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SEATTLE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. R. WATSON,

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CAPTAIN SEMMES, C. S. A. N.

Jan. 10, 1864.

Out of Cherbourg harbor, one clear Sunday morning, the cavalier Captain Semmes, with his cap a-cock, sailed from the friendly Frenchman's dock. Gaily along the Rebel came, Under the flag of the cross of shame; Knight of the hand-off and bloody lash, He twisted the point of his red mustache, And swore, in English not our nice, To sink our Yankee seam-in a trice, Or burn our ship, as the thing might be, Where the eyes of Cherbourg all could see. "Heigh-ho! you don't say so!" Whispered his friend, little Jean Crapau.

Semmes has been a wolf of the deep For many a day, to harmless sheep; Ships he scuttled and robbed and burned, Watches pilfered and pockets turned; And all his plunder, bonds and gold, He left for his Gallic friends to hold. A little over-prudent was he For a cavalier of high degree; And Raphael Semmes don't sound, indeed, As if a cone of the porcupine's head; But all the blood in his veins was blue, And his clay was porcelain, through and through.

Heigh-ho! the Lom doth know We are but dirt, and our blood so-so.

What will the doughty Captain do With his British ship, his British crew, His gunners, trained in the Excellent, The guns his cousin Blakely sent. He shot and shell at Woolwich made, What will he do with the whole parade? Up to the tops of his cliffs, Crapau Had clamored to see the Sunday show; And his brother Bull, in his fancy yacht, Stood off and on toward the fatal spot; And right across the bold Captain's way The Kearsarge steamed in her war array. "Heigh-ho!" said Semmes, "let's blow That craft to splinters, before we go."

Semmes had heard, with his lip a-curl, In Cherbourg, that some Northern churl, Backed by a gaggle of union-busters, Waited the noble negro-beaters, Slog-keeping, peddling, vulgar knaves, To stick their heads into open graves! "S death! S wounds! Ols bodkins! Ha! what then.

Will they dare to fight with gentlemen? O, had I my lance, and shield and things With which I tilt at Sulphur Springs; Or a troop of horse marines! O course A knight is nothing without his horse. Heigh-ho! this seemed to show Our heroes spirits were running low.

Straight out to sea the Kearsarge drew, And Semmes, who followed all that flew, Followed, perhaps, by some mistake, Close in his foeman's frothing wake. But when three leagues were gained from shore, Slowly and grinning the Yankee wore; And our stary ensign leaped above, Round which the wind, like a fluttering dove, Coiled low, and the sunshine of God's day Like an open blessing on it lay; So we felt our friendless ship would fight Fall under the great Disposer's sight. Heigh-ho! 'tis well to know Who looks on the deeds done here below.

Semmes led the waltz and struck the tunc Shots at the sea and at the moon The swashing, wasteful cavalier, Scattered around him far and near. The saving Yankees squandered not An ounce of powder, or pound of shot. They held their peace till their guns would tell, Then out they burst, like the mouths of hell. Terrible! horrible! how they tore The Alabama, until the gore From her bursting scuppers smoked and streamed!

The dying groaned, and the wounded screamed! "Heigh-ho!" said Semmes, "let's show The Yankees the heels we boast of so."

Seven times in that deadly round Sped the ships to the cannon's sound. The vulture, through the smoke and din, Saw the eagle's circles narrowing in; And every time her pivot roared The fatal bomb-shells came straight aboard. His helm was useless, his engine failed, His powder was wet, his Britons quailed; And in his course, like a warning hand, Stretched forth the flag of his outraged land. In vain he hoisted his sails to flee; For each foot he sailed, his foe sailed three. Heigh-ho! "Why here's a blow," Said Semmes, as he hauled his flag below.

Well was it for this cavalier, That brother Bull was lying near, His vessel, with a haughty curl Turned up her nose, and in the whirl Of the white sea, stern-foremost, tore As if in scorn of the crew she bore. Then the thrifty Briton launched his boat, To pick up aught that might be afloat, And amongst other less precious spoil, Flashed swordless Semmes from his watery coil. "Hide me!" the gallant cried in affright; "Cover me up from the Yankee's sight." Heigh-ho! they laid him low, With a bit of sail to bid his foe.

Safely they bore the chief aboard, Leaving behind his fame and sword; And then the Deerbound stole away, Lest Winslow's guns might have a say;

Landed him safe in Southampton town, Where heroes like him have had renown, Ever since Lawrence, Perry, and Hull, Took hold of the horns of great John Bull. Had I been Winslow, I say to you, As the sea is green, the sky is blue, Through the Deerbound I'd have sent a shot, And John might have liked the thing or not. Heigh-ho! come soon or slow, In the end we are bound to have a blow.

What said the Frenchman from his hill, After the cannon shots were still? What said the Briton from his deck, Gazing down on the sunken wreck? Something was said of guns like mortars, And something of smooth-bores, at close quarters.

Chain armor furnished a word or two, But the end of all was, both looked blue. They sighed again o'er the "Great Contention," But never hinted at "Intervention." One thing they wished, which they dared not say.

"If the fight had but gone the other way! Heigh-ho! I told you so! Oh! Semmes was a sorry fool to go!" —Geo. H. Boker—Philadelphia Press.

OCEAN WAVES.—Great exaggeration has existed in respect to the altitude of ocean waves. Even learned writers, until very recently, continued to speak of their rising forty or fifty feet high. In November, 1840, I encountered, during a voyage from New York to Barbadoes, in a small bark one of the severest hurricanes of the present century. It was one of those great cycloidal storms reported on by the late Colonel Reid, which swept down the whole length of the Caribbean Sea, and, turning with the Gulf Stream, followed the coast of North America to Newfoundland, and finally crossed the Atlantic to the shores of England. Owing to the ignorance and stupidity of the captain, we received the whole force of the storm for four days, almost under bare poles, when, by changing the course of his ship, he might have run out of it in a few hours, as I endeavored in vain to convince him. When he reached the middle of the Gulf Stream, where the current was three knots an hour, off the capes of Carolina, we had the wind at its greatest force from the north, almost in an opposite direction to the current, thus raising the waves to what people delight to call in poetic language, "mountain high." Being a good sailor, I mounted the mast to get a better view of the terrible desolation which surrounded our little bark, and to measure the height of the waves. I was quite surprised when I mounted thirty feet, to find that I was on a level with the waves when the ship was at the bottom of the "troughs." I therefore arrived at the conclusion that they never rise over sixteen or eighteen feet above the ocean's level when at rest. The violence of the waves was such, (as we found when we came into port,) that nearly one third of the copper was torn from the ship's sides and bottom.—Wilson's Science of Ship-building.

