all its integrity, must continue indispensable in any settlement, when it is clear that our present adversaries are ready for a peace upon the basis of a Union, we should exhaust all our resources of statesmanship of civilized nations, or, taught by the tradition of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country.—To secure such a peace, to re-establish the Union, to guarantee the future rights of every State to the Union, is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

New York, Sept. 10.—From the *World's* special dispatch, Sept. 9th, 11 p. m. Information from rebel deserters says that Dog river bar was passed by the whole fleet. After terrific shelling, Mobile surrendered, the troops retiring in good order.

Petersburg and Shenandoah advices lead to the conclusion that Early is reinforcing Lee.—Quite certain that Lee is massing reinforcements in front of the Weldon railroad, believed to be from Early's command.

MAC AND ULYSSES.—The *Placerville* News gets off the following, and says it is an extract from the "Gospel of Peace":

54. And Ulysses, after he had threatened to take the chief city of the Ephephvees from the north side thereof, marched suddenly to the river called Djeems, and attacked the city upon the south side.

55. Then said all the men who would have Litalmak the Unready chief ruler. Lo! Ulysses doth that which Litalmak hath done before him. (For Litalmak had also marched to the Djeems, with Robbathleeh hard after him.) And they glorified the wisdom of Litalmak.

56. And it was told unto Abraham, that the Kunsavitives and Konporheads said thus. And Abraham answered and said: They speak truly, for Litalmak and Ulysses did go from the north side of the city of the Ephephvees unto the river Djeems. And this remindeth me of another little parable:

57. Two men entered into a house; but they entered it not together. And both of these men went out of that house; and they also went not out of that house together.

58. And the first was thrust out by the neck and shoulders, and was beaten until he was half dead. But the last went out because he would go, and they that were in the house, were not able either to stay him or to follow him.

59. Judge ye now, therefore, which of these men was like unto Litalmak, and which was like unto Ulysses.

BROWNLOW'S OPINION.—Below will be found Parson Brownlow's opinion of recruiting negroes, etc., as expressed in a speech, at the great meeting in New York for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers:

Standing on the corner of Jay and Cumberland streets, less than five weeks ago, in Knoxville, while an artillery regiment of colored soldiers came into that town, a prominent rebel, a gentlemanly personality friendly to me, tapped me on the shoulder and said: "Brownlow, I know you are a Southern man. How does that thing look in your eyes?" "Sir," said I, "a little better than two years ago I lay through the winter in this cold jail which towers above our heads, denied the blessing of fire, bedclothes or any comforts, frequently marched in and out by blacks in rebel uniforms, with muskets, taking the place of their young masters who were smoking cigars and drinking liquor about the hotels of Knoxville. As I marched to prison the guard would say, 'Step a little faster, you d—d old Lincolnite, or I'll put this bayonet into you.' 'Sir,' said I, that looked very bad to me; this looks a great deal better." "But," he continued, "in all sober earnestness, Brownlow, are you in favor of arming negroes to fight white men?" "Yes, sir; and if I had the power, sir, I would arm and uniform in the Federal habiliments every wolf, and panther, and catamount and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina; and every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium."

"How are you off for soap?" The miners in California, some of them have given up digging gold, and are after a new mineral. It is authoritatively asserted that a veritable soap-mine has been discovered in Esmeralda, California. The vein is ten feet wide, six hundred feet long, and runs very deep. The soap, when taken from the mine, is as soft as putty, but hardens on exposure to the air.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, SEPT. 20th, 1864.

AGENTS:

The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

WAGON ROAD OVER THE CASCADES, AGAIN.

Having briefly stated some of the most prominent advantages of a wagon road over the Cascade mountains, the next question is, how is the road to be built? We answer, by an appropriation made by Congress, and in no other way, at present.

The aid may be either in money or lands, the latter would undoubtedly be the most easily obtained. That with a proper effort, such an appropriation could be obtained, cannot reasonably be doubted.

Let winter—through the influence of some of our friends—from this place, who happened to be in Washington—a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, to grant every other section of land, for a distance of three miles on each side of the proposed road, to build it, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and through the influence of General Farnsworth, of Illinois, a favorable report was obtained from the Committee, but when our friends left Washington, it was suffered to lie over and be killed outright, for the want of proper attention.

Now, what we need is some one who will use his influence, energy and determination—who will take this matter in hand and carry it through. Of course whoever should undertake this matter, must be paid for his labor, but the cost would be so trifling, compared with the object to be obtained, that it is hardly worthy of consideration.

When the question was first raised, the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: "Does section 2 of the Steamboat Act, of 1838 forbid a foreign steamer from seeking cargo at places other than the Port of Entry?"

It will be seen, therefore, that the Department at Washington and the Court agree as to the law, and the usage of the past ten years, in this District, must yield. Congress alone is competent to change the law.

NEW PAPER.—The prospectus of a new paper, to be published at Olympia, is issued and in circulation for subscriptions. The ostensible conductors of this new enterprise are U. E. Hicks & Co.; but we have cogent reasons for believing that its real projectors are Evans, McElroy and Hicks—Secretary and Public Printers for Washington Territory.

