

# SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. Watson,  
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(From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.)  
THE PICKET'S NIGHT SONG.

By Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley.

Alone—alone!

In the midnight gloom and the winter wind,  
With the foe before and the loved behind,  
Mid the glaring eye-balls of the dead,  
Lit by the moonbeams overhead,  
Under the clouds of the Southern arch,  
Sadly I make my picket-march.

Alone—alone!

In the pine-tree's wail I hear the sighs  
Of those whose lives never die,  
In homes or tents where breaking hearts  
Wait for or sicken at deathful darts,  
When bullet and bayonet call to weep,  
Whom they, like me, their vigils keep,  
Alone—alone!

Alone—alone!

Ah! terrible, when the battle's o'er,  
Is the picket-watch with the foe before,  
The loved behind, and the dead beneath,  
And hear all the midnight's wreathe:  
My heart then drums for my sentry-pace,  
And I walk my beat with a paling face,  
Alone—alone!

Alone—alone!

Oh! give me the battle's front and shock,  
The din and flash of fire and lock,  
The stir of soul and the drowning tramp  
Of hosts that rush from fort or camp;  
But not this anguish, worse than death,  
That with each tread arrests my breath,  
Alone—alone!

Alone—alone!

I hear the rustling branch afar,  
The whirling step—and, like a star  
In a sunlight, through the dark cloud rift,  
Flashes the bayonet's gleam so swift—  
God save me! while the bullets fly!  
Lest on my picket-beat I die,  
Alone—alone!

### How a Copperhead got shaved.

The following account of how a Copperhead got shaved by a Philadelphia barber, will appear as natural as life to many of our readers.

A well known frequenter of Third street, stopped yesterday in a barber shop close to the North American building, sat in a shaving chair, drew a newspaper from his pocket, and instructed the knight of the razor to take off his beard. The barber was an African. He simply replied, "yes, boss," and produced his implements. The customer sat down. He was duly shaved. His face was wiped, and he arose, donned his coat and hat.

"How much?" he asked, in a dolorous voice, as he adjusted his shirt collar.

"Fifteen cents, boss."

"Why, I thought you shaved for ten cents at this shop?"

"Das ar's de average, sah," was the reply. "Ten cents is de price of a shave in dis yer shop. You come in here, sah, and read de news of Sheridan's victory, and your face got about six inches longer dan when you come in. If your face was like it was afore you read dat dar news, ten cents was de price. When you commenced to read about de defeat of Early, den yer face stretched down about four inches. Dat's what make it wurf fifteen cents for de shave."

The customer couldn't restrain a grin, though he was a Copperhead, and the hit at him was made by a "nigger." He was one of those gentlemen who go their length upon McClellan, and who of course shudder at every victory to the Union arms.

GETTING USED TO THE YANKS.—A soldier writing from Atlanta says:

The young ladies don't seem at all afraid of the Yankees, for they may be seen promading the streets, well dressed and many of them refined and pretty. I noticed a bevy of young misses dancing on the grass behind a very fine residence, to the lively airs played by Gen. Stecumb's band. They seemed to have quite forgotten the fearful carnage of the past month.

The Knickerbocker says: No public man in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has made so few mistakes in letter writing as Abraham Lincoln. His style is not so finished as that of Addison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster or Calhoun. He is as original and unique as Walpole or Sidney Smith, and more convincing than both.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his late lectures, says that the Esquimaux are afraid to die on a windy day lest their souls might blow away.

## THE CORK.

There is nothing in so common and manifold use, of which so little is known, as cork. Some think it is a kind of bark and grows in the water, others that it grows under water like sponge, and we have even heard the belief expressed that cork grew on trees like plums and pears. It is an article indispensable to every household—is used in the cellar and kitchen, and found in every sick room; druggists, chemists, and liquor dealers consume great quantities; and it is used by nearly all mechanics, forms part of the manufacture of various articles of clothing, such as hats and shoes for winter; lastly, fishermen use it for their seines, and it preserves our lives while in danger on the water. Does not such a useful, so versatile an article, which has no substitute, nor ever will have, deserve to be known better?

The cork tree, or cork oak (*Quercus suber*), belongs in botany to the same class as the rest of the oaks, bears acorns, and only differs from them by giving less shade and looking less fresh, owing to its bark being clipped so often. The bark is the cork wood, and out of it the corks are cut. It was known and much made use of by the old Greeks and Romans.