REGULAR TEAR.—When I used to tend store at the "Regulator," in Syracuse, the old man came round one day, and says he, "Boys, the one that sells the most 'twixt now and Christmas gets a vest pattern as a present." Maybe we didn't work for that vest pattern! I tell you there were some terrible stories told in praise of goods just about that time; but the tallest talker, and the one that had more cheek than all of us, was a certain Jonah Squires, who roomed with me. He could take a dollar out of a man's pocket when the man had intended to spend only a sixpence; and women—Lord! bless you—they just handed over their pocket-books to him and let him lay out what he liked for them. One night Jonah woke me up with "By Josh, old fellow, if you think that ere's got any cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep it was cut from and make him swear to his own wool! 'Twon't wear out either—I wore a pair of pants of that kind of stuff myself for five years, and they're as good now as when I first put them on. Take it at thirty cents, and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear? Well, call it twenty-eight cents. What d'ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain." I could feel Jonah's hands playing about the bed clothes for an instant, then rip! tear! went something or another, and I hid my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and sure that Jonah had torn the sheet from top to bottom. When I woke up next morning I found—alas! unkindest tear of all—that the hark of my night shirt was split from tail to collar band.

NEW TERRITORY.—The new Territory of Montana has been organized out of the eastern half of Idaho. It is situated west of Dakota, east of and including the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and embraces the valley of the Yellowstone and numerous tributaries of the Upper Missouri. It is about four times as large as Ohio, and if the partially explored mining regions prove as rich as anticipated, it will rapidly fill up with an enterprising people.—Mountaineer.

DOINGS OF OUR SHELLS AT CHARLESTON.—Bishop Lynch, who lately ran the blockade at Charleston, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in June, by a steamer from Bermuda, on his way to Europe. During the recent Federal bombardments, he says the Catholic Cathedral and church property, with his own private residence, were destroyed, amounting in value to \$200,000. The Cathedral was a new and splendid building, and was completely ruined.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

President Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, writes from London to the Detroit Advertiser concerning the feeling of the English towards the United States. He says:

I am sorry to say it, but after a month spent in Great Britain, I have been brought into contact with Englishmen, I am compelled to believe that envy of our national success, and hostility to our national growth is the controlling feeling of the English people; and certainly I can count upon the fingers of one hand all that I have found in nine months who were in cordial sympathy with us in suppressing a pro-slavery rebellion which seeks to establish an empire of which slavery shall be the corner stone. You will understand that I have made it no part of my business, particularly, to seek out our friends, but speak of those whom I have chanced to meet in hotels, cars and elsewhere, which I think much the fairest way of ascertaining the general feeling. One who addresses public audiences on the American side of the question will naturally gather about him those of his own opinions, and will be very likely to misjudge as to the great mass. And the general ignorance of the people, not only on the questions at issue between the North and the South, but even the simplest facts of American geography, is most amusing. "Is Maine one of the Northern or Southern States?" asked a talkative Englishman the other day, when allusion was made to this boundary State between our country and the British possessions in North America.—"Ohio, I believe, is one of the largest cities in New York, is it not?" was the sagacious inquiry of another. I cannot tell you how many times I have been asked, when saying that I came from Michigan: "Is that in North America, or South America?" Certainly more than twenty.

Several Englishmen were speaking with each other a few days ago, and one of them in expressing his large conception of what progress had been made in the States, asserted, "I suppose that railroads are now built as far as six hundred miles into the interior!"

Several Americans and Englishmen met at a table a few weeks ago. The American war was the subject, when one of the latter a member of Parliament, said to Americans: "I am surprised that you should object to a separation from the South. You were never made to be one. Only see! a mere neck of land connecting the two!" And he drew his fingers into shape to indicate the isthmus which connects North and South America! And, what is still richer, I have related this story to parties of Englishmen, and not one of them has as yet detected the joke!

Roger Ascham said a long time ago, "the school master is abroad." If so he has emigrated from England, or is sadly deficient in American geography. I verily believe that if a statement should be made in the Times that this was a war between North America and South America not one in ten of those who read that newspaper would detect the mistake; and if it were so declared to a mass meeting, embracing high and low, those who read and those who do not read, not one in twenty would know otherwise.

A SPARTAN MARRIAGE.—Many of the laws of Lycurgus in connection with this subject, would undoubtedly meet with the approbation of the fair sex of modern times. The time for marriage was fixed by statute, that of the man, at about 30 or 35 years, that of the lady, at about 20, or a little younger. All men that continued unmarried after the appointed time, were liable to prosecution, and all old bachelors were prohibited from being present at the public exercises of the Spartan maidens, and were denied the usual respect and honors paid to the aged. "Why should I give you place," cried a young man to an old unmarried general, "when you have no child to give place to me when I am old?" No marriage portions were given to any of the maidens, so that neither poverty should prevent a gallant, nor riches tempt him to marry against his inclinations. The parents of three children enjoyed considerable immunities, and those with four children, paid no taxes whatever—a regulation which all married men with large families will readily admit to be most wise and equitable. Every marriage was preceded by a betrothal, as in other Greek cities, but the marriage itself was performed by the young Spartan carrying off his bride by pretended abduction, and for some time afterward, the wife continued to reside with her own family, and only met the husband on stated occasions. This extraordinary way of spending the honeymoon was first introduced by Lycurgus to prevent the husband from wasting too much of his time in his wife's society during the first years of their marriage; and in order to economize the bride's charms, it was customary for the bridesmaid to cut off all her hair on the wedding day, so that for some time, at least, her personal attractions should increase with her years—a very good and commendable plan, which we here recommend to wives of the present day.

