

SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T., OCTOBER 25, 1864.

NO. 35.

SEATTLE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. R. WATSON,

SEATTLE, W. T.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance, \$4 00
Six months, " " 2 00
Single copies, " " 12 1/2

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion, \$2 50
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Fifty per cent deducted to monthly advertisers.
Legal advertisements must be paid in advance.
Legal Tender notes received at market value.

REPORT VICKSBURG.

MAY 19, 1863.

While Sherman stood beneath the hottest fire
That from the lines of Vicksburg gleamed,
And bomb-shells tumbled in their smoky gyre,
And grape-shot hissed, and case-shot screamed;
And back from the front there came,
Weeping and sorely lame,
The merest child, the youngest face
Man ever saw in such a fearful place.
Biting his teeth, he limped his chief to meet;
But when he paused, and tottering stood,
Around the circle of his little feet
There spread a pool of bright young blood.
Shocked at his doleful case,
Sherman cried, "Halt! front face!
Who are you? Speak, my gallant boy!"
"A drummer, Sir—Fifty-Fifth Illinois."
"Are you not hurt?" "That's nothing. Only send
Some cartridges; our men are out,
And the foe press us." "But, my little friend!"
"Don't mind me! Did you hear that about
What if our men be driven?
Oh, for the love of Heaven,
Send to my Colonel, General dear!"
"But you? Oh! I shall easily and the rear."
"I'll see to that," cried Sherman; and a drop
As he might have dimmed his eye,
As the boy, tottering toward the hill's hard top,
Turned round, and with his shrill child's cry,
Shouted, "Oh, don't forget!
We'll win the battle yet!
But let our soldiers have some more,
More cartridges, Sir—calibre fifty-four!"
—Atlantic Monthly for September.

HOW AND THEN.

Of late the statesman (?) of the Copperhead persuasion seem greatly disturbed lest the elective franchise should be degraded by being exercised by free men of color; by native American African as well as by naturalized Europeans. They talk of negro suffrage and negro equality as they would of polygamy and the worship of idols; as though they were contrary to all past usage and had no historic precedent. Now the facts show that in former years this feeling against the exercise of the rights of citizenship by free negroes found no place in the Democratic household. In fact, it comes not of true Democracy, but of that bare illegitimate spawn of Aristocracy, better known as pro slavery copperheadism.

It is not many years since free negroes were allowed to vote in North Carolina and Maryland, as they now do in New England and New York. John Bell, of Bell-Everett notoriety did not disguise the fact that on more than one occasion he was indebted for his election to Congress to the negro vote of his district, the negro voters holding therein the balance of power. This statement we make on the authority of Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, who said in his speech in this city last season that he had heard Mr. Bell make a similar statement.

The Nashville Times states some facts relating to negro suffrage in Tennessee which we commend to the copperhead fraternity. Up to the year 1835 free negroes voted in that State. A motion in the first constitutional convention, to confine the right of suffrage to "free white men" was voted down. The Times says:

The politicians courted the free negro vote. Candidates for Congress electioneered with negro voters as laboriously and zealously as they did in bar rooms and doggeries with white voters. The aged and venerable Major Wm. B. Lewis, of this city, Gen. Jackson's confidential friend, and Auditor in the Treasury Department during his administration, a man of high social position, and a slaveholder, informed us recently that the leaders of the various political parties manifested quite as much solicitude to secure the votes of free negroes as they did those of white men. The free negro vote once elected Hon. John Bell to the national House of Representatives, and no doubt the great champion of "Southern Right" and the "Union, Constitution and enforcement of the laws," treated many a sable friend to a glass of pure "old Robertson."

Andrew Jackson received thousands of free negro votes, for they were very friendly to the brave soldier on account of the high compliment he paid to his colored soldiers at Mobile for their bravery, in a public order, in which he said: "I expected much of you. I knew how well you loved your native country. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things." The negro is a grateful being, and he never deserted Old Hickory. Hon. Felix Grundy, U. S. Senator, and a member of the Cabinet, and Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, United States Senator, and one of the leading politicians of the State for many years, were both great favorites at different periods with the free negro voters. Foster was said at one time to have unbought influence with the negroes, and to carry their votes in his pocket. That gallant old soldier and upright man, Wm. B. Carroll was also very popular with the free negroes and courted their votes very successfully in his different canvasses. At one hotly contested election, one of his friends led a procession of sixty negroes to the polls, who cast a solid vote for Gen. Carroll. Not the slightest opposition was made to the polling of this vote, and no one ever dared to molest negroes at the polls. A physician in Southern Kentucky, a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, told us several years ago, that he had seen

Hon. Care Johnson, Postmaster-General under Van Buren, in his early political races lead two negro voters to the polls, on election day, one on each arm. The instances which we have enumerated are not exceptional cases; they were of usual occurrence for more than thirty years, and doubtless our older citizens can recall multitudes of like cases.

The Times gives the names of a number of negroes at Nashville who were formerly voters, ardent supporters of Jackson, and straight-out State Rights Democrats. Free negroes were also required to do military duty the same as whites, and trained in the same company with white men.

No class of persons not excepting the most radical of the abolitionists, have ever been more untiring in their devotions or ardent in their wooing to secure the favorable opinions of our "sable brothers," than have been the Democratic politicians, especially when by so doing place and power seemed more likely to be secured. In view of this whole matter, and of the above facts exhumed from Tennessee history, the Kennebec Journal well says:

"If there is anything relating to free black men disagreeable to Democratic offices, it was not sufficient to repel the Democratic politician in search of votes. It is also important to observe that no negro was, during that period, elected Governor of the State, or sent to either House of Congress, though we are warned by the Copperhead leaders that such are the necessary results of colored suffrage. Nor is it recorded that the tendency to miscegenation was any more marked in the State of Tennessee during the thirty years and more while colored citizens were allowed to vote, than since that right was taken from them."

JEFF. DAVIS' CHURCH.—Jeff. Davis believes the Union is a compact between sovereign States.

So do the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis denies that the Government has any right to coerce a State.

So do the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis says the Abolitionists caused the war.

So do the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis approved of Buchanan's policy of letting the South alone.

So did the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis scoffed at Lincoln's calls for men.

So did the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis is opposed to the employment of negro troops, the draft the Emancipation Proclamation and Benjamin F. Butler.

So are the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis believes in the superiority of the slaveholders over gentlemen, in the invincibility of the South and the generalship of McClellan.

So do the Copperheads.
Jeff. Davis was for war until the rebels had conquered all the territory they wanted, and when the Government commenced to re-conquer it he was for peace and has been so ever since.