FALSE.—The dispatch to the Victoria Colonist, published on the outside of this paper, makes Gen. Grant, in his letter to Washburn, say "I hope for a peace candidate," for President. It is a false dispatch; no such expression is in Gen. Grant's letter.

NAVIGATION OF PUGET SOUND BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

Below we publish a letter from the Collector of Customs, and one from the United States District Attorney, upon the question of the legality of prohibiting foreign vessels to load at any other place than the Port of Entry. This is certainly a very important question, and one that vitally affects the commerce of Washington Territory, and we greatly fear that the action of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Court, has been both hasty and unfortunate.

Only a partial hearing has yet been had, as we understand, upon a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction which had been granted by the Judge, at Chambers, upon an ex parte hearing, and without notice to the United States District Attorney. The disastrous effect of this ruling will, we fear, be two-fold; first, the embarrassment of the mills on Puget Sound, by depriving them of the means of carrying their lumber to market, and secondly, causing rival mills to be established in British Columbia, to supply this shipping, to say nothing of the injustice of the thing.

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—Pending the decision, by the Court, of the case of the British steamer Alexandra, I have forborne to notice items in various newspapers, some of which were correct and some incorrect. I will now give you a brief statement of the facts:

Ever since Puget Sound has been a Collection District, foreign vessels, after entering at the Custom House, and depositing their registers, have been allowed to proceed, in ballast, to the mill or other places, in order to get their outward cargo. With this they would return to the Custom House and clear. It was regarded, constructively, as loading at the port of entry. This usage, under my predecessors, was not disturbed by me, nor was its legality presented, for consideration, until the Alexandra commenced her trips to Olympia and Steilacoom, for cattle to export to Victoria.

Parties interested in the Eliza Anderson then raised the question, and contended that the Alexandra was violating the steamboat law. Believing such was the case, the master was fined to the full amount allowed by the steamboat law, for every trip, which fine was paid under protest. The owner of the Eliza Anderson then obtained from His Honor, the Supreme Judge, a restraining order, forbidding me to clear the Alexandra, when loaded with cargo obtained above the Port of Entry, as having violated the revenue, navigation and coasting laws. After an able argument, the injunction remains.

The following answer was received: "Foreign vessels of all kinds, except British vessels laden in the ports, and with the products of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, can load and unload only at the Port of Entry."

I know of no Act of Congress which either expressly, or by necessary implication, prohibits a foreign vessel from seeking a cargo, for a foreign port, at any place on the seaboard within the Collection District from which she clears. But whatever may be the law, foreign vessels have been permitted so to load, ever since commerce has existed upon the waters of Puget Sound, and there are now under way, for places in this Collection District, scores of foreign vessels which must load in the manner stated, or return, in ballast.

To prevent the loading of these vessels, without having given reasonable notice, would be a gross act of injustice to the shipping interests of other nations thus employed, and a serious blow to the commerce of this Territory, which I do not believe the Government of the United States intends.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that, under existing circumstances, I do not regard said instruction as absolutely forbidding the constructive loading of foreign vessels, as stated.

The question of unloading not having been raised by your enquiry, it is not necessary for me to express an opinion in relation thereto. I am your obedient servant, JOHN J. MCGILVERA, U. S. Dist. Atty., W. T.

LOUIS C. GUNN Esq., Col. Com., Port Angeles.

MODE OF ADMINISTERING JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 15, 1864.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—

At the late June Term of Court, held at this place, there were three men, indicted for the crime of murder in the first degree, in the custody of the Sheriff of Jefferson County.—They were all permitted to run at large, during the entire term of court, and freely commingling with the jurors and witnesses. One of them (Kelly) was put upon his trial, and although the evidence was clear and conclusive, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," with the most indecent haste, at that—not having been fifteen minutes in their room of deliberation. One of the others, when it was proposed to continue the case against him, arose, in open court, and stated to the Judge that he "had already spent a whole week in attending upon the motions of the Court, and did not propose to spend another, at the present term, which would be a busy season of the year, and therefore demanded an immediate trial."

In this case there were three defendants: One was the Sheriff of Island county, who absconded, and was not present; another, was his deputy, and the third, was the indignant individual who did not wish or intend to spend another week in being tried for murder.

At the present term of court, both these defendants are not only running at large, with every facility to tamper with witnesses and jurors, but one of them, the Deputy Sheriff, is an acting and active bailiff, in attendance upon, and serving process at the present term of the court, and actually summoned a portion of the jury which was called into the box to try his case, which case, however, was not tried, for the reason that a jury could not be obtained.

These are facts which everybody knows, and can be proven by the records and files of the court. The Judge sits upon the bench day after day, and term after term, and suffers these things, without rebuke. Truly may it be said, that the administration of Justice, in this Territory, is a most miserable and contemptible farce.

It is high time that the people should take this habitual mockery of justice into serious consideration, and seek such redress as is needed, and that promptly.

Let suitable county jails be built, and then let the public officers be held strictly responsible for the performance of their duties.