An exchange says there is something inexpressibly sweet about little girls. The Lowiston Journal adds, "and it grows on 'em as they get bigger."

Some ladies use paint as fiddlers do rosin—to aid them in drawing a bean.

RUINED OR NOT?

"Gold is 190, and the property of the country will be destroyed," says Mr. Faint heart.

"Gold is going to 200, and I shall be broke," says Mr. Weakknees.

"I am ruined. My bank balance is only worth fifty cents on the dollar," says Mr. Neverthink.

Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and look into this matter. Facts are better than fears, and principle is better than prejudice. You are suffering—yes suffering, there is no other word for it—under the delusion that the amount of gold and silver coin in the country is an equivalent of its wealth. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities have never estimated this amount at over two hundred and fifty millions, and it is probably much less, even in time of peace. But suppose that we admit that it is three hundred millions; and now do you know that, according to the United States Census of 1860, the wealth of the country—its real and personal property—was estimated (rather too low than too high) at fifteen thousand millions. If you will just take your pencil and cipher out the proportion that three hundred millions in specie bears to fifteen thousand millions in property, you will discover that it is—what? fifty per cent? No! Twenty five per cent? No!—but exactly two per cent.—that is, the whole amount of specie in the country never was two per cent. or a fiftieth part of the specie value of the property; and if, at any one time, the whole property of the country had been forced to sale for the specie in the country, it would not have brought two cents on the dollar of its specie value.

Specie, or the currency that may stand for it, is only the convenient and recognized medium for making an exchange of products. It represents property in the market, property in the transit, but never the fixed property of a nation. Money is the lubricator. It don't make values; it simply lubricates the machine, and keeps the wheels of commerce running smoothly.—When too abundant, the wheels run too fast; and when scarce, there is too much friction.

And now, Mr. Faint heart, can you pick a flaw in our statement? Is it not absolute truth? But what shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who is afraid of bankruptcy, and Mr. Neverthink, who is only afraid of his bank balance? If Mr. Weakknees is in debt, it is now easy to get out. Pay up while money is plenty, and be happy.

If a mortgage on your land will be due next year, or any year, provide for it now, while you are getting high prices for everything you sell. But, Mr. Neverthink, you have—say a balance of \$20,000. You are afraid that gold is going up or paper going down about out of sight, and you wish to invest this little balance in some productive property. Will you buy a house worth only \$10,000 in specie, and pay for it \$18,000 in currency? Suppose you wish to sell that house after the resumption of specie payments, it will bring you only \$10,000, and you will have lost exactly \$8,000.—Will that be a shrewd operation? We think we can "put you up" to something better—something by which you can make your bank balance or currency not only worth its face in gold, but a premium besides. Invest in Government bonds. Buy the 10-40's. After the war is over, they will be worth par in gold and something over—and they pay a liberal interest from the beginning. If they are not safe, then no property is safe. The same spirit of anxiety that would repudiate your property in the national debt, would repudiate it in your house. If the law will not protect you in one description of property, it will not in another, and your greatest safety as well as profit, is in maintaining and strengthening the Government which maintains and supports the law.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

EVILS OF DELIBERATION.—At Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan, lives a decidedly original character of the name of Lawton, commonly called "Old Lawton" for short. A very estimable man he is, no doubt, but his peculiarity is sloppiness; an earthquake couldn't start him from a walk. One morning, while he was eating breakfast, his house was discovered to be on fire on the roof, and the flames making considerable headway. No ladder was to be found on the premises, and old Lawton, putting on his hat, proceeded deliberately to one of his neighbors, who lived some little distance away, in search of one. Arriving, he knocked, and being admitted, the following conversation took place: "Good mornin', Mr. A." "Good mornin', Mr. Lawton. Walk in." "Pretty cold this mornin'." "Yes, 'tis rather frosty. Take a chair." "Wal, can't stop long—taking a seat as he spoke—"I can't see if I could get that ladder of yours a little while, Mr. A. My house is on fire, and I hain't no way of getting on to the roof." "Take that ladder and start, you fool!" shouted Mr. A., springing from his chair and rushing out of the house. He and the ladder were at Mr. Lawton's before that enterprising individual had measured half the distance. The house was saved, but it wasn't old Lawton's fault.

An Irish gardener seeing a boy stealing some fruit, swore, if he caught him there again, he'd lock him up in the stocks, and warm his jacket.

STILL HOWLING "ABOLITION"

