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SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. WATSON,

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The Jaques-Gilmore Visit to Richmond.

A "Peace" Talk with Jeff Davis—How the Arch-Rebel Blarneyed the Consequential Pair.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for September contains an article entitled "Our Journey to Richmond," by J. R. Gilmore, (better known under the nom de plume of Edward Kirke,) who, in company with the Rev. Dr. Jaques, Colonel of the 73d Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers, visited Richmond and had an interview with the Rebel President. Particulars of the manner how they got to Richmond have been already published.

After a formal introduction, through the Rebel Secretary, Benjamin, the visitors found themselves confronting the traitor President in the State Department building, and the blarneying commenced. Mr. Davis said:

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his ease if he stood before Caesar—and I replied: "We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often that you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond?"

"Not often—not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming will lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me that you have asked to see me to—"

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied: "Yes, sir. We have asked this interview, in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war may be stopped. Our people want peace—your people do, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our Territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war except so far as it is offensive-defensive; that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent you from invading us. Let us alone, and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, could two people, with the same language, separated only by an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly; with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South; you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not feebly exist. We meet and talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel assured that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them, your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end some time; we must finally agree on something; can we not agree now, and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hand; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The north was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on until the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination, we will have."

"And there are yet 4,500,000 of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes, it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back, and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money, and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Here Mr. Davis complacently reviewed his military "situation," put the best possible face on the state of his finances, alluded once more to his hobby of self-government, and wound up by saying:

At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged, prisoners are shot down in cold blood by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war from both sides, that should make us, you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled. "Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number are your friends—Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looking incredulous, I remarked, "It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise, deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred such associations, all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feelings of the people. I found an unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him if he is defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—worse I mean for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashly's reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln I know is about to call out 500,000 more men, and I don't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do, you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They would now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house as there is now in every village, and they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of—pardon my terms. I mean no offense."

"You give no offense," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I would not have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to add that when the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging of extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion, Southern independence."

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not. It never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket that was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North

and the South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

"The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it."

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this, Union or dis-union."

"Yes, or to put it in other words, Independence or Subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But, it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you, be a little more explicit."

"Well. Suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say, Peace with disunion and Southern Independence, as your proposition, and Peace with Union, Emancipation, No Confiscation and Universal Amnesty as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war,) vote 'Yes,' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority vote Disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace; if a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of any two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant in the meantime agree to an armistice. This would sheath the sword; and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, or the people of South Carolina out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not just know how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary I think is true. Why, sir, the man who shall go before the Southern people with such a proposition—with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South—could not live there a day! He would be hanged to the first tree without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority could not rule." I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was: it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implied that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But, tell me, are the terms you have named—emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir. Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account unless you can enforce it; and emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you take care of them you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them; and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves! We will do it, if we have to see every plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames!"

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our

views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag; and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do. I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that, said the Colonel."

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we rose to go the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly 'good bye,' expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned—but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him: 'Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good wish I can wish you consistent with the interests of the Confederacy.'

The quiet, straight forward bearing, and magnificent moral courage of our 'fighting parson' had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room, he added: 'Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other.'

A RESPECTABLE ADVOCATE FOR McCLELLAN.

"The *National Intelligencer* comes out strongly in favor of McClellan," says the telegraph. This surprises one no more than to hear that Washington Hunt, the old Whig ex-Governor of New York, attended and took an active part in the National Convention presided over by his long time party rival Horatio Seymour. The *Intelligencer* months ago pronounced against Lincoln, and has long been denouncing the conduct of the war. It goes in for McClellan doubtless as a Peace candidate. It is notable the Union over not for its enterprise or its influence, but for its wonderful respectability. The elder Mr. Weller never had a greater respect for an *alibi* than the *Intelligencer* has for a compromise. It believes that all nuisances are to be abated, and all wrongs righted by compromising. Between friends who mean only to get their mutual rights, mutual concessions are certainly desirable; but between enemies compromises are not the best weapons to obtain peace with. That paragraph in McClellan's letter of acceptance which dwelt on the virtue of compromises touched the old string that gives out the most eminently respectable music to the *Intelligencer*. Of course it was delighted, and if it could have a President after its own heart, Sherman would be instructed to compromise with Hood for the joint occupation of Atlanta, Farragut with his titled prisoners for the possession of the Mobile forts, and Grant with Lee for the Weldon Railroad. All who want to compromise with Jeff Davis, for a seat again in the Senate, and with Mason for a position in the Cabinet again, and with the Confederacy for an equal responsibility for its mountain of debt, will like the *Intelligencer*, "come out strong for McClellan." Those who believe that you can crowd grown-up chickens back into the shell, and make fresh eggs of them; who hold that if you can throw a dome over the vomiting volcano and cover it with a few inches of soil it will be a safe place for a homestead; who fancy that revolutions nearly completed can be rolled back to the starting point and utterly forgotten; who believe that by compromises our dead in battle can be restored to life, will come out strong for McClellan. Those who believe the day of compromises past, and that noble work for liberty, which at a cost that cannot be computed is now almost completed, better be pushed on till it is perfect, will labor for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