AN OBSERVER.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—From a private source we learn that there is great danger of a revolt in some of the Sandwich Islands. The King having, some time since, called a convention for the purpose of amending and revising the old constitution, now demands a new constitution, entire, giving him more absolute power.—The people—who form one distinct estate of the convention—oppose this measure with great vehemence, and the King has, on one or two occasions, adjourned the convention, in a very arbitrary manner, refusing to allow a vote to be taken upon the adjournment. We are advised that, unless the people succeed in revising the old constitution, and preventing the adoption of a new, the convention will most undoubtedly terminate in disorder, and, perhaps, ultimately in civil war.

NOT WORTH THE POWDER, &c.—A squib in the Dallas Mountaineer, charges somebody connected with the editorial department of the Oregonian with an unlawful appropriation of "University funds at Olympia." We intended to say something on the subject in behalf of a friend of ours connected with the Oregonian establishment; but perceiving the Mountaineer's charge was but a spleeny newspaper fling, without point, meaning or applicability, we concluded that it would be a sheer waste of ammunition to say more than this: 1st. No editor ever had an opportunity to steal any public funds in Washington Territory, unless he was a Copperhead. 2nd. Our friend is not a Copperhead. 3rd. No editor who now is, or ever was connected with the Oregonian, ever had anything to do with our University or its funds. 4th. Our University never had any of its funds stolen.

NEWS!—Arrangements are being made to furnish everybody with the latest telegraphic news, in the SEATTLE GAZETTE, ahead of all competition. Our friends are respectfully requested to pay up arrears, and increase our circulation to enable us to meet the expenses of this new arrangement. Our enemies are requested to go to the devil as speedily as possible, and save their father a long journey after his children.

We understand that the Seattle clique of Copperheads have carefully counted noses and ciphered it out to a fraction, that the amount of patronage withdrawn, by them, from the GAZETTE, is precisely enough to kill it. Wonder if they took the election returns of last June, as the basis of their mathematical calculations?

JUDGE WILLIAMS, an uncompromising Union man, has been elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Oregon.

COURT.—The Third Judicial District Court will commence its Fall Session in Seattle on Monday the 10th of next month.

CAPT. PORTER, Provost Marshal of Washington Territory, arrived at this place on the steamer Eliza Anderson, last evening.

PEACHES.—Dick Ward has on hand a fine lot of ripe peaches. Call and try them.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Soon after "Little Mac's" West Point war-speech, Harper's Weekly predicted its effect upon the Copperhead Convention and the amalgamation of Peace and War Democrats, as follows, which is now being almost literally verified. Does any sane man, under existing circumstances, believe the Chicago nominee less a traitor than Vallandigham? or can any true friend of the Union support that nominee, as a war man, while he stands firmly and squarely upon the peace platform of Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour? There is no excuse for intelligent people—only fools and traitors will support the Chicago ticket.

The speech of General McClellan shows that the shrewdest part of the gentlemen who depend for success upon the name Democracy, understand that the people intend the war to continue until the rebellion is subdued. Unless, therefore, they are utterly outnumbered, they will construct a war platform at Chicago, and place General McClellan, their only available man, upon it. But they must look for his support to all the disaffected and peace men in the loyal States. The followers of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood must be induced to vote for the candidate. Now, if there be any truth in our political situation, clearer than another, it is that the majority of those who, since the war began, have voted for what is called a Democratic candidate, and against a Union candidate, as, for instance, for Mr. Seymour, in Connecticut, and Mr. Vallandigham, in Ohio, would stop the war upon any terms, however humiliating, if they could. If, then, the combination of all the elements of opposition could succeed in electing the Chicago nominee, even upon a war platform, his policy as President must be the distinctive policy of all who vote for him. Is it unfair to say that the common ground of that opposition—not the first choice either of the left wing or the right, but the common ground—is negotiation in some form; some arrangement, some adjustment which, as they amusingly assert, will be "honorable" both to the United States and the rebels?

The peace men are not the shrewdest part of the Opposition, but they are the most logical and the most numerous. They do not prefer General McClellan as a candidate, they would rather take Vallandigham, or Horatio Seymour. But they will yield to the nomination, knowing that a candidate like McClellan will increase the chances of success at the polls; and that if by that means, he could be elected, they and their policy would succeed to power. Would not the election of Judge Woodward, as Governor of Pennsylvania, last year, have been a terrible disaster to the Union cause? Would his policy as President be less disastrous? Yet were not General McClellan, Fernando Wood, and Vallandigham, with all the Copperhead papers, equally, with the leading rebel papers which frankly expressed their hopes of a "Democratic success, ardent supporters of Judge Woodward?

No sincere Union man can forget these things. No observer of our history for the past three years, can suppose that the national integrity and honor are safe in such hands.—The Chicago Convention could not be adjourned. For the adjournment would be only a plain confession that the managers see no man in the country who seems to them to have even a remote chance of defeating the Union nominations before the people. It would be a confession of doubt and dismay which they would not dare to make. The Convention will meet, and it must choose between an open "peace" candidate and a war candidate. If it adopts the former, he will never be heard of again. If it takes the latter, it cannot avoid General McClellan, for whom many of the delegates are instructed. If it nominates him, he will be supported by the "peace" men of every shade. The practical question, then, for every sincere Union man, will be whether he wishes to sit at a feast of which these gentlemen are the hosts?