Our Copperhead contemporaries continue to howl about what Abolition has done, and what terrible creatures Abolitionists are! "Everything," they say, "which this fatal mania touches it destroys. We are glad to hear it. We rejoice to know that it has destroyed slavery. We are happy to know that it not only destroyed the monster, but incidentally uprooted many other evils. It has purified the Protestant Church, and is making inroads into the Catholic—driving hypocrites away from the communion table. It has divided political parties, unmasked demagogues and sent them into oblivion. Tore away the mask covering the odious doctrine of State Rights, exposed traitors, and sent them into exile." Drove out the political thieves from Washington, who were plundering the treasury and robbing the Federal Government of its integrity and power. Such are some of the works of "Abolitionism." What a horrible and terrible heresy! And while truth and religion have been accomplishing so much for the country, purifying the church, exposing the corruption of politicians, and redeeming Republican principles, what has been done in the name of bogus "Democracy"? The Government has been betrayed into a cesspool of corruption, and the treasury robbed to reward political bidders and slavery sycophants! The country plunged into a civil war, in which thousands of its best men have been murdered, and fire and famine sent stalking through the land! We are overwhelmed with debt and taxation, and our national credit destroyed! Robbed us of national pride and patriotism and taught Americans to be traitors! And these are but a few of the crimes of bogus Democracy—that sort of Democracy which teaches that slavery is higher than the Government and the Constitution, and that to preserve the former the latter must succumb! And with all the truth and light developed through the rebellion inaugurated by it, we have the strange spectacle presented to us, by American citizens,—the holding up of this bogus "Democracy" for further embrace! After inaugurating civil war, and being instrumental in introducing all the horrors incident, we are invited to further embrace it—even urged to save the Evil Spirit which has tempted, deceived and is now ready to engulf us! What a political hallucination must control men who offer such a challenge to our life, and such a Upan to the principles of civil and religious Government! We have escaped the vices and charms of the double-faced monster, and the country is saved.—Marysville Appeal.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.—Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird once related some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gothenburg, a distance of four hundred miles, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sundown.—You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read till midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only 3 o'clock. The next time he awoke it was 5 o'clock, but there were no persons in the street.—The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the Gulf of Bothnia where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not seem to go down at all. A steamer goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty five degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears, and is not seen again for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied, they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours, whether the sun goes down or not.

THE ALBANY ARGUMENT.—Governor Seymour "desires, above all things, to seek at the close of his arduous administration, the repose of private life." No objection being raised, the motion is carried.—[Boston Advertiser.

Visitors live to a great age, as is well known. There are two men up there so old that they have forgotten who they are, and there are no neighbors living who can remember.

The man who beats a drum for the "March Home" has gone to play on the "Horn of Peace."

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, SEPT. 27th, 1864.

AGENTS:

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

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The mountain which labored at Chicago, last month, brought forth the most consummate nondescript mouse ever exhibited to an intelligent people.

The administration of Abraham Lincoln has, from first to last, done everything in its power to crush the most unusual and gigantic rebellion against legitimate authority, that has ever existed.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A man named J. M. McCarty, a native of Virginia, but for some years past, a resident of Kentucky, committed one of the most determined acts of self-destruction, in Port Townsend, on Friday, the 9th inst.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We hope the farmers and producers of this county have not forgotten the Agricultural Fair, which is to take place on the 19th and 20th of next month.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Work on the telegraph between this place and Olympia is being prosecuted briskly, and Mr. Haines, the Superintendent, informs us that if the wire arrives in time, the line will be completed to this place in three or four weeks.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Banking House of McDonald & Co., Victoria, was robbed of thirty thousand dollars, in gold and notes, on the night of the 22d. inst.

We are indebted to Capt. Finch, of the steamer Eliza Anderson, for newspaper and other favors.

SMILING THEIR THUNDER

The nomination of a war candidate on a peace platform, coupled with the recent successes of the Union army, has produced a marked change in the tone of the peace-howling wing of the Copperhead party.

"The contest is to be between McClellan and Lincoln. What will be the effect of the election of either? We see nothing but bitter war to the end in either case.

COAL LANDS.—As some apprehension has been felt by land-claimers in this vicinity, as to the effect of the Act of Congress, of July 1st last past, we publish for their benefit that portion of said Act relating to Coal Lands:

CHANGE OF POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Some years ago—before the war—we did not believe it possible that any American citizen could seriously wish, in his heart, for the destruction of this Government.

A SAFE PLACE IN A THUNDER STORM.—It is a singular fact, that though copper is an excellent conductor of electricity, the most coppery place on Puget Sound—the Wilderness of Steilacoom—is the least liable to be struck by lightning.

IMPRAGICABILITY OF A CONVENTION

A Convention of the States may become a necessity at some time, perhaps, in the immediate future, but is entirely impracticable in the present condition of affairs.

In the first place, we have had no intimation from those who control the armies of the Southern States, that they desire a Convention, in any manner, shape or form.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Sherman by a special arrangement with Hood, effected an exchange of 20,000 men. Out of 900 rebels 17 refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the rumored peace negotiations of Sherman with the authorities, says the Governor of Georgia ought to recollect that the State must first secede from the Union.

Further Point, Sept. 19.—The Hibernia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst. has arrived.

It was rumored that Austria was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Intelligence had been received at Lloyd's, London, that more Confederate cruisers had evaded the Federal war steamers and successfully run out of the harbor of Wilmington, and since then destroyed no less than 33 Federal merchantmen.

Will some good "constitutional democrat" inform us, asks the San Jose Mercury, why it is that every one of the Placerville stage robbers and accomplices, now arrested, twelve in all, are democrats?

RESUMED BUSINESS.—Suffern's Foundry is again in operation. On last Thursday casting commenced with fair success.

ACCIDENT.—The steward of the Clara Morse fell from the wharf at Freeport Mills, on Saturday last, and was badly injured.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Dick Ward has opened a Circulating Library, at the Union Store. Patronize him.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to Sept. 23d.

Steamer Parsons Seized on Lake Erie by Rebels.

Glorious News From Sheridan!

BRILLIANT FIGHT AND COMPLETE VICTORY.

Freemont's Letter of Withdrawal.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—The steamer Parsons plying between Detroit and Sandusky, was seized last night by 35 Confederates, armed with revolvers and hatchets.

Winchester, Sept. 20, 1-30 p. m.—We attacked Early on the Berryville pike, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, lasting from five o'clock in the morning until evening, we drove them through Winchester, capturing 3,000 prisoners.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The President has appointed Sheridan a Brigadier in the regular army; and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.

Boston, Sept. 22.—Freemont's letter of withdrawal was published to day. He says a Union Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Inter-Continental Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Russian Government, are engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Capt. Bullard, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country beyond Behring Straits.

Harper's Ferry, Sept. 21.—The following list of the rebel Generals killed and wounded, is correct: Rhoads, Rainor, Gordon, Torrey, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Dispatches at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 21st from Sheridan, says: A portion of the rebel cavalry having returned to Front Royal and were pursued by our forces, who attacked and drove them. We are still pursuing them.