So were the Copperheads.
The Copperheads are better to him than subjects, they are his followers. They have his creed, he is the Pope of the Copperhead church. If they do not look to him for political salvation, their views and his, as to the direction from which it is to come, always harmonize. At present both are looking to the defeat of Grant and Sherman and the election of McClellan.

NO HELL.—In the Statesman of the 7th inst. there appeared an article under the above heading, in which the writer, after considering the cruel and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, comes to the very natural conclusion that the Universe would be incomplete without a real, genuine Hell. We are informed (we do not vouch for its truth) that at a certain post-office in a certain town not a thousand miles from Salem, the paper containing the above named article was picked up by a rather intelligent Copperhead, who, after glancing over its columns a few moments, discovered the words, "No Hell." Knowing the Statesman to be a reliable paper, and supposing that it had received a dispatch direct from his Satanic Majesty, the countenance of the intelligent Cop brightened up and he exclaimed, "bully." Dropping the paper he hastened to inform his Copperhead brethren of the glorious tidings. After consulting over the matter for some time, they come to the conclusion that it might be an "Abolition lie," and they would postpone making any demonstration until they see what the *Dimicratic* papers said about it.

THE INEVITABLE PENALTY OF CRIME.—There is a wholesome truth in the following passage from Emerson, which all would do well to lay at heart. It may help to ward off temptation, when purer and better motives grow weak in the contest. "There is," he says, "no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. There is no such thing as concealment. Commit a crime, and it seems as if a coat of snow fell on the ground, such as reveals in the woods the track of every partridge and fox and squirrel and mole.—You cannot recall the spoken word, you cannot wipe out the foot-track, you cannot draw up the ladder, so as to leave no inlet or clue. Always some damning circumstance transpires. The laws and substances of nature, water, snow, wind, gravitation, become penalties to the thief."

IN A DILEMMA.—The New York Herald advises McClellan to kick the Chicago platform to pieces. If he does, he falls at once into a pit deeper than his own Chichahomy graves. If he don't, the platform will blow him higher than Gilderoy's kite. He is a pitifully doomed man in either case.

DEALING WITH REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

On the 11th of August, General Paine, with fifteen hundred men, occupied the town of Mayfield, Kentucky, a place situated twenty-eight miles from Paducah, containing one thousand inhabitants and many fine residences and public buildings. Soon after taking possession Gen. Paine and his Staff went to make a call upon John Eaker, an old resident of the town, and one of the wealthiest rebels in it. What followed is thus described by Sergeant Willis Danforth, of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Illinois Regiment, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune:

"We all walked into the parlor and took seats, when the General, turning to Colonel McChesney, said: 'Colonel you will occupy this room as your headquarters, allowing Mrs. Eaker and family the privilege of remaining in the house ten days, when she, her family and her husband, if he can be found, will report to me at Paducah, and I will furnish them with transportation to New Orleans, and thence to Central America, where they will live hereafter.'

"Madam, Eaker has been our enemy; he has done all that he could to destroy the Government of the United States—that Government which has raised him in the lap of luxury, given him slaves, rich crops, tobacco warehouses—all that his heart could desire, and did he, could he think that he could raise his two sons and send them out to murder that government, and yet go unpunished?"

"Is it possible that he could have been so insane? Now, madam, I want you to send your husband word to report himself to me immediately, and I will spare his life and let him go with you."

"General, won't you write to him?" "No, madam, I have no correspondence with rebels, except at the cannon's mouth. You put your boy on a horse and send him to him to-day, and tell him that he is to pay Major Bartling, Provost Marshal at Paducah, the sum of \$10,000, which is the fine I have levied upon him. This money, madam, is to go to make up a fund that I am raising from you rebels, from which to pay something toward the support of the widows and orphans your husband has made. Five thousand dollars of it will be paid to the widow Happy. You know, madam, how the old man was led out in his front yard, across the street there, and shot dead, not for having wronged any human being, no, not for this, but because, and only because, he was unconditionally true to his Government. Oh! madam, it makes the blood boil to think of these things."

"General, I have a very sick child in the other room, and don't think I can possibly move with it. Won't you let me visit my friends, five miles above Paducah? I have a daughter living there."

"No, madam, I cannot. Think of the four thousand widows in Illinois; think of their little orphan children, crying to me for help and protection. You must go with your husband. God and nature has ordained that woman links her fate with her husband, for weal or woe.—You have shared his prosperity, you have sympathized with him in his rebellion, and now you must abide with him in his exile. I am sorry, madam, to say these things to you, but the outraged law must be avenged. How can you expect to live in a country you have robbed and murdered as you have this? Did you think the hand of justice would never reach you? Madam, you will pack your trunks, take all your silver plate, and your linen, bedclothes all your ready money, (except the ten thousand which I fine you); but your heavy goods, such as that elegant bedstead and this sofa, you cannot take—it would cost too much to freight them. All your lands and tobacco will go to the United States, and this will be the end of John Eaker, his estate and family, in the United States; and you will not go alone, madam—one hundred families from Graves county will go with you; these rebels who cannot live under our Government must go out of it."

"And, madam, for every day your husband refuses to report to me after to day, I shall increase his fine five hundred dollars."

"Then turning to Colonel McChesney, he said: 'Colonel, I want you to act as commander of the post. You must levy on as many men, white or black, (not soldiers), as you may need, first, to sink a well that will supply all your wants; then repair this railroad, so that trains can run regularly to Paducah; after that you will send your cavalry out with instructions to rebel farmers, who have been raising crops to feed the Southern army, to bring all their hay, corn, oats and fat cattle in here, and send to Paducah all the grain and provisions you collect, so that I can operate my whole district free of cost to the Government. For I tell you, sir, these rebels must pay the cost of this war, pay five hundred dollars for every widow they make—or cause to be made; support and educate the orphan children of our soldiers, and finally go to Central America, South America or the jungles of Africa to eat the apple of their discontent, and die despised of men.' 'Good morning, madam.' 'Good morning, sir.'"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Too fast—too slow—too radical—too conservative—too lenient—too despotic—too independent of his Cabinet—too much under the influence of the Blairs. This is the sum and substance of the complaints against President Lincoln, and they kill each other. They prove that the President does his own thinking and acts according to the conviction of his own judgment at his own chosen time, which is what the President is elected to do, what the country admired in Washington and Jackson, and what has convinced the masses that Abraham Lincoln is the man for the crisis. A conscientious patriot, loving truth and right, with strong practical sense, enlightened by years of experience such as no other man in the Nation has ever had, the idea of substituting for him a weak, vain, ambitious puppet of disloyal politicians, without force of intellect or settled convictions of public policy, is the dream of men who want a tool instead of a President.—*Sac. Union.*

"MOTHER," said Ike partington, "did you know that the iron horse, has but one ear?" "One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?" "Why, the engineer, of course."