A NEW ALABAMA.—It was stated last week that the prisoners of the Alabama were set free by the captain of the Keersarge on parole, but Cherbourg letters say that most of them have left for an unknown destination, after having received a month's pay and travelling expenses. It is not true, as reported by the Temps, that Captain Semmes is in Paris, but it is said he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. The France, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully-formed corvette, iron-plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Captain Semmes has ordered three pivot-guns, capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The France says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.—Dispatch July 8.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.—Simonton, in his letter to the Bulletin, referring to the draft, says:

"Viewed in the light of the foregoing facts, the recent call for another half million of men to fill the Union armies has a new significance. It is a distinct notification to the rebel leaders that the North is not exhausted, and that the Government is not to delude into any abandonment of the war while the accomplishment of its purpose still hangs in doubt. When the rebels perceive these evidences of the determination of the Government, and of the loyal people of the United States, they will realize all the more that the sooner they accept the best terms that Mr. Lincoln will accord, the better for themselves."

The fast sailing scow General Harney sailed yesterday from the Freeport Mill, bound for Victoria, loaded with lumber, consigned to Stronic & Co.

ARRIVED.—The large guns for the forts at Cape Disappointment have been landed there in safety.

THE "INAUGURAL PLEDGE."—The assertion that Mr. Lincoln made an "inaugural pledge" not to be a candidate for re-election is simply untrue; and we hope that no man whom the people of the United States think fit to intrust with the Presidency will ever make so foolish a pledge. The only allusions made to the subject in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural are these:

"Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty."

Is this a pledge that, if the people called him he would not enter upon another constitutional term of four years? Again he said:

"While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

Is this a pledge of any kind? And yet these are all the passages in the inaugural address which refer to the subject.

HE HEARD FROM.—In her last, Mrs. Partington thus discoursed concerning Isaac:

Betsy Jane writ you about poor Isaac bein' grafted into our noble army; it was during the late prevailing conscription. I've been so dreadful uneasy—laws a me!—But, Dan!, at last we've heard of him, by a neighbor who is home on furlow. He—poor innocent!—at oncet tuk his place, so neighbor Tibbins says, as First Corporal, and soon proved so deficient that he was promoted to be an Ordinary Surgeon—poor child! But what the blessed deacon knows about taking up arterials, computation of limbs, and the like, surpasses me. Howsumever, if he can be the humble implement in the hands of the Lord, of saving the lives of the gallus fellows whose heads have been disseminated by the bursting of pontoons and things, why we must sacrifice him freely upon the altar of a pleurisy uniform, and may the Lord have mercy on his solar system!

In an Eastern town the Post Master has, by skillful manoeuvring, managed to retain his office from the time of Harrison and Tyler, down to the present day. Being asked how he managed to keep his office through so many changes of Administration, he replied that "it would take a mighty smart Administration to change quicker than he could."

PRENTICE says that at the end of the war, while the Federal soldiers will have the delight of hanging on the necks of their sweethearts and wives, the rebel leaders will have to content themselves by sawing on their own!

MARRIED:

On the 14th inst., by Rev. N. Doane, Capt. DAVID ROBINSON to Miss JOSEPHINE LEWELLYN, both of Teaklat.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. N. Doane, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, of King County, to Miss ELMINA HARMON, of Seattle.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla. Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative, for the deprived conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful lithontriptic as well, and if indeed it combines both properties for diseases of the blood and correcting stony collections, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a satisfactory trial.

New Postal Arrangements.

HEREAFTER Mails going down the Sound will close at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday; and Mails going East will close at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Friday evenings. Letters dropped into the box after those hours will be detained another week. The Mail is now being carried regularly by steamer, and persons will see the necessity of observing these regulations. G. KELLOGG, P. M. Seattle, Sept. 20th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden to cut timber on the lands of A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny and Wm. N. Bell. D. T. DENNY, Agent, no 31-47 Seattle, Sept. 17th.

WANTED,

A PRINTER, with a cash capital of \$500, to engage in business where good wages may be realized. Apply at this office. Seattle, Sept. 20th, 1864. no31

Correspondence

WITH SOME PERSON OR PERSONS Commanding a capital of \$50,000 or \$60,000, is solicited by gentlemen on Puget Sound, who offer rare inducements for safe investment and large profits. For further information, address the present proprietor of this paper. no31-3w

WANTED!

GOOD SHINGLES—Price, FOUR DOLLARS per thousand. Inquire at the FREEPORT MILLS. no80

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.

Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. no25

MONET'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yeiser, Denny & Co's Store. The public will always find the tables at this popular Eating House well supplied with the best Market affords, and Meals at all Hours Will be served to customers in the best style and at the shortest notice. Call and See. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1864. no29f

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to Sept. 15th.

Another Reported Peace Proposition.

Two English Blockaders Captured! FREMONT WITHDRAWS.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Daily News repudiates McClellan's nomination, and advocates the re-assembling of the Democratic Convention...