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[COMMUNICATED]

SEATTLE, Sept. 27, 1864.

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE: Sir—Allow me to inform you that you are mistaken in supposing that either the Territorial Printer, Mr. McElroy, or the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Evans, will have anything to do with the publication of the "Washington Democrat" as intimated by you in your last issue.

Respectfully,
U. E. HICKS.

(More anon, on this subject.—Ed. GAZETTE.)
E. M. SAMMIS has just received an additional supply of material, and is now prepared to take any and all kinds of pictures the people may desire.

SANGUINARY AND CAUTIOUS.—The Nevada Gazette thus urges:

"Every Union man in the State should purchase for himself a first-rate rifle, or a double-barreled shot gun, and a Colt's revolver. The probabilities are, that before the end of sixty days those arms will be required. The copperheads all over the State are arming themselves for some purpose; and their leaders boast that they have over forty thousand men in readiness to rise, to resist a draft, if one shall be ordered. They have been purchasing and stealing whenever they could, and the result is there is not one Union man in this country who owns a weapon. Again we say to Union men, arm yourselves, and be prepared for any emergency—that may arise."

PEACHES are very plentiful in this market, and are selling at two dollars per bushel.

SEANEIS Shubrick, Anderson, Libby, Rutledge and Caledonia have all been at our wharves within the past few days.

BARK Ann Parry, from San Francisco, arrived at Freeport, on Saturday last.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Saraparilla, 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, Thursday evening. Letters dropped into the box after those hours will be detained another week.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden to cut timber on the lands of A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny, and Wm. N. Bell.

WANTED.

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

Correspondence

WITH SOME PERSON OR PERSONS Comprising a capital of \$30,000 or \$40,000, is solicited by gentlemen on Puget Sound, who offer rare inducements for safe investment and large profits. For further information, address the proprietor of this paper.

MONNET'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yeaser, Denny & Co's Store. The public will always find the tables at this popular Eating House well supplied with the best that the market affords, and Meals at all Hours will be served to customers in the best style and at the shortest notice.

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.

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 delinquents 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 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 accretion 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, and the fees therefor.

The Oregon Christian Commission.

This Association is Auxiliary to the United States Christian Commission, the object of which is to give relief to the bodies of our suffering soldiers, to furnish food for their minds, and above all, to lead them to Christ, the Savior of the soul.

It is both the Good Samaritan and the Good Shepherd. It binds up the wounds, pours in oil and wine, and pays all expenses. It sends voluntary, unpaid delegates to seek out the needy, the suffering and the despondent, on every Battle Field, in every Camp, and Hospital, and to supply, relieve and cheer them.

Ninety-six and a half cents of every dollar given, goes directly from the hands of the delegate to the hands of the soldier, leaving only three and a half per cent. for expenses. This small cost is due to the aid furnished the Commission by the Government, by Railroad, Steamboat and Telegraph Companies, together with the unpaid services of 1,600 Volunteer Delegates.

The system of the United States Christian Commission is this:

1. It has a small permanent paid Field Agency—at present of 16 men—employed to superintend, direct and report the work in the field, and to secure stability, order, and the benefits of experience.

2. It has a large, voluntary, unpaid delegation of Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, Ladies and others to do the work, who are six weeks delegates, coming fresh from home, with hearts full, to give and sustain impulse, interest and power, and, returning fresh from the field, to move the hearts of the people.

3. It has stations at principle centres, front and rear, with out-stations around them. A chapel-tent, store-tent, and sub-stance-tent, with stores and publications, to distribute, and two or three delegates to distribute them; a free writing-table furnished, and daily, or twice, or thrice daily, religious services by the delegates are the chief features of the centre stations. An out-station is a point in some camp, post, or battery, for stated services and distribution.

4. Reports to the stations are required every week of all work and distributions by delegates, and every month from the sixteen Field Agents to the central office at Philadelphia.

5. Teams, wagons, and supplies are provided to enable the Agents and Delegates to move with the armies, when they move, and be on the field in time of battle with their stores. Thus, the Station Delegates in the Army at rest, become the minute men for the march and the battle.

6. Diet Kitchens in the Hospital Southwest in charge of competent ladies, under the Field Agent, to prepare food for the sick and convalescing.

This organized work extends, besides all done for the Navy, into every Military Department. True, it be, no means meets all their wants, or half of them, but all persons are reached.

The rest of this lengthy document which we regret we are unable to publish entire, is an enumeration of the good results of the Commission; the various wants and privations of the Union soldiers, and the manner adopted by the Commission for their relief, in camp, in the hospitals, and on the field of battle; and closes with this eloquent appeal, for aid, to the sympathies of the Christian and Philanthropist everywhere:

"We invite your co-operation. Come then, with us, by these double ministries—ministries to soul and body, to our Army. Make the brave soldier still more brave by giving him Christian sympathy, and animating him with religious principle. Enter the camp, and save the wayward, from the ruin of camp vices. Enter the hospital and pour oil into the wounds alike of body and spirit."

Let the ladies organize associations to aid in this Christian work.

Money sent to our Treasurer will be forwarded immediately to Joseph Patterson, Treasurer U. S. C. Commission, Western Bank, Philadelphia.

Rev. G. H. ATKINSON, President. Rev. O. S. FRAMBER, Secretary. W. S. LADD, Esq., Treasurer. J. N. DOLPH. Rev. S. CORNELIUS. R. WEAKE, Esq., Rev. D. RUTLEDGE. Rev. P. S. CAFFEY, H. W. CORBETT, E. Q. Committee.

INDUSTRIAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.—Professor Cairnes, the able and distinguished teacher of political economy, in Dublin University, recently published a book on the Slave Power. It is very critical, elaborate and thorough in its discussion of principles, and analysis of facts, and is perfectly unanswerable, both in its statistical statements and its logical conclusions.