New Circus.—The *Yreka Journal* gives the following very appropriate and sharp notice of the consolidated circus troupe which is now on the boards for exhibition. It says:

"The Great Democratic Circus Troupe, having been re-organized at Chicago, will perform every afternoon and evening, at the usual hour, until November. Vallanigham is Ring Master, and Seymour and Wood, Corns. McClellan will appear in his great 'Double Equestrian Act,' of riding the two horses, Peace and War Democracy, while they go round the ring in different directions. At the crack of the Ring Master's whip, Little Mac will turn a summersault, and "change his base" from one horse to the other, with such rapidity that it will be impossible for the spectators to tell which of them he is riding. A portion of the Troupe is at present in Richmond, but as that city will soon be occupied by the Yankees who can't appreciate their talents, the performers will be sent North, to add the thrilling attraction of a tight rope performance to the bill already presented."

All that poor Denmark gets out of the late war for her national integrity is peace! Shorn of two of her richest provinces, she may now regard her position as a State of little or no influence in the future of Northern Europe. The spoils fall to Prussia, the German Diet and Austria—commoners all; but justice will not be demanded of her rights, and already there is a rumor that the spoilers of Denmark are at loggerheads. They have the bones; but there is some growling as to who shall gnaw them. After all Schleswig and Holstein may cost the aggressors, in blood and treasure more than the principalities are worth.

"Wake up and pay for your lodging," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribut on box.

DEAD-HEADING.

"Railroads, steamboats and stage coaches, complain of dead-heading, that is to say—of editors and brethren of the craft, riding so much without pay. The newspaper press endures more of this dead-heading than all three of these modes of conveyance combined. The pulpit, the bar and the theatre, corporations, legislative assemblies, societies, religions, benevolent, agricultural, mercantile establishments, vendors of quack medicines, railroad companies, steamboats, stage lines and every variety of individuals, including parties and politicians draw largely upon the liberality of the press. The press is expected to yield to all these interests. It is required to give strength to all weak institutions and enterprises; it is asked to puff small preachers into overshadowing pulpit orators, to puff small politicians and demagogues into great men and patriots; to maguffin incompetent railroad officers into railroad kings; it is expected to herald abroad the fame of quacks of all classes; bolster up dull authors; immortalize weak congressional speeches; it is required to give sight to the blind, bread to the hungry, talent to fools, and honor to thieves and robbers; it is asked to cover up the infirmities of the weak, to hide the faults of guilty men, and wink at the fraudulent schemes of scoundrels; it is expected to flatter the vain, to extol the merits of those who deserve nothing but the scorn and contempt of all good citizens; it is required, in a word, of the newspaper press, that it become all things to all men; and if it look for pay, and send out its bills for subscriptions and advertising, it is denounced as mean and sordid and its conductors as wanting in liberality. There is no interest on the face of this green earth that is expected to give so much to society, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press of the country. The little souled man who inserts in your columns a fifteen shilling advertisement, expects you to write him at least five dollars' worth of editorial notices. And the obscure and niggardly man you have written into a position of importance far beyond his merits, considers that his name adorns your columns, and gives circulation to your journal."—*Parson Brownlow*.

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Pettey, whom he afterwards married, he told her he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The lady by way of reducing herself to an equality with the doctor, replied, that she had no more money than himself, and that though she had not a relative hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. And thus was accomplished this very curious affair.

ARMY PIES are so terribly tough that soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grant's army, whose arm had just been amputated, was being carried past a stand the other day where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance and called out: "I say, old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"

A new kind of iron-clad gunboat is exciting public curiosity in London. It is said to move as easily on land as in water; can be taken to pieces in a few hours, and divided into eighteen blocks, including the engine; if required, can engage in a naval combat off the coast of Provence, with a speed of eight knots; then be taken to pieces, and having been carried away by railroad, be ready to fight again off the coast of the Atlantic in thirty six hours, after crossing the whole of France.

TRIP—It is related of some friends of Campbell, the author of "Hohenlinden," in leaving his room after a gay supper, that one of the number had the misfortune to fall down a long flight of stairs. The poet, alarmed at the noise, opened his door and inquired, "What's that?" "This I, sir, rolling rapidly," was the immediate reply of his fallen friend.

WOULDN'T HURT 'EM.—A 'live Yankee' being awakened by the captain of a steamboat with the announcement that he "must" occupy his berth with his boots on," replied, "Oh, the bugs won't hurt 'em much, I guess; they're an old pair, let 'em rip."

A SEVERE WINTER.—Admiral Donnan addressed his officers, who came on board of his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral De Winter, in the following words: "Gentlemen, you see a severe winter approaching. I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

DON'T QUOTE FRENCH.—W. C. Bryant, the aged poet editor of the *New York Evening Post*, gives the following sensible advice to a young man who offered him an article for publication:—"My young friend, I observe that you have several French expressions in your article. I think if you study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas you may have. I have always found it so; and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance when I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I found a better one in my own language."