Deserters and prisoners brought in a day or two ago state that Lee moved his headquarters in the neighborhood of Ream's station with the avowed intention of giving battle...

A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Washington, Sept. 12, says no decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the proposition for a hundred million loan made by European capitalists...

New York, Sept. 14.—The Washington Union of the 10th says Greeley has again entered into correspondence with Saunders, assuring him that commissioners will be sent quickly if desired by Clay and Holcomb...

Washington, Sept. 12.—The English blockade-runners Advance and Elsie, with cotton, have been captured.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th, has a marked editorial in which it looks for peace—a lasting and permanent peace—founded on Calhoun's doctrine...

The Tribune's special Washington correspondent says Col. Dana, of the 14th Pennsylvania, has just returned from under the fire of Charleston. He reports Fort Sumter rapidly settling, and it is believed in a very short time water will enter the lower tier of embrasures...

Portland, Maine, Sept. 13.—Union party has a large majority in 51 towns. This vote includes little over four-tenths of the State. The amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote will be carried almost unanimously.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Private dispatches of the 10th, quote gold at 227 1/2 to 229; on the 12th at 223 1/2 to 216, and on the 13th, at 219. Greenbacks firm at 47.

New York, Sept. 13.—Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, gives in his adhesion to Lincoln without reservation.

One of Grant's staff just arrived reports the condition of the army improving vastly. Lee cannot attack with effect until Early's return, and Sheridan holds him so closely that he cannot fall back without great disaster.

Fremont has placed his letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public soon.

Park Benjamin died in Angusta, Maine, last night, aged 54.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A letter from Sheridan says he was near Berryville on the 13th. We made a reconnaissance in force, crossing the Summit & Winchester road, and over Opequan creek. A skirmish ensued, when we captured 145 of the 8th of the North Carolina, with several battle flags. In Gordon's division our loss was slight.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 14.—There is a large attendance on the Democratic State Convention which met here to-day. Marshal Chaplain was elected temporary chairman. Fernando Wood's entrance excited much comment.

Hartford, Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention was fully attended. There was an enthusiastic endorsement of McClellan.

Macon, Sept. 10.—The Yankees have completely destroyed the railroad between Jonesboro and Eastport, burning the ties and breaking the rails. Our pickets are six miles beyond Jonesboro.

Yesterday Hood received a flag of truce from Sherman, who states that he had ordered Atlanta cleared of all whites. Those taking the oath of allegiance, to be sent North; those refusing, to be sent South.—An armistice of ten days was proposed, in which to carry out the order. Hood accepts, but denounced the order as barbarous.

Overland line was down yesterday, east of Carson City.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—A special from Harper's Ferry to-day, says there is no change in the position of the military.—Working parties re-commenced work on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., this morning, and expected it to be in running order on Friday.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 13.—Steamer Fawn, running between New York and North Carolina, was captured yesterday, on the Dismal Swamp, by rebel guerrillas.

MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

Seattle Prices Current.

SEATTLE, September 20, 1864.

FLOUR—Best quality, \$12, per barrel. WHEAT—\$1 50 per bushel. OATS—90c per bushel. HAY—\$25 00 per ton. POTATOES—New 50c per bushel. ONIONS—New, 2c 1/2 lb; Old, none. BUTTER—Fresh 45 @ 50c 1/2 lb. CHEESE—25 c 1/2 lb. EGGS—50 1/2 doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5th.

FLOUR—\$9 50 @ 13 00. WHEAT—\$3 25 @ \$3 50 1/2 100 lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c 1/2 lb. BARLEY—8 1/2 @ 9c 1/2 lb. CORN—3 1/2c per lb. BRAN—\$40 @ \$43 per ton. MIDDINGS—\$42 @ \$48 per ton. BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb. CANDLES—18 @ 18 1/2c per lb. COAL—\$14 @ \$20 per ton. COFFEE—Rio 23c, Java 26c per lb. CORDAGE—14 @ 14 1/2c per lb. HIDES—11 @ 12c per lb. HAY—\$20 @ \$25 per ton. WOOL—Good to choice, 20 @ 23 1/2c 1/2 lb. POTATOES—1c for old, 3 1/2c 1/2 lb for new. MOLASSES—38 @ 34c per gal. by the bbl. BUTTER—Isthmus 35 @ 37 1/2, Fresh 43c. RICE—China No. 2 5 1/2c per lb. SUGAR—\$11 @ 12 1/2c cwt., according to quality. BEEF—On foot, 2 @ 3c; slaughtered 4 @ 6 1/2 per lb. HOGS—On foot, 6 @ 6 1/2c; slaughtered 10 1/2c per lb. MUTTON—5 @ 6 1/2c and Lamb 7c per lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$4 @ \$6 per doz; Ducks, \$5 @ \$8 per doz. EGGS—36 @ 45c per doz.

Victoria Prices Current.