He has shown distinctly, three things—first, that slavery, as an industrial system, exhausts the soil on which it is employed, restricts industrial exertion to the simplest agricultural processes, and degrades the character of labor; second, that as a moral force, it inflames the passions of the masters, rendering them arrogant, self-willed, impatient of restraint, boastful and despotic; and third, that as a social power, it is composed of a brutal helot class, an ignorant and vicious low white class, and an imperious, rich, aristocratic class, the very antipodes of democracy—a class which generates the spirit of aggression, filibusterism and war, and, while containing within itself no germs from which improvement can spring, it gravitates inevitably to wards barbarism.

OIL WELLS have lately been discovered near Visalia, Cal. The flow is said to be immense and in a crude state. It burns as brilliantly as refined oil.

MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

Seattle Prices Current. SEATTLE, September 27, 1864. FLOUR—Best quality, \$12, per barrel. WHEAT—\$150 @ \$1 75 per bushel. OATS—90c per bushel. HAY—\$25 00 per ton. POTATOES—75c per bushel. ONIONS—New, 2 1/2c @ 3c @ lb.; Old, none. BUTTER—Fresh 45 @ 50c @ lb. CHEESE—25c @ lb. EGGS—50 @ doz.

San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6th. FLOUR—\$9 50 @ 18 00. WHEAT—\$3 25 @ \$3 50 @ 100 lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c @ lb. BARLEY—3 1/2 @ 4c @ lb. CORN—3 1/2c per lb. BRAN—\$40 @ \$43 per ton. MIDDLINGS—\$42 @ \$48 per ton. BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb. CANDLES—18 @ 18c per lb. COAL—\$14 @ \$20 @ ton. COFFEE—Rio 28c, 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 @ 23c @ lb. POTATOES—1c for old, 3 1/2c @ lb for new. MOLASSES—33 @ 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 1/2 @ cwt., according to quality. BEEF—On foot, 2 @ 8c; slaughtered 4 @ 6 1/2 per lb. HOGS—On foot, 6 @ 6 1/2c; slaughtered 10 1/2c per lb. MUTTON—5 @ 6c and Lamb 7c. per lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$1 @ \$6 per doz.; Ducks, \$5 @ \$8 per doz. EGGS—36 @ 45c per doz.

Victoria Prices Current.

VICTORIA, Sept. 20. FLOUR—Self-rising—\$18 50 @ bbl; Extra, \$18 @ bbl. OATMEAL—11c @ 11 1/2c @ lb. CORNMEAL—7c @ lb. BEANS—White—5 1/2c @ lb @ sk; pink do, 3 1/2 do do. MIDDLINGS—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 do do. BRAN—2 1/2c @ lb. HAY—2 @ 2 1/2 @ lb bale. WHEAT—firm, at 4c @ lb @ sk. BARLEY—3 1/2 @ lb. OATS—2 1/2 @ 3c @ lb. TEA—36 @ 46 @ lb @ chest. COFFEE—22 @ 28 @ sk. SUGAR—7 @ 14c @ lb @ bbl or mat. RICE—5 @ 8 @ lb @ sk. ENGLISH CANDLES—25c @ lb @ bx. American do, 21 @ 22c do do. BUTTER—Fresh, 40 @ 50c @ lb @ case; Salt do, 31 @ 45c do do firkin. HAMS—best; 18c @ lb @ doz. BACON—20 @ 22c @ lb @ 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, Choick, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vitis Dance, Stricture, Tic Doler-eux, 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

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

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, 602, Front Street, San Francisco. Sold by all Druggists. no 27-m6

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Harpers' Weekly. Frank Leslie's Illustrated News. New York do. 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 Adv Weekly. Alta, &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. L. CONNOR 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 wholesale. Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales." BAGLEY & NETTLE. Seattle Aug. 30th 1864. no 27-tf

\$1 00 PER GALLON! GENUINE DOWNER'S

COAL OIL,

Usually sold at \$1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLLOGG & Bro's at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON. Wholesale and Retail. Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 18. no 26-tf

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 532, COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE!

ESTABLISHED for the cure of diseases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, Mercurial Complaints, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Skin diseases, Seminal Emission, and all diseases brought on by indulgence or by accident.

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE

is under the immediate charge of Dr. P. Howard, who has become justly celebrated, by his successful treatment of diseases of the above nature, WITHOUT THE USE OF MERCURY, IN ANY FORM!

In re-opening this old and popular Institute once more to the people of the Pacific Coast, the Doctor is governed by a desire not only to afford an asylum to the afflicted, but to SUPPRESS QUACKERY, which has of late so boldly and impudently come before the people.

They claim to have certificates of remarkable cures, or some before unheard-of distinction of foreign bestowings of European education and European repute, the length of time they have been afflicted, who are not aware of the utter uselessness of foreign remedies and practice, when applied to diseases in this variable climate.

Of such pretenders, the Doctor warns those seeking medical relief, to beware; for they but seek to deceive you, and ruin your health.

To his old patrons and the public in general, the Doctor would say, they can rely upon his known skill and integrity, as heretofore, with every assurance of a speedy and permanent cure, in all possible cases.

The Doctor's charges are moderate, and suited to the means of the patient.

The HOWARD INSTITUTE is located in the center of the city, and is fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of the afflicted. The patient will here find everything to his wish, and can enter and leave the Institute without fear of observation.

Persons residing in the interior, who may prefer being cured at home, by sending a careful description of their disease, together with a statement of the length of time they have been afflicted, can have their medicines carefully put up and sent to any part of the Pacific Coast, by Express or Mail, together with full and explicit directions so as to enable them to bring about a speedy and permanent cure, without entailing upon them the necessity of visiting this city.

All letters should be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 532, Commercial St., San Francisco, Cal.

The DOCTOR himself opens and answers all letters, and correspondents can rely upon the strictest secrecy. Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE!

To The Ladies!

When a female is in trouble, of whatever nature, or afflicted with a disease, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Irritability, Nervousness, Urinary Difficulties, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, all diseases of the Womb, Hysteria, Sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go at once, or write to DR. HOWARD, at his Medical Institute, Let NO FALSE DELICACY prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death.