MR. BABBAGE is said to have contrived a mathematical automaton, which discovers its own errors, rings a bell for a deficient logarithm, and when it is supplied, continues its work.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Neither is of much use without the holder.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, OCT. 11th, 1861.

AGENTS:

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

THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

One of the strings on which the Copperheads most persistently harp, is, that the abolition of slavery will bring the labor of Negroes into competition with that of the Whites, thereby degrading it, as well as lowering the price paid for it.

Now, in the first place, they tell us that the negroes are uneducated and degraded—the one a natural consequence of the other, and both, in a measure, true, since it would be difficult for the blacks to acquire any considerable degree of mental culture where there are no schools for the education of the "poor white trash," even were the crime of teaching the former, not a penitentiary offense.

Labor is in itself honorable, and the only men in the United States who have endeavored systematically to degrade it, have been the slaveholders; for their chattels, bought and sold in the market like swine, have not been the less laborers.

What has been the answer, time and again, when the white man has asked an increase of wages?

"My dear sir, I can't afford it."

"Well, but you must be aware I am unable to support my family respectably on what I receive at present."

"I am sorry for it, but I can buy a fair carpenter for one thousand, and a first-rate one for twelve hundred dollars; it will be cheaper for me to do so than to raise your wages."

Such conversations have taken place; but times have changed, and the lordly taskmaster has wittingly committed political suicide; in grasping at the shadow of extended political power, he has lost that which he possessed.

The Miscellaneous may fear a competition with negroes, but Northern men do not, and we look forward to a bright state of affairs in the Southern States than has existed there; to the time when the skill and intelligence of the whites will take that place which has hitherto been denied them; when ambition and manhood will not be crushed out of the masses because they are not wealthy, and when the wretched sound of the bell of the public school will penetrate those lovely valleys, hitherto dedicated to ignorance.

The great problem of the abolition of slavery which seemed utterly impossible, a few years ago, has been wrought out in God's good time, and by those, too, who least wished for its solution.

As immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the Government farms near Arlington. The net profits on these farms for the present season will exceed \$50,000.

No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt of a printer in his pocket.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Passing a hundred miles to the east of the Olympic mountains, and ascending the Columbia river, we find ourselves at the base of the Cascade range of mountains. This is a continuation of the Nevada range which passes through California, and finally blends with the Rocky Mountains.

This peak rises to the height of fourteen thousand nine hundred feet, and when viewed from the west, presents the distinct points, nearly equal in prominence and bearing a relation similar to the points of an acute angle-triangle. Its base is very large, and the ascent seemingly quite gradual, yet no man has ever yet rested his feet upon the crowning point, though the attempt has been made several times.

Senator Douglas on his return to Chicago, but a short time after the commencement of the present rebellion, said: "That the present danger is imminent no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution, I say before God my conscience is clear. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered these States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity. The return we receive is war—armies marched upon our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, are we to maintain the Country of our fathers, or allow it to be struck down by those, who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy."

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.—The S. F. Flag says: We never remember seeing the people of this city so much excited on political matters as they appear to be now. Montgomery street has become a sort of huge debating society, and in place of hearing remarks about "feet" "ledges," "bed-rock," and brokers breaking, passing through the crowd, one hears nothing but politics. "Little Mac" admirers appear to be growing "beautifully less" within the last few days. As people begin to understand his treason—as its extent and enormity become developed, his most ardent admirers, who possess a grain of love for the country, are repudiating him.

Admiral Buchanan, who has been taken prisoner by our forces at Mobile, was commandant at the Washington Navy Yard in 1861. He resigned on the 19th of April, and afterwards asked to be restored, but his request was refused. He commanded the Merrimack in her attack on our fleet in Hampton Roads, and in the battle with the Monitor, and blew her up when Norfolk was occupied by Gen. Wool.

NOT "ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."—There is a strong probability that McClellan will have to resume his old expedition, and change his base. Metaphorically, things are turbulent on the Potomac: "Little Mac" will either have to swallow the peace platform or lose the support of "Fernandy-Wud" and his army of New York roughs.

AWARDING JUDGES.—The Executive Committee of the King County Agricultural Society, have appointed the following Jurors to examine and award premiums on articles at the Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday next:

- Class A.—L. V. Wyckoff, F. McNatt, J. Maple.
Class B.—J. Thomas, S. Maple, L. McMillan.
Class C.—D. A. Neeley, E. M. Smithers, J. Settle.
Class D.—H. L. Yesler, J. Settle, S. F. Combs.
Class E.—W. Graham, T. M. Alvord, F. Cavanaugh.
Class F.—E. Carr, J. Martin D. S. Maynard.
Class G.—D. S. Maynard, H. L. Yesler, A. S. Mercer.
Class H.—P. Andrews, Thos. Mercer, C. Clymer.
Class J.—H. Van Asselt, E. M. Smithers, T. M. Alvord.
Class M.—D. T. Denny, C. Clymer, J. Nagel.
Class P.—J. Carr, Thos. Mercer, W. E. Barnard.