VICTORIA, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Self-rising—\$13 50 1/2 bbl; Extra, \$18 1/2 bbl. OATMEAL—11c @ 11 1/2c 1/2 lb. CORNMEAL—7c 1/2 lb. BEANS—White—5 1/2c 1/2 lb sk; pink do, 3 1/2 do do. MIDDINGS—2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 do do. BRAN—2 1/2c 1/2 lb. HAY—2 @ 2 1/2 1/2 lb bale. WHEAT—firm, at 4c 1/2 lb 1/2 sk. BARLEY—4 1/2 1/2 lb. OATS—3 1/2 @ 4c 1/2 lb. TEA—36 @ 46 1/2 lb 1/2 chest. COFFEE—22 @ 28 1/2 sk. SUGAR—7 @ 14c 1/2 lb 1/2 bbl or mat. RICE—5 @ 8 1/2 lb 1/2 sk. ENGLISH CANDLES—25c 1/2 lb 1/2 bx. American do, 21 @ 22c do do. BUTTER—Fresh, 40 @ 50c 1/2 lb 1/2 case; Salt do, 35 @ 45c do do 1/2 sk. HAMS—best; 18c 1/2 lb 1/2 doz. BACON—20 @ 22c 1/2 lb 1/2 doz.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE! A CERTAIN & SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS!

THIS MEDICINE IS OF A PURELY VEGETABLE preparation and has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure in the following cases:

- Ague, Anxiety, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Convulsions, Cholic, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysteria, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Meneses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vite's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerieux, and Whooping Cough, &c.

Columns of certificates of cures might be published sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, that this medicine is all that its discoverer claims for it. Persons with any of the above diseases, will do well to give it a trial before re-doing themselves with mineral poisons; that, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, always leave behind them the seeds of some other disease, often times far worse than that which they are given to cure.

Watt's Nervous Antidote Is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury. In fact there are many persons who give it to crying babies as a soothing syrup, with miraculous effect. The Antidote is for sale at wholesale, by CRANE & BRIGHAM, Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists. no 31-m3

J. J. M'GILVRA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW SEATTLE, W. T. Office, corner of Commercial and Mill Streets. no 30-tf

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!

Modern Chemistry has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the Physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life, that he may with safety prescribe that which is best suited to meet the wants and supply the demands of animal economy, thereby arresting the disease and effecting a cure, much sooner, and without injury to the constitution.

DOCTOR A. BALL has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering medicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient and pleasant; the old, usual, nauseating and bulky drugs he discards altogether.

DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and having had great success in the treatment of the following diseases, has determined to advertise for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—In all their complications and stages, DR. BALL has a new and valuable remedy which will readily cure in one-fourth the usual time. Potassium, Mercury and Balsams discarded.

Spermatorrhoea—and its complications.—DR. BALL has a specific.

Rheumatism.—DR. BALL has a specific for this terrible disease which will be a relief in a few hours, and a cure in ten days.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, &c. &c., skillfully treated and permanently cured, in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.

Leucorrhoea and the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted, DR. BALL has successfully treated, by discarding all the old unsatisfactory remedies, and substituting pleasant and efficient medicines which act like a charm. In a few days the cheek begins to bloom like the rose, and in two or three weeks, cheerfulness, activity and health are the inevitable results. DR. BALL has correspondents in London, Paris, and Boston, who supply him with all the new and valuable medicinal agents as soon as approved by the great Medical Lights.

DR. BALL is not a Quack, he is a regularly educated Physician, of forty years' standing, and has a diploma, which he will be pleased to exhibit to those who may wish to examine it.

Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of their complaint, can have medicines put up in a package, and sent by mail or express, in such a manner, as not only to insure safety, in transit, but so that no one would suspect what are the contents.—References will be sent, by mail, to those who wish to enquire as to the Doctor's ability, before placing themselves under his charge.

A. BALL, M. D., 328, Montgomery Street, [Between California and Pine Streets,] San Francisco, California. Consultations, personal or by letter, FREE! no 31-m3

Great Medical Discovery!

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODINE ALTERATIVE.

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. no 27-m6

Notice to Tax-Payers.

ON ALL TAXES not paid to the Treasurer before the Tenth day of October next, there will be ten per cent. added. For information relative to the Delinquent Tax, I would refer Tax-Payers to sections 18 and 19, of the "Act to Provide for the Assessing and Collecting Territorial and County Revenue," passed January 29th, 1864, which is herewith appended: D. T. DENNY, Treasurer of King County, W. T.

Sec. 18. From the date of the sheriff's return, all taxes unpaid are delinquent, and shall draw interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum, and taxes on lands, city or town lots are hereby made a perpetual lien thereupon, against all persons except the United States and this Territory.

Sec. 19. The county auditor shall, within twenty days, make out two lists of such lands, city and town lots returned as delinquent, with the amount of taxes due thereon, and deliver one list to the county sheriff, who shall advertise such lists in some newspaper in the County, or if there be no such newspaper in the county, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the Territory, for three weeks successively, before the first Monday in December, and shall also post such list in six public places in his county, for three weeks before such first Monday in December, and shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in December, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., at the county seat, all delinquent lands and city and town lots, the unpaid tax on which and accruing interest and costs shall not have been paid before such time, and shall continue such sale from day to day until all such lands and town lots shall be sold, or shall have been twice offered for sale, and the sheriff shall receive five per cent. on all such sales, as his fees therefor.