In modern literature, even in geographies and traveling guides describing all the peculiarities, the cork tree is never mentioned. On the steamer going to Europe, I made the acquaintance of a Spaniard, from New Madrid, who did not know that the tree grew in Spain, and in the railroad cars from Cadiz to Seville, I conversed freely with a gentleman from Cordoba, who had traveled and seen and knew a great many things, but never heard of such a thing as cork forming a branch of trade and growing, and being manufactured in Spain. Portugal and Sicily, and to some extent in southern France, and also in Africa, near Boue Algiers. All efforts to transplant it to our country to parts of the same geographical and terrestrial condition, have proved futile. It has an accommodating way of growing best and producing the finest cork in the most sterile ground. So it is seen in the Pyrenees on the top of mountains between nothing but rocks and stones. The acorn is planted, and after the sapling has grown into a tree of about five inches in diameter, say after ten years, more or less, it is for the first time stripped of its bark, but not more than two feet from the ground. The stuff obtained is good for nothing and is called "the savage." After another eight or ten years it is stripped from the root to where the branches begin to expand, where the bark is always of the best quality hereafter.

The second growth is a little better than the first, is used for seines, and other rough purposes, but the third commences to be good. For this reason so little is planted, as it takes nearly fifty years before the tree yields a full crop, but once in operation the tree lasts centuries. It is the greatest dividend paying property on earth, as it wants no looking after, no nursing, only to be clipped every ten years. The cork is stripped to what is called "la camisa," the strip of the tree, a tender sort of a second bark, which is blood red, and if slit open or partly cut, causes the whole tree to die off. This red color lasts about ten months, after which exposure and the growth within thickens and strengthens the bark, and after a year or two it assumes a rough and furrowed grey-brown appearance. The crop is made on an average every ten years, growing less in thickness every year; and after it is stripped, the thickness plainly indicates the age by fine lines, running parallel to each other, a line to each year. The space between the outer bark and the first line is often a quarter of an inch wide, as the first year knows of no impediment and pressure, and thus the bark grows most, the space between the next year is smaller, and so on up to the last, which, if the bark is between twelve and fifteen years old, dwindles down to a line. In fertile bottoms or plains the bark is often fit to be stripped after five or six years, is thicker than the one raised on the mountain, of double age, but the quality is very inferior. The best cork wood grows in Catalonia, Spain, in the province of Gerona; and it is at present, almost exclusively from any other wood, used for champagne corks.

FREAKS OF THE DRAFT IN INDIANA.—The draft has played some remarkable freaks in Henry county, Indiana. William Jackson, six miles north of Raysville, has nine sons, six liable to the draft, and every one of the six drew a suit of blue. Joshua Weldern, near Ogden, has six sons, three in the army and three at home. The draft took all three and sent them to keep company with their brave brothers in the front. James Waggoner, Raysville, had three sons, great strapping, broad-shouldered, six-footers, who were decidedly in favor of staying at home; the wheel of fortune turned out prizes for each of them, and they are left to determine whether they will fit their shoulders to a knapsack, or pay a thousand dollars each for substitutes. William Mills, of Knightstown, has five brothers in the service and one at home. The draft called out the last one. On the road from Coffin's Station to Spiceland, a distance of two and a half miles, every enrolled man, except one, living on the road, was drafted.

The rebels during the last three years have lost 80,000 men in trying to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

## Rebel Testimony About McClellan.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

### THE LATE GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Young Napoleon is dead—led beyond resurrection. In the flesh he may still walk the earth, but in spirit, in power, in the hope of glory, he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the ultras and hullahalooers over this person have ceased in Yankee-land. For two or three months after his dismissal, he was the pet object of Democratic sympathy and conservative sympathy; but now even Best Butler has graver obituary than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

A review of his career from the time he claimed Rosecrans' laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain, down to the time of the battle of Antietam, would be instructive to the nation of liars, who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression upon the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace in the career of this braggart the overruling power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked, and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of a just cause. Nothing is easier to prove, than that the election of McClellan to the position of commander in chief of the Yankee army, was all that was needed, after the election of Lincoln, to insure our independence. The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

In October, 1861, he had 180,000 men and the most overwhelming array of field artillery that had ever been seen upon this continent. Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Masou's and Mouson's Hills and defiantly during him to come out of his fortifications. The roads were good and weather splendid, he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory—so, at least, thought his master, Lincoln. But he knew his man were cowards and he was afraid of his reputation. He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers—hence the flank movement by the way of Leesburg, which ended so horribly, and decimated him with fright for three months.