Ladies' Department.—Mrs. W. Graham, Mrs. H. L. Yesler, Mrs. E. M. Smithers.

WHERE IT CAME FROM.—If anybody wishes to know where the "peace, compromise, democratic, disunion platform, upon which McClellan stands, came from, let him read the account of the Jacques-Gilmore visit to Richmond, published on the first page of this paper. The enunciations of Jeff. Davis in that conversation are identical with those of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

THE "NEW ALABAMA."—An English paper says the greatest mystery prevails about the New Alabama's whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an ironclad, and a ram, and armed with pivot guns that can throw hollow projectiles of 170 pounds, and solid projectiles of 230 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour, some say 20 and will have 175 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, and will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the fête day of Napoleon, the 15th of Aug. It is just probable that this is one of the two iron vessels said to have been bought by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.

SENSIBLE.—Archbishop Purcell, during a recent pastoral visit through his diocese of the Ohio, warned his people against joining orthodox political associations which were seeking, like the Order of American Knights, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Archbishop is a true patriot, and regards with detestation the reptiles who are crawling on their bellies to the South, and who ask for peace even at the expense of the Nation's honor.

THE HANGMAN'S PARTY.—In the Confederacy, the entire party loyal to Davis and Secession is a "Hangman's party." Realizing that every de facto government owes to itself the duty of self protection, the Confederacy permits no open opposition to itself within its limits. There, no advocate of peace and union is permitted to lift his voice. There, no opposition party, no opposition organs no opposition speakers are to be found. And why? Simply because Davis and his Government are too sagacious and consistent to ignore the simple truth that no house divided against itself can stand. Because they spurn the plea of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech in a time of civil war. We, too, should have a "Hangman's party," and in justice to ourselves and the great cause for which we are contending, should adopt the stern and consistent policy of our foes. Our brethren in the Confederate States who are sick of the war, and who would gladly return to the Union, are not permitted to embarrass the Government by their arguments or their complaint. Why should the Confederate sympathizers in our midst enjoy a large liberty? They impudently claim the right to remain among us acting in the interest of the enemy, under the protection of the Constitution and the law. Should the right be conceded? Are they entitled to the benefits of the Constitution which they are laboring to overthrow? The proposition is monstrous in its absurdity—the claim is sublime in its shameless impudence.—Flag

LAID UP FOR REPAIRS.—The steamer Jenny Jones, which has been expected here for several days, from Victoria, will not be able to make the trip for the present. She left Victoria one day last week, for this place, but her propeller, working so badly, it took about eleven hours to reach, Port Angeles. She returned to Victoria and is laid up to have a new propeller put in.—Tribune

CAPT. CLANCY of Olympia, came down to the head of navigation yesterday with his new "sharp" schooner. We expect to see an exhibition of the "skedaddling" qualities of the pretty little craft, the first stiff breeze that comes along this way.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The Pacific Tribune says the Elias Anderson carried up fifty-six bundles of telegraph wire for the completion of the line between Olympia and Seattle. The work on this section of the line is being pushed forward vigorously.

The Third Judicial District Court, Judge Hewett presiding, convened yesterday in this place. We believe there is not a very heavy docket to clear this session.

PEARS.—Dr. Smith, has presented us with a peck of most delicious pears, produced on his farm a short distance below town. Accept our best thanks, Doctor.

THE LAST CHAMPION OF BARBARISM.

Among all civilized nations, in all the politics of the world, no apologist for the enslaver of men can be found except in the Democratic party of the United States. Standing in this infamous isolation, the last champion of a worse than feudal barbarism, the reproach of a continent, the disgrace of an age, condemned by civilization, anathematized by the church and cursed by the imprecations of millions, the miserable intercessor could not but perish. The Democratic party is already dead; its unhonored burial will occur as soon as the war ceases. It will lie parallel with the Toryism of the first revolution. Earth will have for it no element of resurrection; heaven no economy of regeneration; angels no pity; devils no mercy. It has been the last in the train of cruel horrors, and the first in the caravan of treason. As when writing the biography of Arnold, the historian will pause to gaze on its morning splendors and dazzling noonday, and to shudder at the thick darkness of its gloomy night. Its elements of former power are now in the rebellion, and in behalf of a cause which can find no justification by the jury of nations; what remains of it in the Free States appears in the shape of cut-throat mobs and an odious peace party. Civilization, religion, humanity and patriotism are about to commit to an unyielding oblivion the last champion of human slavery, who stood amid the effulgence of the nineteenth century like the Amonite Moloch in defiance of the Ark which Israel bore, and over which the awful presence of Jehovah burned.