THE INJUNCTION CASE AGAIN.

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct. 10, 1864.

ED. GAZETTE.—SIR:—My attention having been called to the letter of B. F. Dennison, Esq., of Sept. 20th, published in the *Weekly British Colonist* of the 4th inst., I deem it proper to say a few words in addition to my former letter in order that no one may be misled by the labored effort in defense of Judge Hewett.

The facts are briefly these: The steamer Eliza Anderson had been for years not only doing all the coasting business of Puget Sound, but had monopolized our foreign trade with Vancouver Island and British Columbia, at very exorbitant and onerous prices. Some months since the British steamer Alexandra commenced making occasional trips from Victoria, V. I., to ports or places on Puget Sound, importing and exporting goods and merchandise as she had a lawful right to do, but in no way engaged in the coasting trade. This, of course, effected the large profits of the Anderson, and her owners immediately began to devise ways and means to stop the Alexandra from running.

Their very astute council all at once discovered that Congress had not by express statute authorized foreign vessels to load and unload elsewhere than at the Port of Entry, and therefore he very sagely argued that the absence of such express permission had all the legal force and effect of an express prohibition. Wonderful perception; powerful logic.

Thus prepared, he draws his complaint, which in effect is a Bill in Chancery, and upon an *ex parte* hearing, without notice, he obtained from Judge Hewitt a temporary injunction or restraining order. While a Judge may grant a temporary injunction upon a proper showing without notice, he never should, and a clear-headed, conscientious Judge never would in so grave and important a matter as this.

It is capiously said, however, by the Attorney that this was a case "between private individuals in which the United States was not a party." While the United States was not formally a party to the record, yet their officers were, and they were a party in interest.

The Attorney again says "The order" (Injunction) had no reference to nor did it operate upon any foreign vessel except the "Alexandra," nor upon her, only so far as to prevent her from engaging in the coasting trade." A more palpable misstatement could not well be made. The injunction as it was first granted and now stands, restrains the Collector of Customs from "granting Permits, Clearances or other paper," to said Alexandra. Are permits and clearances necessary to do a coasting trade? The subterfuge is too ridiculous for serious consideration. Everybody knows that the question presented, argued, and decided by the Court, was whether foreign vessels can load and unload elsewhere within a Collection District than the place where the Custom House is located. The law makes no distinction in this respect between steam and sail vessels, and therefore all foreign vessels are affected by this decision. But I do not propose further to discuss the merits of this question. The Government has already corrected the mistake made by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in his telegram to Dr. Gunn, and I have no doubt as to the final disposition of the matter.

A word as to the hot haste and bald illegality with which this Injunction was made perpetual and I close.

In the first place, I was entitled to notice as the Attorney for the United States, and the parties to the record, of any motion to be made in the case. Secondly, the case was not in a condition to be finally disposed of, no service having been made for that term, and the case not being even upon the Docket. No rule of law is more familiar to the profession than that an injunction can be made perpetual only at the final hearing of the case. I was in court several times during the last day of the term, which was the day on which this transaction occurred, and had no notice of any motion to make said injunction perpetual, and it was not until the Court had substantially closed its session and the judge had gone to the Clerk's Office to sign the records, that I discovered the clandestine proceedings and falsification of the record alluded to. No apology or excuse can be made for the perpetration of such outrages as this, and the perpetrators shall be held responsible to the Government and the public. I shall notice the personalities in Mr. Dennison's letter only so far as to say that such arguments are only resorted to by weak men, or in very weak cases. I am your Obed't Serv't.
JOHN J. MCGILVERA.

EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—A young lady recently stepped into a fancy dry goods store and called for a pair of stockings, addressing herself to a nice little specimen of imperial spot and moustached lip, that stood behind the counter.

"Haven't any article of that name, Miss, but we have beautiful hose of silk and Lama's hair—which do you prefer? and what color do you admire?"

"Young gentleman," she replied, "I called for a pair of stockings? I mean what I say, and if this shocks your modesty, you will excuse me. I know a 'low-headed fellow over the way who will sell me a pair of stockings," and with this remark she left the young embodiment of starch, hair and ramruds to recover at his leisure from the shock given to his modesty by this vulgar young lady.

There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY A REBEL VICTORY.—Says the Oregon Statesman: "Every-

body concedes that if the Federal armies are successful this fall, the effect will be to strengthen the chances of Lincoln's re-election. Vice versa, if the Federal arms meet with disaster, and the rebels push up toward Washington and into Kentucky and Missouri, the chances of the Grave-digger are increased. The hopes, then, of the copperheads and rebels are identical. The defeat of Grant Sheridan and Sherman is the only possible thing that could elect McClellan, and it is the only possible chance for the Confederacy to live into another year. It is no trouble to determine which party' Union or copperhead, has the earnest sympathies of the rebellion. The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the prospects of the Northern democracy, says:

"To give them the least chance of electing these two advocates of peace [McClellan and Pendleton], Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name of war must become a horror, uttered with loathing and execration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance, in short, to extinguish the war altogether."

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY.—By reference,

says the Troy Times, to the Constitution of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, formed before the date of the Constitution of the United States and in force at its adoption, and also to the Constitutions of Georgia and Pennsylvania, formed soon afterwards, it appears that in respect to the qualification of electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures, there was no distinction on account of color in those nine States. Connecticut and Rhode Island, being under the old royal charters, could have none. South Carolina, by its Constitution of 1776, allowed negroes to vote, but in 1778 the privilege was restricted to every "white man," etc. In Delaware by act of February 8, 1787, emancipated slaves and their issue were debarred "the privilege of voting at elections or being elected." And even this seems to have been a violation of the letter of the Constitution of the State. It is well known, among intelligent men, that the practice of admitting free men of color to vote obtained universally at first among all of the original "old thirteen." In Virginia negroes voted side by side with white men until 1830!