The Doctor's office is so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of discovery.

DR. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS

have come to be universally acknowledged the only compound to be depended upon for the removal of all cases of Suppression, Irregularity, or Obstructions, of whatever nature, and of however long standing. Ladies having reason to believe they are pregnant, should be careful to avoid using them, as they would surely cause a miscarriage. They will be forwarded to any part of the Pacific Coast, upon the receipt of \$5 per box.

All letters must be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 532, Commercial Street, San Francisco. no 32-m3

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR. 10 doz. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Gutzow'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 Hembold's Bouchs; 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 trade. 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 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

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. no 25

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, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c.

TERMS CASH. Corner Commercial and Washington Streets, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Goods 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., Seattle, March 25th, 1864. no 15-tf

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. HENGE, 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 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 BEER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, And the proprietors intend to make their house, as heretofore, a neat and pleasant resort for the public

A GOOD BOARD TABLE, attached to the saloon. no 14-tf

IDAHO.

The vernal rains were falling fast,
As through a Western village passed
A youth, who bore a hazy pale,
And excused his control,
Idaho!

His brow was glad, his eyes were bright,
Nor to the left nor to the right
He turned, but kept his steady course,
And shaded, till his voice was hoarse,
Idaho!

He left his happy home by night,
And toward the west he took his flight;
Above, the moon in beauty shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Idaho!

"You'd better stay," some old man said,
"You'll surely lose your wife or head!"
The stormy peals of his long and wild
But that that head of youth replied,
Idaho!

"Beware of swindlers, cheats and thieves,
Beware of those who would deceive."
This was the old man's last advice,
To whom the youth said in a trice,
Idaho!

At length, the barren plains he reached,
His bread 'most gone, his form well bleached;
But still he groined that fervent prayer,
Which did not go far through the air,
Idaho!

A traveler on the Plains was found,
Flat as a pancake, on the ground,
Bill clinging to his hickory pole,
And on the ground could scarcely roll—
Idaho!

There by the diggings cold and gray,
Lifeless and penniless he lay;
And could he speak, you'd hear him say—
Hexago!

A SWOONER'S TRICK.—It was stark calm;
and as the fog cleared up a little, I saw I
was lost in the very jaws of a ship of war,
and I almost gave up all for lost. How-
ever, as they were lowering their jolly boat
to board me, I sculled off to them, all alone,
in my little punt, and asked the people of
the ship if they knew what was good for
the measles? I could hear them laugh from
stem to stern. A big fat man they called
the doctor, told me to keep my patients
warm, and to give them hot drinks. It
was enough; they took care not to come
near the Peggy Ann that time.

A captain in the navy, meeting a friend
as he landed at Portsmouth, boasted that
he had left his whole ship's company the
happiest fellows in the world. "How so?"
asked his friend. "Why, I have just flog-
ged seventeen, and they are happy it is over;
and all the rest are happy that they have
escaped."

Stubbs said to one of his debtors, "Isn't
it about time you paid me that little bill?"
"My dear Sir," was the consoling reply,
"It's not a question of time, it's a question
of money."

An Irishman being asked which was
oldest, he or his brother, "I am eldest,"
said he, "but if my brother lives three
years longer we shall be both of an age."

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 sup-
ply the demands of animal economy, thereby arrest-
ing 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 isolat-
ing and concentrating active principles in rendering
medical 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 dis-
eases, has determined to advertise for the benefit
of suffering humanity.

Rheumatism and Gout—In all their compli-
cations and stages, **DR. BALL** has a new and val-
uable remedy which will readily cure in one-fourth
the usual time. Potassium, Mercury and Balsams
discarded.

Spermatorrhoea and its complications—**DR.**
BALL has a cure.

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, Pustules, Fills &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 unsat-
isfactory remedies, and substituting pleasant and effi-
cient medicines which act like a charm. In a few days
the check 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 descrip-
tion 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 may
wish to enquire as to the Doctor's ability, before plac-
ing 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!

STAMP DUTIES,

Under the new Revenue Law, taking ef-
fect on the 1st day of August, 1864:

Acknowledgment of deeds	exempt.
Admiralty	5
Admiralty in suits or legal proceedings	exempt.
Agreement of appraisement (for each sheet or page of paper on which the same is writ- ten)	5
Bank Note or Draft, etc., at sight or demand without exchange (without) duty or order, pay- able other than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether pay- able on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	5
For every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof	5
Bill of Sale of any vessel or part thereof, when the net registration does not exceed \$500	50
Bill of Sale exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	\$1 00
Bill of Sale exceeding one thousand dollars, for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof	50
Bill of Sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel)	5
Bond, personal, for payment of money. (See mortgage.)	1 00
Bond, (official)	1 00
Bond for indemnifying any person for the pay- ment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon, is one thousand dollars or less	50
Bond, where money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for each additional one thousand dollars or fractional part,	50
Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, each subject to a stamp du- ty of	1 00
Bond—other than that required in legal pro- ceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged herein	25
Certificate of Stocks—in an Incorporated Com- pany	25
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public	5
Certificates of search records	5
" that certain papers are on file,	5
" that certain papers cannot be found,	5
" of qualifications of school teachers	5
Certificate of Profits—in an Incorporated Com- pany, for an amount not less than ten dollars, and exceeding fifty dollars	10
exceeding fifty dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars,	25
exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or frac- tional part thereof,	25
Certificates of appointment	5
Certificates general	5
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgment, and all papers recorded or on file	5
[N. B.—As a general rule, every Certificate which has a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp of five cents.]	5
Contract—[See Agreement.]	10
Contract—Brokers	10
Conveyance, deed, instrument of writing where- by lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, where the value does not exceed \$500, and not exceeding \$1- 000,	1 00
every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess one thousand dollars	50
Lease of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum,	50
exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars,	50
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond, for the payment of money, ex- ceeding five hundred dollars, and not ex- ceeding five hundred dollars,	50
Mortgage, exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars,	50
Passage ticket, from the United States to a for- eign port, costing not more than thirty- five dollars,	50
Passage ticket, from the United States to a for- eign port, costing more than thirty five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars,	1 00
Policy of insurance on any life or lives where the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars	25
From one thousand to five thousand,	50
Exceeding five thousand dollars	1 00
Power of Attorney—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25
To vote by proxy,	10
To receive or collect rent	25
To sell or lease real estate	1 00
For any other purpose	50
Probate will, or letters of administration, where the estate does not exceed two thousand dollars	1 00
For every additional one thousand dol- lars, or any fractional part thereof, in ex- cess of two thousand dollars	50
Promissory note, renewal of subject to the same duty as an original note	50
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance except when given as a release of a mort- gage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt	2
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property	1
Trust deed, mortgage to secure a debt, to be stamped the same as a mortgage	50
Trust deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance	50
Write, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any Court of record, either of law or equity	50
Write, or other original process, issued by a Court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars, or over	50
Upon every confession of judgment or cognov- it for one hundred dollars, or over, ex- cept in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50
Write, or other process on appeals from Jus- tices' Courts, or Courts of inferior Juris- diction to a Court of record,	50