Human slavery has in fact gone from this Republic, and with it is perishing its only defender. No slave has any legal existence in rebel territory after it has been reclaimed by the national arm. Humble and despised as the slave is, the faith of the American Government is pledged to him and to the world that he shall henceforth be free, and the world will hold this nation to its fulfillment. The American Government could not, if it would, face the condemnation which would drift upon us from other Christian nations, if that faith were broken. It could not control the revolution of popular opinion in the Free States. The proclamation must be carried out; "the promise must be kept;" the Union can never be restored with slavery; the whole moral sentiment of the Union States would withstand the enormity. The blood of half a million of brave men prophesies from the ground against the murderous institution; spectral shadows from a hundred thousand grief-stricken homes pursue it. The monstrous slaughter of our countrymen, the all but destruction of our nation, the unanimous treason of the States infected by the black leprosy, have made every true patriot an abolition extremist. With all save the Democratic allies of rebellion, the unanimous voice is, let the rebel States pay the penalty of their treason with their last human chattel, and before returning to the Union with their swarthy retinue, let them restore our slaughtered brethren to life, and pacify the wail of bereavement that makes the land one vast amphitheater of mourning. Since the blood-stained, barbaric hand of slavery has itself lighted the torch, let the conflagration sweep on, until the cursed thing shall have been burned out of the heart of the land. Let gibbets rise and ashes drift until the wicked demon shall have gone down to hell.

Still following their pro-slavery instincts, and convinced, at length, that their confederates in the South must yield to the overwhelming strength of the Government, the Northern Copperheads are striving to create an interrevolution which may compel the restoration of peace with slavery. They would save the remnants of their beloved institution that it might recover strength to rebel again at a more auspicious time and with better success. With an astonishing moral blindness, they fail to perceive that the point has been reached in the march of ages where this horrid barbarism must go out of existence, together with whatever clings to its disastrous fortunes. The might of its adversaries is too stupendous; the ordinances of its destiny are too inexorable to be withstood long even by the united people of the American States. Its time has come; and the last and cruellest of barbaric customs, transmitted from the Middle Ages and kept alive thus long by extraordinary circumstances, must perish. And let its death be terrible. If there be beneath the throne of God other and more stupendous thunders, never yet invoked by the wickedness of man, may they come forth and condense in infinite fury upon this monstrous iniquity until it shall have been threaded down to the nether hell.

A few years hence, when the old flag shall have been restored to the dome of every State Capitol, and the whistling plowman is driving the instrument of Free Labor through the melon savannas of the South, there will not be found in any of the States now free, one child of natural pride and good understanding who will be willing to confess that his father was a Peace Democrat. The pro-slavery Democratic party will be a thing of execrable memory, and the name of the decapitated Federal General who is now heading the Copperhead rout against the spirit of the age will be coupled with some prefix of derision.—S. F. Flag

A Northern Copperhead is the meanest work of God. To him there is no pride of country, no dignity of nature, no love of home. The rise, progress or fall of a great nation, concerns him not. Its partition into warring factions excites not his pity and the wail of generations born to the rule of anarchy and tyranny fall deaf upon his ear. His children shall mock his memory, whether they live to enjoy the greatness others have won, or—God forbid!—live to clank the fetters his cowardice has riveted upon his native land.—Downville Messenger

Those who are impressed with coincidence, may note that 290 is the highest point touched by gold during the war, and "290" was the original name of the Alabama, which after flourishing for a time like gold speculations, has gone down forever.—Oregonian

The editor of the Boston Gazette says that Artemus Ward has written to him to say that he is tired of answering the question as to how many wives Brigham Young has. He says that all he knows about it is that he one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes line in Brigham's backyard; and went off feeling dizzy.

A wag said: "I loved my wife at first. For the first two months I felt as if I could eat her up; and ever since I've been sorry I didn't."

A tombstone cutter contracted the motto "Let her rest in peace," for the want of space and it stood, "Let her r. i. p."

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—Whoever informed you that I have resigned my position as Collector with a view of returning to my family in San Francisco, has spoken without authority. No resignation has been forwarded, and it is my purpose to remove my family into Washington Territory. A position has been tendered to me in San Francisco, but it has not been accepted. Very Respectfully, Oct. 5, 1861. L. C. GUNN.

MR. D. HERRON has just returned from San Francisco with the largest stock of general merchandise ever brought to Seattle. Mr. D. is building a new wharf on his water front, and also a large warehouse to furnish storage for his extensive stock. Particulars will be advertised in our next issue.

TREACHERY OF GEO. B. McCLELLAN.—In a marginal note of a Southern History of the War, written by an English combatant Lieutenant of Artillery, the author says: "It may not be generally known that McClellan offered his services to the South when the war began, and that he asked to command a division. He was answered, that if his heart was in the cause, let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up to that position. There are documents which put this question beyond dispute."