THE RIP VAN WINKLES OF OUR RACE.—

The following is one of the most succinct and comprehensive statements of the kind we have ever seen, and is a passage worth preserving:

"I suppose that no country has ever had such a power of invention and such a studied intellectual development as China. The Chinese is the largest, yet beyond its own realm, the least influential of monarchies. From China, no mission ever started, no conqueror ever marched. Before all people in rudimentary invention, they are behind all people in development. They had both gold and silver coins before the first Doric was minted, yet they traffic by the scales to this day. They first had gunpowder, but have got little further with its use than to blaze it away in crackers. They were long beforehand with the magnet, but no junk ever crossed the ocean except in tow of a British ship. They have prated from time immemorial, but their literature awakens no progressive intellect. They have made glass for two thousand years, and ordinarily do not make it clear enough to see through yet. Their astronomy is still astrology, nor has their chemistry awoken from dreams of alchemy. They have politeness, but its odd forms and slavery of etiquette only make them more unsocial. They have a wonderful language, but its cleverness is a curse and a fetter to their minds, making it the labor of a life to learn to read. They are not without notions of dignity, but the men find it in mails long enough for claws, and the women in feet crushed into the shapelessness of hoops. In the South Atlantic there is a sea—the great Sargazo. All the currents pass by it—Dull, dead, heaving waves just more the heaped-up tangle of weeds that grow and the drift of wrecks that rot in that stagnant, melancholy limbo. China is the Sargazo sea in the ocean of humanity."

ONE SIDED.—The Copperheads insist on free speech against the Government, the question is will they reciprocate? Will Brown, Street, & Co. guarantee to us the same liberty of Speech in Richmond or Atlanta that they (Brown & Co.) enjoyed here? Will they procure for us a protection from Jeff. Davis that will enable us to publish the *American Flag* at Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile? Really when we reflect upon the "liberty" which loyal men enjoy in the Confederacy, to cool the impudence of our democratic traitors in clamoring for "more liberty," is quite astounding.—*Am. Flag.*

The nerve that never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, OCT. 25th, 1864.

AGENTS:

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

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

There are two classes of Copperheads amongst us, the one makes the balls, and well knows their composition, the other merely fires them: one is posted in the history and origin of the rebellion, yet, leaving the straight and narrow path, it voluntarily rushes along the broad road which leads to anarchy and political perdition; the other blindly follows. To the former, we have nothing to say; none are so deaf as those who will not hear, but there is still some hope for the latter, who err from ignorance alone, and for their benefit we propose, in a few words, to tell a twice told tale.

As the end draws near, we are apt not to think of the beginning; war has not been, and is not likely ever to become the normal condition of the people of the United States, and it is no wonder that the exciting scenes which mark the close of the struggle between union and disunion, freedom and slavery, life and death, should make us forgetful of their origin. The curtain has risen to all appearances on the last act—the stage is broad as the United States—the audience is all humanity—God grant that it may soon fall on this, the saddest of the world's tragedies.

Let us recall a few facts which are susceptible of as clear proof as any proposition in Euclid, and then ask our Democratic friends how they can support a man nominated on a platform which ignores all the wrongs of the North, and has not a word to say in reprobation of the rebels. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, Buchanan's Secretary of War, sent the arms in the Northern arsenals, South. He scattered the army, so as to leave the ports in the Slave States defenseless, and then resigning, joined the rebels and fought against that Union he had sworn to uphold.

Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, telegraphed to the rebels at Charleston that the "Star of the West," was on her way with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumpter. He boasted of this at a public speech at Oxford, Mississippi, saying "the troops were put on their guard, and when the "Star of the West" arrived, she received a warm welcome from booming cannon, and soon best a retreat. Thompson resigned and joined the rebels.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, robbed it, and as soon as it was empty, resigned, and joined the rebels.

Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, a Northern Copperhead, Buchanan's Secretary of the Navy, scattered our fleet to the four points of the compass, leaving only two vessels, one the Brooklyn of twenty guns, the other, the storeship Beiler, to protect our seaboard.

The rebels seized all the forts, purposely left undefended, with a few exceptions, took possession of all our arsenals, customhouses and public property, robbed the mint at New Orleans, erected batteries on the Mississippi, closed its navigation, opened a bombardment on Fort Sumpter before the United States fired a shot. They began the war with arms stolen from the United States, and their troops paid with money stolen from the Treasury and Mint, were disciplined and led by traitors who had been educated by the nation at West Point. Where in the history of the world can a parallel be found to such infamous and wholesale treachery!

THE NEW PAPER.—The new Copperhead paper called the Washington Democrat, made its first appearance last week. It consists of a very small amount of brains spread thinly over a very large sheet of paper, with altogether too much mechanical skill for so mean a purpose. The chief contents of the first number are "nigger" and treason. However much we might wish its publisher success in a laudable undertaking, we cannot, without desiring success to treason and rebellion, invoke prosperity on any such a half-enslaved enterprise. For our part we would

And live upon the rapors of a diagoon, than poison the minds of our countrymen with such rotten treason, and fatten on the profits of its sale.

The "Knights of the Golden Circle," "American Knights," or some other "Knights," are fitting up a hall in this place in which to hold their knightly orgies. There may be business here for a Provost Marshall some of these nights.

The Copperheads call negroes their "household gods." As the gifted Tracy once asked in California, "Who then are the negro-worshippers?"

Rags.—The editor of the Washington Democrat contemptuously calls "Uncle Abe's" greenbacks "rags." He should not damn the rags out of which his paper was manufactured.

"We have made the commencement, thus far, mainly on the promise of our friends."—W. Democrat.

How many of "Uncle Abe's" "party rags" has the Secretary promised you this year?

At precisely 1 o'clock to-day a cannon was fired and a flag hoisted in commemoration of the arrival of the telegraph wire at the office, Yester's corner, Seattle.

THE WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK.

The most cheering of all the "signs of the times," which point with unerring certainty to the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is the fact that the working men, the bone and sinew of the country, everywhere support him. In no other way could we account for the enormous majorities given to the Union cause; and they are right. They feel as he, a workingman, feels, see with his eyes, know that he is a representative of their class, who, despite the fact that, born in a slave State, of poor parents, he had not the advantages of early education which every one possesses in the North, by the labor of hands and brain alike, has been able to elevate himself to the highest position in the gift of a free people. That position has been fairly earned by dint of that sheer hard work which so ennobs mankind, and all who toil as he has toiled, feel proud of him. They, with him, look on their country as not given to themselves alone, but regard it as a sacred heritage committed to them in trust for their children and their children's children, and all time. The interests of the world are wrapped up in those of the United States, for every lover of freedom looks forward with hope to the day, when the spirit of liberty which now finds its only abode amongst us, will spread its wings over the whole earth.