Driven by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the winter mad, he entered the entrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of sarcophagi, ruins.

He shipped round to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. Magruder opposed him with 7,500 men, kept him in check, and forced him to the use of the spade and pick, his favorite weapons. He made siege and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburg followed. His advance was whirped by Johnson's rear-guard, but owing partly to the ignorance of the country and the bad handling of some of our troops, he was enabled to gain enough advantage on our wing, to put some conceit into his men. He acknowledged, however, at one time it looked as if the Ball Run route would be enacted again.

After this battle an event occurred which has been forgotten, but deserves to be recalled. A Confederate surgeon, left in the charge of the wounded, told McClellan that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled as if in pity of the surgeon's ignorance. The surgeon told him further, that the Abolitionists were making a fool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of negroes, and put an Abolitionist in his place. McClellan said he had no fear of the Abolitionists so long as he had command of that army. "But," he added, if they do throw me aside, and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe, and cease to have anything to do with this war."

How literally the surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled. McClellan has been kicked out of office; the insurrection proclamation has been issued; Hooker, a pure blooded Abolitionist, has commanded the Army of the Potomac; and it has not been two weeks since McClellan, in a public speech urged the people to sustain Lincoln. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the Abolition despotism?

Space will not permit us to follow Young Napoleon through the narrative of his career. The Yankee might have taken Richmond after the battle of the Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the battle of Hanover Court house he might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam the same.

In the report of the battle he convicts himself of falsehood in the most glaring manner. He excuses himself for not re-viewing the battle the morning of the 13th, by saying his losses were so great and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that he did not think it proper, especially as he was sure of the arrival that day of 15,000 fresh men. He "happens to recollect" the return of his enemy, Hooker's corps, viz: 35,000 men for duty, and four days after the same corps showed 13,500. Yes, after this admission of loss and disorganization he closes by claiming a great victory, with a capture of 13 guns 39 colors, 15,000 small arms, and 5,000 prisoners. His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation. His reputation was founded on lies. In lies he towered, and under lies he is lost—crushed. How fortunate for us he was chosen chief of the Yankee army! With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, enterprise and daring, would have pushed us sorely; but he was in awe of his dishonest reputation. His lies made him a coward, and from the first day to the last of his military career, he did not dare, on a single occasion, expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moment destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his extravagant pretensions.

## MARRIED LIFE.

Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her amusements—every thing on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, and for pleasure.

The parents by whose advice she has been guided—the sister to whom she has dared to impart the very embryo thought and feeling—the brother who has played with her, by turn the counselor and counseled—the younger children to whom she has hitherto been the mother and playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every action is changed, and she flies with joy in the untrodden path before her; buoyed up by the confidence of acquiesced love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations to the happiness to come.

Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyments and watchful protection of home—who can, coward-like, break the illusions which have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet makes no effort to supply their places; for on him is the responsibility of her errors—on him who first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her, with a weakened spirit and unsteady heart, to the wild storms and the only temptations of a sinful world.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—AN IRISH INCIDENT.—A few days ago a couple of Irishmen got to talking politics, and the dispute grew exceedingly hot. One was a gentleman of intelligence and education—the other an illiterate Broom Ringer.

"An, its mesen that will never vote for a party that will make the nigger equal to us," said the latter.

"The nigger equal to you?" said the other; "why I am ashamed to hear that a countryman of mine is afraid of a negro becoming his equal. But you say you are a Democrat—tell me what you mean by Democracy?"

The poor fellow couldn't give any intelligible explanation; "he was a democrat," and that was all, and he "wasn't goin' to have the damned nigger made aequil to him."

Just then a respectable colored man was seen on the other side of the street. The loyal Irishman called him over, and said:

"Come, my friend, can you tell me what Democracy means?"

Without hesitation a very satisfactory answer was given; when, turning to the other, the Union man continued;

"There, now, you see this man knows more than you do. He's your superior—let's you who are trying to drag him down to your level. I'm ashamed of ye; I disown ye. It's not an Irishman ye are, at all—it's a bogtrotter ye are!"