A TRAITOR'S INFAMY.—When Mr. Van Landingham, of Oregon, was dying, having been mortally wounded on the Washos, the physicians addressed him as "Mr. Vallandigham," "Not Mr. Van Landingham, not Vallandigham," whispered the dying man, feeling in the moments of dissolution a strong disgust at the thoughts of being buried under the name of a traitor.—Flag

NOTICE.—Persons calling at the Post Office for newspapers, will please bring receipts for postage paid on such matter, or they cannot be delivered. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Attention is also called to the new law regarding postage, which will be ten cents to all foreign ports, except those which are regulated by international Postal Laws. Postage to Victoria will be ten cents, prepaid by stamps.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.—We wish to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO, to be found elsewhere in our columns.

The mode of treatment at this Institute is different from that pursued at any other Medical Establishment on the Pacific coast—NO POISONOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, the Resident Consulting Physician, has been connected with the Institute for five years and bears a very high reputation as a Physician. His success in the treatment of DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE has, during the past four years, driven nearly all the Quacks, who formerly abounded in San Francisco, to other localities.

Persons suffering from diseases, of whatever nature, will do well to call upon Dr. Josselyn, at 645 Washington, San Francisco, where he is always ready to give his advice GRATIS to those who may wish to consult him, either personally or by letter.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

adapted for every variety of sewing in FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., Original Inventor and Patentee.

Established, 1845. Improved by A. B. Howe, 1861

The Howe machine is well known, and its intrinsic worth creates a demand wherever it is introduced. Large numbers have been sold throughout the States of California, Oregon, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and we confidently assert that there is not a machine made that has given the universal satisfaction that this has.

It is capable of performing the entire range of sewing, from the lightest to the heaviest fabric, in the most perfect manner; and if a person having one, becomes obliged to use it to gain a livelihood, it is in every way the best adapted to use on all kinds of sewing of any machine made, while many of the machines sold are found to be unfit for many kinds of work which one is called upon to perform who uses a machine to earn their living with.

Letter A.—With Pictures Complete. Price \$60.00.

We recommend this Machine principally for Family Sewing, but it is extensively used by Shirt and Dress Makers, and for Tailoring, Shoe Binding or Garter-Fitting. Any garment can be made with this Machine.

A Pearl.—With Pictures Complete. - Price \$75.00.

This Machine is the same size as the A, but is silver plated and elegantly ornamented in pearl. It has a double top, with cover, locking securely, which is very desirable in families where there are children, or where the Machine is not used every day.

Letter B.—With Pictures Complete.—Price \$85.00.

This Machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Work, or Carriage Trimming; Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines.

Cylinder.—With Pictures Complete. Price \$160.

This Machine is used exclusively on leather—for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it has no superior. In appearance and durability the work is superior to that done by hand. It uses a smaller needle than can possibly be used in any other Machine.

DEMING & CO. NO. 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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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, 1861. no31

Correspondence

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

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to October 6th.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Herald's 10th corps correspondent says in regard to the operations of that corps in the advance on Richmond: The corps broke camp at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 28th and by rapid march reached and crossed James river by daylight on the 29th. On advancing they skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near New Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy, who obstinately contested our advance. The negro troops under Gen. Ferran were ordered to carry this rebel position. This put the enemy in confusion and sent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond. Birney pressed his advantage and pursued the retreating rebels so closely that they could not stop to reform their ranks. Two miles further on the rebels have a strong line of redoubts, crossing the New Market road just beyond the Laurel Hill church. Their guns sweep the road in all directions. Birney at once determined to carry such works as lay in front by general assault. He reconnoitered the ground himself amid a storm of shells I have never seen surpassed. The troops were met with a murderous fire of grape and canister and unceasing volleys of musketry, which worked terrible havoc in our ranks. Still unflinchingly they held their way. On approaching the redoubts they were found to be much more formidable than was at first supposed. A perfect abatis held them at bay, while the rebel infantry mowed them down. The forts were surrounded by a broad ditch, 8 feet deep, into which the negro soldiers leaped to find themselves penned in with no door of retreat. The works had no sally ports and were accessible only by the side of the crest. This position we held till night, when a demonstration was made to carry the works in front of the ditch in which our men were cooped up, thus giving them no chance to escape. Though we made an advance up the road of from a half to three-quarters of a mile, it cost us very dearly. This corps lost over 500 killed and wounded. Kautz's cavalry while this was going on, dashed boldly up to the very gates of Richmond, which fact he reported to Butler, who immediately dispatched a division of infantry to his support. The division marched unresisted to within musket range of Richmond, and probably might have marched into the rebel capital though it is clear they could not have held it. On arriving in the suburbs of the city, they found that Kautz had withdrawn. The division was then ordered to return, although our advance was checked at Laurel Hill. The expedition has by no means terminated.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Tribune's special says: Our lines (Butler's) now extend from Chapin's Bluff to White Oak Swamp, a distance of five or six miles from Richmond. From the bluff we command the enemy's lower pontoon bridge across the James. Our entire loss was 700. It is reported that Torbet's cavalry had captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton, also reported that a force of rebel cavalry had taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there. The citizens of Harrisonburg say, Early had 4 pieces of artillery and 10,000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton he had two batteries of five pieces each in reserve. His troops had lost regimental organization and were retreating pell mell for a place of safety.