Show us a true, honest working man, and in the vast majority of cases you will find that he is a warm supporter of the present Administration. Point us out a man, who, to use the expressive phrase "lives by his wits," and in ninety nine instances in every hundred, he will be a Copperhead. The gamblers, the bummers, and desperadoes are not a part and parcel of the Union Party, and they will find before many days elapse, that they will be left out in the cold for four years more, we trust forever, a reflection unpalatable alone to that class of our politicians who waxed fat under the Buchanan Administration—the most corrupt that ever disgraced any nation—at the expense of the life blood of their country.

We intended to quote largely in this connection, from the letters of the representatives of the "New York Workingmen's Associations," to Mayor Gunther, but have only space for the following eloquent extract:

"We would remind your honor that the workingmen of the country did not commence the rebellion. It was the work of a class of leaders who had entered into a secret conspiracy of many years growth, and who defied the will of the people. The first gun that opened the war at Fort Sumpter was not fired by a working man, but by Ruffin, a veteran traitor of Virginia, who had joined the conspirators. The workingmen of Virginia voted for the Union, but the Governor and a few of the "leaders" determined on Secession and war, and were supported by some of the aristocrats and slave-dealers of the State. Virginia, by this act of a few of the politicians, has become the cemetery for the Union, and has paid a fearful price for the honor of being the battleground of treason. The "leaders" have been the destroyers of the people."

TELEGRAPHIC.—A proposition to purchase and print the Telegraphic Dispatches by general subscription has been set on foot, and a subscription paper for the purpose, will be left, the present week, at the store of H. L. Yester, Seattle. As soon as 100 subscribers at 25 cents per week, are obtained the publication of the telegraph news will commence. The wires are up and the line will be in operation in a few days. Those of our people who wish to receive the latest news, will subscribe liberally and promptly to this proposition.

THE WHITE RIVER AFFRAY.—We have as yet been unable to obtain any reliable report of the particulars of the affray on White river, mentioned in our extra last week. All we have learned is that the parties met in the woods near Brannan's farm and that Garner drew a pistol and shot Brannan; whereupon the latter raised his rifle and shot Garner through the heart, killing him instantly. Brannan, though at first thought to be mortally wounded, is improving, and will probably recover.

BIG APPLES.—Two dozen apples from the orchards of E. B. and S. Maple on the Duwamish river, were exhibited at the Fair last week, the average measurement of the lot being over fourteen inches in circumference. Several of them measured 16 inches, and the largest 17 inches around, and weighed two pounds. Who can beat this?

KELLOGG & BAO., receive fresh drugs, patent medicines, oils, paints, and perfumery almost every fortnight. The people of Puget Sound need but to call at the Seattle Drug Store to get everything they want at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail.

READ the new advertisement of D. Horton in another column, and then run to his store as fast as possible.

"The principles of Democracy are eternal."—Washington Democrat. Yes—eternal infamy.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NUMBER THREE.

Upon examination of various authorities on Physical Geography, we find such a wide difference of opinion relative to the cause, or causes, producing the various plateaus, table lands, plains and prairies, that exist in our own and other countries, as to induce us to omit, for the present, the publication of the various theories, in as much as they would occupy space we cannot now afford. We promise an article on that topic after making a survey of the prominent features of the Territory. Still to the East there is a mountain chain, known as the Blue Mountains, being a spur from the Cascade range, which bears in a north-easterly direction, connecting with the Salmon River mountains, which are offshoots from the Rocky Range, thus uniting the two principal mountains of the West with a band nature alone can sever.—These mountains separate from the Cascades near the Southern boundary of Oregon, and cross the southern boundary of Washington Territory but a short distance west of the south-east corner thereof. Their length in our Territory is about sixty miles. Their altitude between four and five thousand feet. The distance from base to base, at the two points where we crossed it, is but twelve miles.

The snow usually disappears in May, and the entire mountain summit and slope, at once become richly clothed with a mantle of green. A scattering growth of yellow pine adds much to the exceeding beauty of these romantic mountains. In the northern portion of the Territory is found many buttes and spurs of mountains, but there is nothing more which assumes the character of a mountain chain. Returning to the western border of the Territory, Shoalwater Bay, and Gray's Harbor, each of which flow at once into the Pacific, deserve special notice, as points where a considerable trade now exists, and of promise to the future.

"North of the Columbia the coast is less beset with dangers, and offers the excellent harbor of Shoalwater Bay, where, in high water, vessels drawing eighteen feet can safely enter. Immediately north of Shoalwater Bay, and directly under the forty-seventh parallel, is Gray's Harbor, a small port, safe and good for vessels of light draught. This bay was discovered in May, 1792, by Captain Robert Gray, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, and named by him Bullfinch Harbor, after one of the owners of his ship, though it is commonly called Gray's Harbor."—(From the North-West Coast).

Bordering Shoalwater Bay is quite an extensive tract of agricultural land, some prairie, but mostly timber. There are seven rivers of small size entering into the Bay, and every one has more or less good bottom land. The principal oyster trade of the Pacific coast is carried on between this bay and San Francisco. Oyster-ville is the commercial centre, or rendezvous of the oystermen and traders. Gray's Harbor is also surrounded by good farming lands, and will one day give numerous cargoes to the commercial world, gathered from verdant meadows and lucrative fields. North of Gray's Harbor no bay or inlet is known to exist sufficiently large to accommodate vessels of more than one ton burden. A number of streams, some of them quite large, rise in the Olympic mountains, and flow at once into the Pacific, but the wind and tide have nearly obliterated their entrance to the ocean. Though little is known relative to the nature of the country west of the Olympic mountains, no doubt exists in our mind as to their being some arable land. From Cape Disappointment, the extreme south-westerly point of Washington Territory, along the coast to Cape Flattery, the north-western point, the distance is two hundred and sixty miles.

A FITTING CANDIDATE FOR THE PRACTICAL MISCEGENATIONISTS.—It may not be generally known that the "Chickabonny Grave Digger" was once a "clam-digger" on Puget Sound; but it is even so. Sundry valiant exploits of Littal-mac's in this country are remembered by some of the first settlers of this place, concerning which, verification may be readily produced. He was then, as now, the leader of the copper-colored tribes. He was heavy on aborigines, and his raids upon Sineak camps would compare well with those of the Chickabonny vale; but the weapons with which he here distinguished himself was not a blade of blue steel, but a bottle of blue ruin. With this he was wont to subdue the untamed savage, and take captive the children of the wilderness. In his moments of triumph, the way he would strut and reel along the sand beach, the jolliest blackguard of his inebriated gang of captives, was a caution to native Copperheads. Many a chased salmon eating maiden also remembers the hero of Antietam, and we are not sure but several little copper-hued Maos, of about ten summers growth, may now be found paddling around among the clam-beds in lousy red shirts and Chinook canoes. The Copperhead admirers of the great George—who are themselves mostly practical amalgamationists—should look up these little miscegens and send them to California and Oregon to be worshipped and lionized by the party. A "household god" or two in copper-colored binding, with Mac's brand on, would just now be better electioneering documents than a bag full of "Constitutional Unions" or West Point speeches. Look to it Cops, instanter.