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, SANDS', GUYNOTT'S
BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and
CRANE & BRIGHAM'S

Sarsaparillas:

**Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermi-
fuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil,
Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochies,
Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang
Liniment, Hembold's Bala, Pain
Killer, Osgood's Colicogogue,
Ayers' Ague Cure,
Clove Anodyne,
Seidlitz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's
and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil,
Marshall's Uterine Cathartic, Jayne's Carminative
Balsam, Hostetter's Balm, Black's and
Richardson's Bitters,**
**Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandreth's, Wright's
Mott's, McLane's, Moffatt's and Lee's**

PILLS:

**Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Bal-
sam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's
Relief, Hunnells' Cough Remedy, Bakers
Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelors'
Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay
Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Clue, Shellac
Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve,
Green Mountain Ointment, Opedjone, Sulphur Salts,
Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potas-
sium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup,
Calced and Carbonate Magnesia,
Pearl Barley, Arrowroot,
Concentrated Potash,**

ACIDS:

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

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

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

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

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL.

By the gallon, can or case;
**Genuine Downer's
COAL OIL,**

The above enumeration comprises but a small por-
tion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Our assortment of **TOILET ARTICLES** is an ex-
cellent
**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 Phy-
sicians on the most liberal terms.

KELLOGG & BRO.

FASHION SALOON,

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

THIS POPULAR SALOON has been recently re-
fitted 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 Ameri-
can

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

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE
Is attached to the Saloon.
Dec. 24 1863. no 1

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 Stella-
coom 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 Febru-
ary.

BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the Uni-
versity Boarding House, at \$1 00 per week—the Stu-
dent providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing.
When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals
furnished, at \$24 00 per annum, payable QUARTERLY,
IN ADVANCE.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be accom-
modated in the family of the President.

TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum,	\$24 00
Intermediate, " " "	\$34 00
Collegiate, " " "	\$40 00
Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra]	\$20 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 ex-
penses, by personal labor, while attending the Uni-
versity, 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. HARNARD, A. M.
Seattle, W. T., July 13th, 1864. no25-1f

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 unrivalled. It not only
finds its way to almost every work-shop in the coun-
try, as the earnest friend of the mechanic and artisan,
but it is found in the counting-room of the manufac-
turer 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 mat-
ter, illustrated with

NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of the latest and best inventions of the day. This
feature of the journal is worthy of special notice. Every
number contains from five to ten original engravings
of mechanical inventions relating to every depart-
ment of the arts. These engravings are executed by
artists specially employed on the paper, and are uni-
versally 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
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Pumps and other Hydraulic Apparatus, Non-shed
Engines, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical Instru-
ments, Printing Machines, and other Curious Inven-
tions—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 indus-
tries of life are pursued.

From its commencement, the SCIENTIFIC AMER-
ICAN has been the earnest advocate of the rights of
American inventors and the

REPERTORY OF AMERICAN PATENTS.

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

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

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Two volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are
published each year, at \$1 50 each, or \$3 00 per an-
num, with correspondingly low terms to Clubs; \$1
will pay for four months' subscription. The numbers
for one year, when bound in a volume, constitute a
work of 832 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 sub-
scription is only \$1 00. Names can be sent in at dif-
ferent times and from different Post-offices. Seven
new 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 post-
age.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
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For the Farm, Garden and Household.

A thorough, reliable, and practical Journal,
devoted to the different departments of SOIL CUL-
TURE—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
Labor, with an interesting, instructive department
for Children and Youth.

The Editors are all practical working MEN.

The Teachings of the AGRICULTURIST are con-
fined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to all
sections of the country—it is for the whole Ameri-
can 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) 5 00
Ten or more copies one year (do) 80 cents each.

ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City.

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. Subscrip-
tions to these Bonds are received in the Uni-
ted States notes or notes of National Banks. The
are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the
pleasure of the Government, at any period no
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.

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

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

their value is increased from one to two per
cent. per annum, according to the rate of the
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
permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great
inducements to lenders, as the various descrip-
tions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of in-
debtedness, the faith or ability of private par-
ties, or stock companies, or separate communi-
ties, 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
of \$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 mo-
ment, 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, is
the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,045,04

The interest on this debt for the coming fis-
cal year, will be \$45,987,126, while the custom
revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, en-
ding June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at a
rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gov-
ernments of the Government are largely in ex-
cess of the wants of the Treasury, for the re-
payment of gold interest, while the recent in-
crease of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual in-
crease, from customs on the same amount of im-
portation, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting
as agents, were not issued until March 26
but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the
United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was

\$44,606,100.

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

ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositories 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.

SEATTLE GAZETTE

NEWSPAPER

AND