The Herald's Tenth Corps correspondent says:

Davis and his cabinet have fled from Richmond. The Whig was the only Richmond paper published on the 30th, owing to a general impressment of arms bearers. Lee is said to be acting independently of all instruction and in fact is a military dictator of the rebellion, as his retreat in the direction of Weldon is cut off, it is thought he will concentrate his forces at Richmond and make a life or death struggle there.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Gen. Hooker has been relieved and Gen. Heintzleman has been assigned to the command of the Northern Department, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

New York, Oct. 5.—A City Point correspondent says: There has been a fight for the South Side Railroad. 2000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels, belonging to 51st N. Y., 21st Pa., 17th New Jersey. Others put the number at only 400.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 4th.—Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg since the 3d. In going over the late battle fields we found our dead stripped. Some of them were horribly mutilated, and some were murdered after they were wounded.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Nothing special from the Army of the Potomac to-day.—Our advance is much strengthened. Little damage was done by the rebels attacking and disturbing us.

Nashville, Oct. 4.—On Saturday Buford's part of Forrest's command attacked Athens, shelling it for two hours, and then demanded its surrender. Col. Wade of the 78d Indiana refused to surrender. Buford soon retreated. Forrest has gone in the direction of Florence, and was below Mount Pleasant.

New York, Oct. 5th.—A late despatch was received from Sheridan on Saturday morning. The infantry were still at Harrisonburg, while the cavalry are East of the Blue Ridge reconnoitering. The rebel report of disorder among our cavalry at Swift Run is untrue. Our cavalry gained a victory, capturing 100 prisoners and driving the rebels to the Gap which is strongly fortified.

A steamer from Point of Rocks reports that Terry assaulted a position which is

considered critical. He has fortified Danville at all points, repaired temporary defenses, put the railroad in running order.

Supplies in Richmond are exhausted.—The rebels have great difficulty to furnish their army even corn meal. Davis and his Cabinet have gone to South Carolina. All newspapers except the Whig are removed.

We captured a rebel battery near Market road. The Herald's City Point correspondent reported that our cavalry recaptured 600 prisoners that were captured by the rebels near Poplar Grove Church.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6th.—The Inquirer learns from a rebel sergeant who left Stoner's brigade a few weeks since, that Lee acknowledges that his force was driven back by our artillery. Two other attacks were repulsed at Harrison on Wednesday night. We erected slight breastworks and fought constantly till Saturday. Col. Berendge with 600 of the 17th Illinois cavalry arrived from Rolla. The rebels retired. The Government archives have been sent to Danville which is Lee's base of supplies.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Ewing and several of his officers arrived last night and marched for Pilot Knob and Desoto, escorted by forty men, thence by railroad to St. Louis.

The retreat from Pilot Knob was unnoted till within twenty miles from Harrison when the rebels attacked us with considerable force, on Sunday, with 700 infantry and artillery. The total loss, including the siege at Pilot Knob, skirmishing and retreat, about 300, mostly prisoners.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative, for the depraved 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.

The California Fly Killing Liquid!

Fly Paper kills its thousands.—The Liquid Fly Killer its tens of thousands. This preparation for killing flies gives the greatest satisfaction of anything ever yet used. It is now improved to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature, and so speedy in its effects, that the flies will not spot the walls and windows which makes these of the other preparations so objectionable.

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. Langley & Co., & R. H. McDonald San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St. no34-ly

Important Medical Notice.

THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 645 Washington St., Below Kearny St. SAN FRANCISCO.

Established February 1860, by an Association

of Scientific Gentlemen, for the cure of

DISEASES,

and for the suppression of

QUACKERY.

THE great object of the establishment of the Institute was to assume the afflicted scientific and honorable treatment where they would be safe from the wiles of empirics, who not only rob them of their money, but fill them with poisonous minerals, thereby destroying what little of the constitution was left from the ravages of disease.

The result thus far has generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders, as liberal has been the patronage of the public that the Resident and Consulting Physician

J. H. JOSSELYN M. D., has been able to reduce the price of cure very materially.

The Institute combines with its practice both the use of Vegetable Medicines and the Electro-pathic System, that is, the use of Electricity and the celebrated Electro-Magnetic Bath.

The most powerful auxiliary in the removing of virus from the system yet discovered.

It is not necessary to enumerate the diseases treated at the Institute; all diseases, no matter what may be their name, and nature, will be treated in the most scientific manner.

VENEREAL. This terrible scourge can be entirely eradicated by the system practiced at the Institute in a much shorter time than it has hitherto been accomplished by any other Physician in the country and so entirely is the disease removed that no taint is left in the blood to break out at some future time. The Resident Physician would advise any one who has ever been afflicted and who may have any fears that a cure was not effected, or that there is some of the virus still remaining, to call or write and consult him, and they can at once have their mind relieved and should there be any trouble a cure can be warranted.