THE FORESTS OF THE SEA.—The sea has its forests as well as its barren ground. We see the sargassos, or sea weed, in huge prairies, spreading over areas as large as our continents—that of the Atlantic tropic covers a space, according to Von Humboldt of seven times the area of the French empire; and we know that every leaf in all that "oceanic meadow" is the home of a host of living creatures. In other tropics the palm of the sea, the kelp, throws up its graceful stem and beautiful leaf; whilst about the equator, as well as in those glacial regions around our northern pole, on the rich vegetation of the bed of the ocean grows the walrus and the dogging, and endless colonies of creatures dwell amid watery forests.

The President has pardoned J. W. Boucher of Georgetown, District of Columbia, sent to Fort Delaware for aiding persons to go South. The President was satisfied that Boucher had merely helped a lady to get South to her friends, with no traitorous purpose.

In the New York City Controller's report appears the charge for the dinners of eight men employed to count the votes at the last charter election. They met for ten days, and the bill for their dinners was \$1,300, \$162.50 per man, or \$19.21 for every single dinner for each man.

The new State of Nevada contains more territory than all the New England States measured together.

## SAN FRANCISCO A WHALING PORT AT LAST.

A fleet of 24 whalers have within a few days past reached this port from the Arctic ocean bringing an aggregate of 12,000 or 14,000 barrels of oil, and upwards of 100,000 pounds of whalebone. The cruise has not been so successful as a usual. The presence of so many whalers in our port was never known before. Probably half a dozen on one occasion has been the utmost. For several years past the whaling fleet has rather avoided San Francisco, and we are chiefly indebted for its presence now to the facility afforded by this port for instant telegraphic communication with owners at Benford, whose wishes and orders as to the disposition of the cargo can thus be immediately ascertained. Another advantage afforded by the enjoyment of telegraphic facilities is the protection they afford against fluctuations in currency, which could not be watched or known at the Sandwich Islands. In former years whalers coming here were liable to lose their crews who were lured away by the attractions of the gold mines or the arts of the selfish landmen. The mines are now less attractive and we have a vigilant harbor police. Hence whalers may come here with perfect safety, and will hereafter probably prefer this to any other station for recruiting or disposing of their cargoes. One thing more can and should be done to confirm this preference. They should be allowed the usual drawback, or repayment of duties on bonded goods purchased here. After this favor is shown them, they may, upon the extension of telegraphic communication to Victoria, go to that port, which is a free one, where they could purchase supplies at reduced prices. The ships now here will disburse from \$2,500 to \$5,000 each before they leave. Present indications are that most of their oil will be sent East around the Horn. The whalebone will mainly go by steamer via Panama, as it is easily handled.—S. F. Bulletin.

AN EXCHANGE, in summing up the results of the Presidential election, says that the States in rebellion, excepting their votes to have been included in the Electoral College, and cast for McClellan, would have been but 75. Add to this the vote of Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey, (21) making an aggregate of 96, and Lincoln would have a majority of 138. Now, supposing the two large States of Pennsylvania and New York to have cast their votes for McClellan also, (50 votes) and Mr. Lincoln would be elected by 79 majority. Missouri might be thrown in for McClellan with her 11 votes, and yet a majority would still remain for Mr. Lincoln of 68 votes.

The census of 1860 shows that there were then in the Free States 3,860,000 men capable of bearing arms, while the slave States had but 1,116,000. The losses of our armies in war are far less than the natural increase of the fighting population by those who have arrived at the military age during the last four years, to say nothing of the vast numbers of able bodied men who have come to the country from Europe in the same period. The fighting element in the loyal States, is therefore stronger than it was when the war began.

OYSTER GRASS.—The editor of the *Morning Gazette*, published at Astoria, thinks that "Oyster Grass"—so called from the fact of its growing on the oyster beds in Shoalwater Bay, W. T., from its fibrous strength, flexibility and pure white color, will make excellent paper, and advises that a few pounds be sent to the San Francisco paper mill for examination and trial. Shoalwater Bay beach is said to be covered with hundreds of tons of this grass, which will prove quite a source of profit to the denizens thereof, should the grass prove to be valuable for the manufacture of paper.

The Ohio papers take great liberties with Valandigham's name. Among his pet names are *Val-lan-dy-gum* and *Val-hand-him-a-dime*. We suggest, as the most appropriate, *Vil-lain-damn-him*.—Exchange.