"Don't settle down into the stolid conviction that all is right—we tell you that all is wrong."—W. Democrat.

Holy-poker! what a discovery! listen and perpend! ye ignorant millions of America; ye are "all wrong," and the Daniel of the Democrat has come to instruct you.

"We are following strange gods; the blind are leading the blind."—W. Democrat.

The strange gods you follow are the black gods of Dixie, and the end of your blind chase is, of course, in the "last ditch."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Hon. A. S. Mercer will deliver a lecture on Temperance at the Methodist Church next Sunday night. Go.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

When a party becomes corrupt, and corrupting, an engine of oppression and wrong, it becomes the duty of the lovers of the race to analyze it; show its essential elements and influences, that it may be reformed, or failing in this, deprived of its power; and consigned to merited reprobation. Examining the Democratic party upon the points above indicated, it is found to be so corrupt and corrupting, and so steeped in oppression and wrongs, that all hope of reformation is passed and the sooner it goes down under the power of an outraged and injured people, the easier the world will breathe. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad" has been singularly manifested in the late history of it. It is a peculiarity of retribution in this world that when a certain point in depravity and guilt is reached, the descent is certain, until individual parties and even nations are numbered among the things that were. That once honored party, a few years ago, occupied a position from which it could become a great blessing. It chose to become a curse. When the war storm was gathering, it fostered and encouraged it. When that storm burst its fury upon the Nation's flag, and property, it lent its aid for its aggravation and continuance. When for the support of the integrity of the Nation, the best blood of the land was shed, its voice was for its ruin. When men and means were called for to save the land, it used its power to prevent. When an honorable and permanent peace was nigh at hand, it, in solemn convention at Chicago, endeavored to procure an armistice for the purpose of corruption. The strength of the rebellion from first to last, has been in a great measure in the Democratic party. Its best men and supporters saw this long ago, and left it, an example all lovers of the race should imitate. And now it is managed by traitors, political cannuchs and desperadoes who live and fatten on corruption. It may struggle on for a time, its foster-mother in New York, the World, and its dry nurse in Olympia, the Washington Democrat, will do all they can, no doubt, for the poor sickly thing, and its death throes may be very pitious, but soon we shall see the deformed snake no more.

No RIGHT TO VOTE.—That a traitor has any more right to vote against the Union than he has to fight against it while enjoying the protection of its laws and flag, no right-thinking man will assert. To equip and provision an army of Copperheads and send them to Jeff Davis to fight against the Union, were no worse than to give free use of the ballot box to the same men in our midst, in times of war and treason like the present; and yet so far as we know, during a war of four years waged by traitors against our Union and government, neither Congress nor the State Legislatures have provided any adequate means to prevent that mightier weapon than all the appliances of war from being used against the cause it was intended to protect. The same principle is involved in the contest of November next, that Grant and Sherman are contending for on the field of battle, and it is just as important that the Union should be victorious at the polls as in the bloody arena of war. If then, the authorities have devised no means to protect the ballot-box, let the people on the day of election, see that no enemy of his country, of any name, party or station, contaminates with his touch the sacred right designed only for loyal freemen. On this subject Senator Lane of Kansas, in a late speech to the Missourians in St. Louis says:

"Fellow-citizens: Missouri has to be carried. The memories of your fathers require that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention should receive the electoral vote of the State of Missouri. You are not going to be defeated by rebel votes, I reckon. Is there a loyal man in the State of Missouri that proposes to lose the Presidential election by a rebel vote? (Voice—"No, I hope not.") You are not entitled to have wives and children if you do.—Rebels and rebel sympathizers have no rights which a loyal man is bound to respect. They have no right to vote. All they can claim of loyal hands is a bullet through their hearts."

"The idea of a loyal man going up to the same ballot-box and casting his vote on the same day with a traitor! Played out."

Rough as this may seem, loyal men feel and know that it is right. If justice were done, the leaders of the Copperhead party would be debarred the right of suffrage; nay, even-handed justice would give them a free passage to Dixie by rail or to the devil by rope; and this is all they would get from any civilized government on God's earth, save "Abe Lincoln's tyranny."

GENTLEMEN.—The Washington Democrat presumes that we don't belong to the class of gentlemen. If by gentlemen, it means the negro-bitten, poker-playing, rot-gut peddling, law-defying, rebel-sympathizing clique of Copperheads in Seattle, whom it puffs by the column at three dollars per square—then we do not belong to the class, and we trust the terrible calamity of being numbered among *sich* may never befall us.

KING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society met at the Hall of Yester, Denny & co., on the 19th inst, and placed such a collection of orchard and farm products on exhibition as did credit to the county. The Ladies Department was not well filled, but the articles shown therein were very fine. On the evening of the 19th, the Society met at 7 o'clock, and listened to an eloquent address by Hon. John J. McGilvra, at the close of which, Messrs. Bagley, Barnard and Mercer, were called upon for extempore remarks. The second day of the Fair, Ladies and Gentlemen having articles on exhibition, sold them at auction for the benefit of the Society, from which sales twenty-four dollars were realized. The following is a list of premiums awarded:

CLASS A. Stallion,—C. Clymer,—First Premium. Span draught horses—Wyckoff, 1st; Denny 2nd Premium. Brood Mares,—R. D. Campbell, 1st; Wyckoff 2nd Premium. 8 year Colts—VanAsselt, 1st; Maple, 2nd Premium. Yearling Colts—B. D. Campbell, 1st Premium. Sucking Colts—VanAsselt, 1st; Keller, 2nd Premium.

CLASS C. Bull,—Clymer, 1st; Denny, 2nd Premium. Heifers,—Clymer, 1st; Denny, 2nd Premium.

CLASS E. Wheat,—Clymer, 1st; Alvord, 2nd Premium. Barley,—Clymer, 1st Premium. Beans,—Clymer, and J. Carr, 1st Premium each.

CLASS F. Potatoes,—Clymer, and E. Carr, 1st Premium, each. Onions,—Alvord, 1st; Neely 2nd Premium. We omit other vegetables.

CLASS G. Variety Seeds,—D. S. Maynard, 1st Premium.

CLASS M. Assortment Fruit,—E. Maple, 1st; J. H. Nagel, 2nd Premium.