REMOVAL.

If you want CONFECTIONERIES, CHOICE FRUITS, FRENCH PRUNES, FIGS, RAISINS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, OR OTHER "ICTAS," CALL ON D. B. WARD, AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE. Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE TERMS. Seattle, W. T., Aug. 27th, 1864. no 28-t

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Harpers' Weekly. Frank Leslie's Illustrated News. New York Ledger. Flag of Our Union. Police Gazette. Wilkes' Spirit. Chicago Journal. Chicago Tribune. S. F. American Flag. St. Louis Republican. Louisville Journal. S. F. Daily and Weekly Alta, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. We shall endeavor to keep a stock of the most Popular Magazines, Periodicals, and Newspapers always on hand, which will be sold cheap as possible. KELLOGG & BRO. Seattle Drug Store. no 28-tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOKS 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 season. Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales." BAGLEY & BETTLE, Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no 27-tf

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR, 10 doz. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do 10 do Gaius's do 15 do Townsend's do 10 do Jayne's Expecto-rant; 10 do do Alternative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Hubbard's Balm; 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 genuineness 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. We have just received a large addition to our stock of PAINTS AND OILS. Comprising in part of the following: Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow; Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c. KELLOGG & BRO. Druggists and Chemists. no 26-tf

\$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. 12. no 26-tf

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND 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 & CIGARS. HARDWARE & CUTLERY Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c. TERMS CASH. Corner Commercial and Washington Streets, SEATTLE, W. T.

YESLER, DENNY & CO.,

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. no 1-tf YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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. no 25-tf

FOR CASH—NEW GOODS—FOR CASH!

YESLER, DENNY & CO. Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap. FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY! Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO. no 18-tf Seattle, March 25th, 1864.

BATHS!

AT THE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE. HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS Always in readiness. no 17-tf Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors, ESTABLISHED 1858. This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated and strictly 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 BEER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, And the proprietors intend to make their house, in heretofore, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public. A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, is attached to the Saloon. no 16-tf

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

As onward we pass and onward we go through this trouble some world, as other folks do. May we still on our journey be able to view the benevolent face of a dollar or two?

Would you rid yourself of a gay bachelor crew, And the hand of a beautiful lady pursue, You must always be ready the handsome to do, Although it may cost you a dollar or two;

WALKING ON A RAFT.

Mace Sloper, Esq., in the Knickerbocker, tells the following story: There was a fellow once stepped out of the door of a tavern on the Mississippi, meaning to walk a mile up the shore to the next tavern.

Well, the fellow heard the landlord say the raft was a mile long, and he said unto himself, "I will go forth and see this great wonder, and let mine eyes behold the timber which the hand of man hath hewn."

"Publican," said he, "are you gifted with any twin brother, who keeps a similar sized tavern, with a duplicate wife, a comportsing wood pile, and corresponding circus bills a mile off from here?"

"It is when the truth settles so firm in a man that none of it ever comes out. Common doctors of the coming sort, called it lying. When I left your brother's confectionery there was a raft at his door, which he swore his life was a mile long.

"Oh, 'bout the ole prophets," was the evidently self-satisfactory response. "It is very edifying to read of the sufferings and death of Omur," said the minister.

"I know that I am weak, and I guess if you had the bilious fever, an' bin takin' Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparil and Castor Oil Pills, as long as I have, you'd be weak too!" replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual.

STAMP DUTIES.

Under the new Revenue Law, taking effect on the first day of August, 1864.

Table listing various legal documents and their stamp duties. Includes Acknowledgment of deeds, Affidavits, Bills of exchange, Bank Checks, and various bonds.

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF Puget Sound is called to our EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

Our relations with houses in California afford us facilities for buying unsurpassed by any house out side of San Francisco. Our stock of

Patent Medicines.

Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of AYERS' TOWNSEND'S, SAND'S, GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFFENBERG'S and CRANE & BRIGHAM'S

Sarsaparillas.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochies, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Bachu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogue, Ayers' Aque Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidletz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetter's, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Graeffenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

PILLS.

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers' Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelors Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Gloe, Shellac, Beechewax, Honey, Burnett's Cacaoine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoo, Sulphur, Salts, Bine Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Pottas iam, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

ACIDS.

Sulphuric Acid, Muriacic Acid, Nitric " Acetic " Phosphoric " Citric " Tartaric Acid.

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

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

Brown's Essence of Valerian, Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff, Macaboy Snuff,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL. By the gallon, can or case;

Genuine Downer's COAL OIL, Wholesale or Retail.

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is unequalled comprising, Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lubin Extracts, Brown Windsor Soaps, Nail Brushes, &c. Coal Oil Lamps, and Shades, Hanging and Stand Lamps, Hand Lamps, Side Lamps, with Reflectors, &c. Our stock of CHEMICALS is most complete and we are prepared to fill orders from Merchants or Physicians on the most liberal terms.

KELLOGG & BRO.

FASHION SALOON.