TO FEMALES. Females afflicted or in trouble will find at the Institute one who can understand and sympathize with them in their afflictions, and one who will render them prompt assistance, no matter what be the trouble or disease, with the utmost dispatch and secrecy. Irregularities attended to promptly and by the most approved methods.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS. That soul destroying disease can be cured in a very short time by the system practiced at the Institute and a perfect cure warranted.

Medicines sent to all parts of the State, Oregon, Nevada Territory, and in fact everywhere within the range of Express facilities.

All letters answered promptly and with pleasure when directed to J. H. JOSSELYN M. D., Resident Physician, Electro-pathic Institute, Washington street, San Francisco.

Dr. Josselyn has no connection with any other establishment in California. Remember the number 645 Washington st. No 3.

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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

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If you want CONFECTIONERIES, CHOICE FRUITS, FRENCH PRUNES, FIGS, RAISINS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

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Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE TERMS. Seattle, W. T., Aug. 27th, 1864. no28-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 suppresses 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. no27-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 and 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. no28-1f

UNION

CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. J. 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 OPPORTUNITY.

Remember our motto is 'small profits and quick sales.'

BAGLEY & SETTLE. Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no27M

\$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. 17. no30-1f

MONET'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 the Market affords, and

Meals

Will be served to customers in the best style and at the shortest notice.

Call and See.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1864. no204f

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, Cholera, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility,

Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache,

Hysteria, Heart Disease,

Palsy, Imbecility; Impotency, Suppressed Menstruation,

Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness,

St. Vitis' Dance, Stricture, Tic Doloroux, 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 mischievous effect. The Antidote is for sale at wholesale, by

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco,

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SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR.

10 doz. Ayres Sarsaparilla;

10 do Sand's do

10 do Galesot's do

15 do Townsend's do

10 do Jayne's Expecterant;

10 do do Alternative;

5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs;

5 do Hucbald's Buchu;

5 do Scoville's Blood and Liver Syrup;

10 do Ayres' 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

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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. no261f

Druggists and Chemists.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden to cut turf

on the lands of A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny and Wm. N. Bell.

D. T. DENNY. no25

Seattle, Sept. 17th.

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.,

SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOUR,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates not-tf

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

LIVERY STABLE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 537, SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Two doors above the What Cheer House, adjoining the Banking House of Donahoe, Kelly & Co.

Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE.

ESTABLISHED for the cure of diseases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Stranguria, Mucous Complaints, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Skin diseases, Scrofulous Eruptions, and all diseases brought on by indolence 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 reopening 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 cases, or some before unheard of distinction of foreign healing, of European education and European remedies, thus misleading the afflicted, who are not aware of the utter uselessness of foreign remedies and practices, when applied to diseases in this variable climate.

Of such pretenses, the Doctor warns those seeking medical relief, to beware: for they seek to deceive you, and ruin your life.

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 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. 537, 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, Dizziness, Headache, Irritability, Nervousness, Urinary Difficulties, Derangement of the Digestive Function, General Debility, all diseases of the Uterus, Sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go at once, or write to Dr. Howard, at his Medical Institute, Los Angeles, California, to prevent any further delay, and save yourself from painful suffering, 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 seriously injure a miscarriage. They will be forwarded to any part of the Pacific Coast, upon the receipt of 50 cents per box.

All letters must be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 537, Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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, nasal, nauseating and bulky drugs be discarded 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 complicated 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, Piles &c. skillfully treated and permanently cured, in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.

Menorrhoea and the thousand and one diseases with which women are 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 Light.

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.

Address, 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 effect on the First day of August, 1864:

Table listing various legal and financial transactions with their corresponding stamp duties. Includes Acknowledgment of deeds, Affidavits, Bills of exchange, and various certificates.

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 GRAEFENBERG'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 Troches, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang

Liniment, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Colicogogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne,

Reidletz 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' Graefenberg, Brandreth's, Wright's, Motz's, McLane's, Moffatt's and Lee's

PILLS:

Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balm, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac, Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russe's Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

ACIDS:

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

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

A full assortment of cooking 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 portion of the goods now on hand and for sale at the

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is unexcelled 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 Taylor 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 American LIQUORS,

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

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Saloon. Dec. 1st, 1863. no 1

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE

ONTARIO AND SYRACUSE. TRI-WEEKLY LINE. LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Seattle 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 \$210 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, " " " \$33 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 18th, 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—Firearms, 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 any 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 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 subscription is only \$2 00. Names can be sent in at different times and to 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. HUNN & 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-fine 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) 5 00 Ten or more copies one year (do) 50 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. 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.

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

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

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 hoken to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$20 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 31 day of March, 1864, was \$768,065,000. 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 loan agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,806,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and he 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.

SEATTLE GAZETTE NEWSPAPER

AND 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 JOBBING 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, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, LABELS, WAY-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, BALL TICKETS, BLANKS, CARDS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, &c., &c., &c.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.