Peas,—Johnnie Libby, 1st premium. Mrs. Yester was awarded the 1st premium on Jellies, Preserves, Canned Fruit, Capsup, Cake, and Variety Flower Plants.

CLASS P. Beef and Mutton,—J. Steward. Beer and Porter,—S. F. Coombs. Leather,—M. D. Wobden. Overcoat,—John Welsh. Shirt,—Mrs. Settle.

LADIES DEPARTMENT. Rag Rug,—Mrs. G. F. Smith. Quilt,—Mrs. J. Settle. Worsted Work,—Mrs. Yester. Flower Bouquets,—J. Denny. C. CLYMER, Pres. A. S. MERCER, Sec'y.

There is no doubt but that "Watt's Nervous Antidote" has during the past three years cured more cases of Rheumatism than all the Physicians in the country.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The undersigned wishes to inform the community of Seattle that he intends leaving for a few weeks on or about the 2nd of November, to visit Port Madison and other places. All who are desirous of obtaining Photographs or Ambrotypes, etc., previous to his leaving, will please call within the above stated time. E. M. SAMMIS.

MARRIED.

At DeLin's Hotel, in Seattle, on Oct. 11th, by Judge Mercer, TRUMAN LOVE HACK, to Mrs. JULIA ANNA HELM, both of Portland, Oregon.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general that he is now opening

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

That has ever been brought to this Market. Having had twelve years experience in merchandising, I fancy that my selection will satisfy the desires of the people in general. My stock consists in part as follows:

- English, French, and American Prints, French, all wool and English Merinos, Silk and worsted Poplins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets, Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheetings, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Malls, Jacksonets, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Morning Caps, Wool Scarfs and Hoods, Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

Also, Fine and Heavy CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

Trunks and Valises, Feed-cutters, Peoria and Boston Clipper Plows, Wheelbarrows, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

AND PROVISIONS,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices.

TERMS CASH, on delivery of Goods.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

In connection with the store I have a large Warehouse where I can store produce for those who may desire it.

D. HORTON. Seattle, Oct. 25th 1864. no36-27

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to October 19th.

[From Dispatches to the Pacific Tribune.]

Washington, Oct. 12.—No movements are reported since the last telegram. The following details are from Sheridan: No signs of the enemy have been seen since the brilliant engagement of the ninth. It was a severe cavalry fight, the enemy were routed beyond my power to describe. The enemy lost everything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery. When last seen it was passing over Reed's Hill, near New Market, on the keen run 26 miles from the battle field, to which point permit was kept up. Batteries, men and horses were captured. Horses in good condition exchanged by our cavalry for broken down ones. Our casualties does not exceed sixty.

The Hundred and Eighth Ohio, who were dismounted lost horses guarding the bridge at the North fork of the Shenandoah, have come in.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Returns from Indiana are sufficient to place Morton's majority at 15,000. Returns from the 4th, 7th and 10th districts give large Union gains, indicating the probable defeat of Holman, Voorhies and Edgerton.

Returns from Ohio are sufficient to show the election of the Union State ticket by 40,000 majority, electing 16 Union Congressmen.

Harrisburg, Oct. 12.—It is believed the Unionists have carried the State by at least 90,000 majority on the home vote and have certainly elected 16 Union Congressmen, being a gain of 4. The legislature is largely Union.

Butler's Headquarters, Oct. 11.—The voting in the Pennsylvania regiments in the army to day passed off quietly. As far as we can learn, the Union ticket is everywhere successful.

Cairo, Oct. 11.—The Gladiator from New Orleans, brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida, under Gen. Asboth.

Welocanna Court House was captured on the 23d. Twenty prisoners were taken, and a large number of horses, mules and cattle were captured; several ferries were destroyed. The expedition at last accounts was at Marianna, near the Georgia line.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—The election returns favor the Administration, received here to night, and has caused considerable excitement.

Washington, Oct. 11.—In accordance with an act of Congress, the Navy Department to-day telegraphs to the proper authorities of San Francisco to arm and equip a vessel for the use of Engineer Bulkeley and party who are soon to proceed on an expedition North to commence the operations for the completion of the great overland telegraph from the Columbia river in Washington Territory, to the Amoor River in Asia. The expedition will probably commence active operations in the Northern latitudes by the 1st of March.

The Savannah Republican charges Hood's army with licentiousness and demoralization and says it is more felt by the inhabitants than by the Yankees.

The Augusta Constitutional says: Wilmington bids fair to put a period to the audacious lack of Farragut, as no more tremendous earthworks exists on the continent than those that belwark the entrance to Cape Fear. The rebel failures in the Shenandoah valley are attributed more to John Barleycorn than to the Yankees, as drunkenness among the rebel officers and men have become very common.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Herald asserts that from figures received thus far from Pennsylvania, the democrats have obtained a majority of 5,000 on the home vote.

The Tribune figures over 3,000 Union majority on the home vote. The Times' Washington special dispatch announces the City Point report that the rebels attempted to force our lines by an attack upon centre of second corps and were repulsed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The Union majority in Ohio on the home vote, about thirty five thousand. The soldiers vote will probably increase it to eighty-five thousand.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The returns of the Constitutional election comes in slowly, the result is doubtful.

A party of guerrillas captured a westward bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad last night, robbed the passengers and burned the cars.

Shelby and Gen. Clark are north of the Missouri river, pillaging Fulton, Glasgow and Fayette, and are concentrating at Macon City conspiring. Our garrison was evacuated.

Price made a speech at Boonville, stating that he could redeem the people, and it would be his last effort in their behalf.

Cape Race, Oct. 14.—The Caladonia arrived with Glasgow dates to the 5th. Political news unimportant.

Portland, Oct. 16.—The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived at this place on yesterday morning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The official Union majority in this city, 7,341.

Richmond papers say that the battles of Friday caused great excitement. All business was suspended and every body was working on the fortifications. Even the schools were closed.

The Examiner claims that the confederates won the victory on Friday.

The Enquirer says negroes were pressed into service, after speaking of Lee's troops urging men of every occupation by force.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Price's headquarters are still reported at Boonville.

Later.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Gold in New York on the 19th was quoted at 209.—Greenbacks 49 and 50.

Secretary Fessenden has ordered a rigid investigation into Custom House affairs on this coast.

Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th.—Lieut. General Grant:—I have the honor to report that my army is at Cedar Creek. We were attacked this morning before daylight by the enemy. My left was turned and driven in confusion. We lost twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester and found the army between Middletown and Newton Bend, having been driven back four miles. I took affairs in hand quickly and uniting the corps formed a compact line of battle. In a short time we repulsed the attack of the enemy, which was done handsomely about 1 o'clock. At 3, after some changes of the cavalry, from the left to the right flank, I attacked the enemy with great vigor, routing and driving them, capturing according to last accounts forty three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. We have not yet learned the number of casualties or losses of the enemy. Trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. The enemy burned some of their trains. Gen. Ransom is a prisoner in our hands and severely wounded. I have to regret the loss of Gen. Bidwell, killed, and Gens. Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded. Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers a disaster has been turned into a splendid victory. Darkness interfered and prevented greater results. We now occupy Strasburg. SHERIDAN.

The enemy's force is not yet reported, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack, strongly indicates heavy reinforcements have been sent from Richmond.

With the expectation of fulfilling his boast, Longstreet has assumed command in person and confidently hoped to overwhelm with disaster, the Union cause.

(Signed) STANTON.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—One hundred rebels under Col. Rathborn, entered Lexington to day. All males between 17 and 50, are mastered into the Confederate army.

Five hundred men under Shelby captured Paris, in Monroe county, and are capturing all able-bodied men for the rebel service. Friday, 200 rebels entered Brunswick.

Eight hundred were reported at Keyville the same day.

New York, Oct. 18th.—The Herald's Washington special says: Guerrilla depredations along the Chesapeake can almost entirely check navigation. Four boats were destroyed between Edward's Ferry and Fortess Monroe last week. The guerrillas are reported hovering in large numbers in the vicinity of the southern defenses of Washington.

A considerable force of Moseby's passed through Fairfax yesterday. The country along the Orange and Alexandria railroad is being rendered uninhabitable for guerrillas.

Orders have issued that if any Government trains are attacked, every house, the property of rebels, within five miles of the road on either side is to be destroyed.—Every train on that road carries a party of rebel sympathizers to receive the bullets of their friends.

Washington, Oct. 18th.—A Chatanooga dispatch of the 17th says: Hood's main force is about Lafayette. On the afternoon of Sunday Sherman was at Ships Gap.—Hood won't fight; battle was offered to him repeatedly. The repulse at Altoona has made him very cautious. The losses of men are thus far in our favor. Hood demanded the surrender of Resaca and Fulton. He said if they surrendered the officers and men would in a few days be paroled. If the posts were stormed no prisoners would be taken. Rome all right. STANTON.

Nashville Oct. 17th.—Hood moved North from Atlanta and captured Dalton and 900 prisoners. It is rumored according to the latest information that Hood's main body was at Ships Gap, 15 miles south-west of Dalton this side of the Tennessee river. A portion of Sherman's force is hotly pursuing. A member of Sherman's staff telegraphs that the army is all right, and masters of the situation.—Every point we ever held is still in our possession. Hood has not more men than we. The raid produced no military results; they were repulsed with dreadful slaughter at Altoona.

New York, Oct. 18.—Petersburg Whig of the 14th says: Our army is calmly awaiting the advance of the enemy. Our right is fully prepared to receive them when an advance is attempted. It is not likely the enemy will endeavor to flank our works. It is known that Grant has already been largely reinforced. It is not unlikely an engagement will soon take place. The Richmond Examiner takes Stephens and Boyce to task for advocating a convention of States and ridicules the suggestion.

New York Oct. 13.—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, died on the evening of the 12th, at the age of 87 years.

Latost.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—The New Albany Ledger gives reports it deems reliable, that from 1,000 to 1,200 guerrillas concentrated in the neighborhood of Brandenburg, Ky. A portion of them entered the town and robbed the citizens of a large amount of goods and other valuable property.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 19.—A party of twenty men rode into St. Albans this afternoon and robbed three Banks of \$150,000. It is supposed they were Southerners from the borders of Canada. Five citizens were shot and one has since died. After accomplishing its object the band left immediately for Canada.

The importance of our victory over Hood

at Altoona was not made apparent by the first report. It appears that there were a million and a half rations there, of which Hood was informed by spies who ascertained the fact; besides, Altoona is so situated that with 10,000 men Hood could hold the place against ten times his number.—Hood attempted to surprise and capture the place, but Sherman, as soon as he learned the direction Hood had taken, sent forward three columns of troops with fifteen days' rations to relieve the garrison.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19th.—The National Peace Convention met here yesterday with closed doors; fifty delegates present. A committee on resolutions was appointed when the convention adjourned to meet to-day. It is understood that independent Presidential nominations will be made.

Peace Convention met according to adjournment and discussed report on resolutions which was adopted. The platform declares for peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, condemns the action of the Chicago Convention, repudiates McClellan and calls for a Convention of States to settle our difficulties. Long, of Ohio, and Singleton, of Illinois, are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION!—We wish to call the especial 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 DYSPEPSIA 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.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Lodiue Alternative, 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.

Adam's German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters.—These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taste, warming, stimulating and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicated compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been brought to their present state of efficiency by nearly twenty years experience and are beyond question, one of the best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs. Where the system has been reduced by fevers, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable auxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price 50 cts. per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. no 25

The California Fly Killing Lquid!

Fly Paper kills thousands.—The Liquid Fly Killer kills 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 those of the other preparation 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. no 24-1y

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

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, 1862

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 Figures 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 Gaiter-Making. Any garment can be made with this Machine.

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

This Machine is the same size as the A, but it 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 Figures 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 Figures Complete. Price \$140.

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.

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

No. 34 4m

MONET'S SEATTLE RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON.

Opposite Yesler, 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. no 291f

WATTS' 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, Cholice, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysteria, Heart Disease, Palsy,

Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menes, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vita's Dance, Stricture, Tic Doleroux, 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, slaves far worse than that which they are given to cure.

Watts' 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

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR.

- 10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sand's do; 10 do Guiso's do; 15 do Townsend's do; 10 do Jayne's Expectoant; 15 do do Alternative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Hembold's Burses; 5 do Scovilles Blood and Liver Syrup; 10 do Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.

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

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

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

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

We can offer superior inducement for their trades. We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. We have just received a large addition to our stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Comprising in part of the following: Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Barot Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow.

Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c. KELLOGG & BRO. Druggists and Chemists. no 261f

\$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. 18. no 261f

WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Commercial Street,

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 11f 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 25-4f

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 28-4f

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 and 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 151f

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOK) 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."

WAGLEY & SETTLER. Seattle Aug. 20th, 1864. no 171f

BATHS!

AT THE

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

Two doors South of the Post Office,

SEATTLE.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness.

Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor. no 171f