A. B. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR, Next Door to Tealor and Denny's Store, SEATTLE, W. T.

THIS POPULAR SALOON has been recently refitted and prepared for the reception of its old customers and as many new ones as may favor it with their custom. The bar is always supplied with the very best quality of French, English and American LIQUORS,

CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES, CLARETS, and BRANDIES, ALE, PORTER, BEER, CIDER, CIGARS and TOBACCO.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE. Is attached to the Saloon. no 1 Dec. 2d 1863.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

OLYMPIA AND 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

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 Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$3 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing. When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals furnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be accommodated in the family of the President.

TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum, \$24 00 Intermediate, " " " \$30 00 Collegiate, " " " \$40 00 Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra] \$30 00 Drawing and Sketching, " per Session, \$10 00 Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

Students are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical), Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies. Young Men, desirous of defraying their own expenses, by personal labor, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than one Quarter. For further particulars address the President of the University, W. E. BARNARD, A. M. Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. no25-4f

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1864.

VOLUME X—NEW SERIES.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the Tenth Volume (New Series) commenced on the first of January. This Journal was established in 1845, and is undoubtedly the most widely circulated and influential publication of the kind in the world. In commencing the new volume, the publishers desire to call special attention to its claims as

A JOURNAL OF POPULAR SCIENCE.

In this respect it stands unrivaled. It not only finds its way to almost every workshop in the country, as the earnest friend of the mechanic and artisan, but it is found in the counting-room of the manufacturer and merchant, also in the library and the household. The publishers feel warranted in saying, that no other Journal now published contains an equal amount of useful information; while it is their aim to present all subjects in the most popular and attractive manner.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, in a convenient form for binding, and each number contains sixteen pages of useful reading matter, illustrated with

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of the latest and best inventions of the day. This feature of the journal is worthy of special note. Every number contains from five to ten original engravings of mechanical inventions relating to every department of the arts. These engravings are executed by artists specially employed on the paper, and are universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind produced in this country.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN promise to present, as during preceding years, all the latest improvements in Steam Engineering, War Vessels, Ordnance—military and naval—Fire-arms, Mechanical tools, Manufacturing Machinery, Farm Implements, Wood-working Machinery, Water-wheels, Pumps and other Hydraulic Apparatus, Household Utensils, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical Instruments, Flying Machines, and other Curious Inventions—besides all the various articles designed to lighten the labor of mankind, not only in the shop and warehouse, but in every place where the industries of life are pursued.

From its commencement, the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the earnest advocate of the rights of American Inventors and the

REPERTORY OF AMERICAN PATENTS.

In this important department, so vitally connected with all the great interests of the country, no other journal can lay claim whatever, as in its columns there is published a weekly Official List of the "Claims" of all patents granted at the U. S. Patent Office.

THE PRACTICAL RECIPES

alone are oftentimes worth more to the subscriber than the amount of a whole year's subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are published each year, at \$1 50 each, or \$3 00 per annum, with correspondingly low terms to Clubs; \$1 will pay for four months' subscription. The number for a year, when bound in a volume, constitute a work of 322 pages of useful information, which every one ought to possess. A new volume commenced on the 1st of January, 1864.

Club Rates:

Five Copies, for Six Months, \$ 6 00 Ten Copies, for Six Months, " 12 00 Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, " 23 00 Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months, " 34 00 Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, " 40 00

For all clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$2 00. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra, on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 PARK Row, New York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

For the Farm, Garden and Household. A thorough going, reliable, and practical Journal, devoted to the different departments of SOIL CULTURE—such as growing Field Crops; Orchard and Garden Fruits; Garden Vegetables and Flowers; Trees, Plants and Flowers for the Lawn or Yard; care of Domestic animals, etc., and to Household Labors, with an interesting, instructive department for Children and Youth.

The Editors are all practical working men. The Teachings of the AGRICULTURIST are con sistent to no State or Territory, but are adapted to all sections of the country—it is for the whole American Continent.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (For either the English or German Edition.) One copy, one year (always in Advance) \$1 00 Six Copies, one year do do 5 00 Ten or more copies one year (do) 80 cents each. ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City.

SEATTLE GAZETTE. NEWSPAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

ESTABLISHMENT:

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS LOCATED at the most important commercial point on Puget Sound, and the paper commences its second half year with a circulation as large as any paper in Washington Territory, thus offering the best advertising medium of any paper on the northern Pacific coast.

The JOBING DEPARTMENT is receiving and will continue to receive new accessions of Job TYPE, until it is capable of executing any and every description of

JOB WORK.

—SUCH AS— BILL HEADS, CERTIFICATES, WARRANTS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, LABELS, WAY-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, BALL TICKETS, BLANKS, CARDS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, &c., &c., &c.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten, nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds, semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial purposes.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST, in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.— They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,000,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,987,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury, for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts, from customs on the same amount of importation, to \$150,000,000 per annum. Instructions to the National Banks acting as agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,608,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by

ALL NATIONAL BANKS, which are deposits of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PACIFIC HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR HOUSE having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE, Meals after 8 o'clock, Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above. REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

MARIA, JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER.

Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. (no5-4f)