They ought to stop that and take liberties with his neck.

GEORGE Benjamin of Bennington, Vermont, once a member of the 2d Vermont regiment, and who was reported as having died in battle, had put his letters and papers in the pockets of a man just breathing his last and then "bedaddled" to Canada, where he has lately turned up. His estate has been administered, and his friends have mourned over his supposed decease.

The rebel ruler, Wheeler, is only 25 years old and very small. He is a ladies' man. At a ball in Carlisle, Pa., just before the war, he got tight, and becoming aware that the ladies were turning up their noses at him, he soliloquized, thus:—Wheeler, you're drunk? Wheeler, the gals are laughing at you! Wheeler you'd better go home!" and he did.

The Russian Government encourages marriage among its soldiers, provides the couple with a house, supports them, rears their children, but takes away all the boys at a tender age and sends them to military garrisons, there to be trained for the army. There are 300,000 of this kind of soldiers now in the Russian army.

He who loves to enjoy himself well, can never want something to do.

Say what is right, and let others say what they please.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, DEC. 20, 1864

THE LEGISLATURE

Both Houses have perfected a permanent organization, and are at work. The body is decidedly Democratic, having a clear majority in both branches, and of course, all the officers elect are of that faith.

Frank Clark, of Pierce County, is President of the Council, and James Elton, Chief Clerk. Frank Dugan, of Walla Walla, is Speaker of the House, J. P. Judson, Chief Clerk. This state of affairs is unquestionably the result of divisions, differences, jealousies, and a general want of harmony among Union men, and the friends of the Administration generally, while on the other hand, the opposition are united and energetic.

Nothing has been done yet of any consequence in legislation. The most important matter that has been discussed among the members, is a Special Contract act. We are sorry to find some of the professed friends of the Government and members of the Union party, advocating this measure. A year ago last winter, the Legislature of this Territory made themselves ridiculous, by passing an act making it a criminal offense to discount Treasury notes, and they will only make themselves doubly so if they now pass a Special Contract Act.

When Congress needs the services of the Legislature of Washington Territory, no doubt they will make it known, and until then it would look better to allow Congress to regulate its own affairs, in its own way. But seriously, if this were a State instead of a Territory, such an act, in our judgement, would be valueless so far as the accomplishment of the object desired is concerned.

Congress has the power to regulate the value of money, and they have said that Treasury notes shall be of the same legal value as gold and silver coin, dollar for dollar, and a legal tender for debt.

Now the only question ever raised by any one, is as to the power of Congress to pass such an act. If Congress had the power to do this, and have done it, will it be pretended that a State, much less a Territory, can undo it, can repeal this act of Congress by a State or Territorial law. It is a Constitutional question and should be raised in the Supreme Court of the United States and there decided, and if decided that Congress had not the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender, then coin remains as it was before this act of Congress, the only legal tender for debt, and there is no security for a Special Contract law. If decided to be constitutional and valid there is an end of the question, unless Congress shall change or repeal it. The idea that a State can authorize its citizens to evade a lawful act of Congress by a Special Contract, and that the courts can be made instruments to effect that evasion is a very great mistake. What cannot be done directly, cannot be lawfully done, indirectly. This is a question of public policy as much as a usury law, and all special contracts or other means of evasion will be swept away by the Courts in both cases, as so much fraudulent rubbish. We hope and believe that the Legislature will not pass this act. Of course there will be the usual number of local bills, Charters and Memorials, we suggest to the assembled wisdom of the Territory that by far the most important matter in the line of subjects for Memorials, is a wagon road over the Cascade mountains, and we hope they will pass one and only one in relation to that matter, and possibly then some attention might be paid to it. All parts of the Territory are interested in that road and it is needed very much indeed. We understand an effort will be made by some of the members to adjourn before the holidays, but doubt their success. We shall notice their action occasionally as the session passes.

THE JENNY JONES.—This new and fast propeller, bids fair not only to do a good business, but to be the popular and favorite boat on Puget Sound. On Wednesday evening last, she went from Olympia to Steilacoom a distance of twenty-five miles, in two hours and a half, and from Steilacoom to this place, a distance of forty miles in three hours. Success to the Jenny Jones and her obliging and gentlemanly Captain.

PORTAL.—Orders have been issued to all the large post offices to discontinue the renting of boxes. Carriers are to be provided for. Another regulation has been made which dispenses with letter way-bills.

GOOD WALKING.—William McDermott, a newspaper carrier in New York, walked, "fair heel and toe," twenty-one miles lately, over the Fashion course, in four hours and seven seconds, for a purse of one hundred dollars, which he lost by seven seconds. The crowd made it up by subscription.

Tax French artificers in Mexico have recently found, to their great surprise, that the angle of elevation used in France for their guns for any given range, does not afford the calculated results; and have ascertained that this is owing to the diminished pressure of the atmosphere on the Mexican plateau. It follows that cannon may serve as a kind of barometer for measuring altitudes.

STRANGE SOUNDS AND UNUSUAL NOISES.

On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, our usually quiet and sober town, was thrown into a terrible state of excitement and alarm, by the sudden and unexpected outbreak of all manner of terrible and discordant yells and unearthly and indescribable sounds, as if pantheism itself had let loose and discord was king of earth.

It being so soon after the Squak affair, it was at first feared that the "Hell hounds of savage warfare" had been let loose upon the war path and all our noble braves who have been lately drumming up recruits for an attack upon the Indians, flew to their arms, and stood by ready to perish in the last ditch if need be.

But time passed, and as no attack was made by the red skins, it was whispered around that perhaps it was only after all a vigorous Mamook Tamahamos of the congregated Siwash, over some slain or Boston whisky stricken Tillecum, and some of the most daring ventured out upon a reconnaissance, when, lo and behold it was ascertained that Bob Head, had just been committing matrimony, and they were honoring him with a charivari.

Such exhibitions of taste and affection, belong properly to Pike County, Missouri, and it is to be hoped for the credit of our flourishing town that they will be discontinued in future.

MICK LILLAN PYRAMID.—Under this head, the Nevada Gazette arranges a pyramid, the base of which is a lame dog and two coffins. The sides are "State Prison," "New Jersey," the center, "Allison's Ranch."

An ingenious citizen of Troy New York, has invented a mode of using coal which will diminish its consumption one-half. Let some one invent something to save the other half, and he will be entitled to a monument.

A tiger walked in broad daylight into a church at Tezgon, India, recently. He was carried out, being first carefully shot.

Mr. MENDOCK, by his readings, has contributed over \$75,000 to the Sanitary Fund, and for the sick soldiers of the army. He gave his youngest son to the cause.—Capt. Thomas F. Murdock—who fell at the battle of Chickanoaga, in the front rank, gallantly cheering on his men to victory.

Thirty-seven thousand Feejee Islanders are now professing Christians. Thirty years ago these people were cannibals.

REAR ADMIRAL PIERSON assumed the command of the United States Pacific squadron on the 25th ult.

THREE cases of lockjaw have been cured at Brest, France, by the use of hot baths.

THE Windsor, Canada, papers publish a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office in that town which numbers over eight hundred, nearly as great as the entire population of the village. These are almost altogether letters to skeddaddlers from their friends in the States.

A GENTLEMAN who has just arrived from Dixie, states that recently the rebels in Mobile, notwithstanding the fact that candles and other needful articles were very scarce, got up a grand illumination in honor of the victories of Early in the Shenandoah valley.

THE Grant Club of San Francisco, one thousand strong, had the ballots which they deposited at the late election printed on the finest white satin ribbon. On the back, printed in blue, was a representation of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge.

A firm in Chicago paid its taxes in one year to the Government nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

THE King of Prussia's hotel bill for three weeks was \$11,000; the Emperor of Russia's, \$25,000.

LOVE and discretion are determined foes; the former is nearly always the conqueror.

FOR many people, country life is the honey wherein they take the pill of city life.

NO man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

A GREAT man is most calm in storms a little one most stormy in calms.

A SWORDFISH.—The splendid ship Donald McKay was recently docked in London to undergo repairs. On examining her bottom, the horn of a swordfish was found sticking outside of her copper.—It had pierced four and a half inches through a plank, and had brought up against a timber inside, when it was, no doubt, broken off from its socket in the head of the fish. Some idea may be formed of the power of the fish and the sharpness of the sword or horn, from this fact. Many similar instances have been recorded, from time to time, during the past fifty years. No doubt several vessels have been lost, where the sword has pierced through the planking and been withdrawn again, for it does not follow that it has broken off in every case, and thus blocked the opening like a treenail. In old or thin planking the sword would make a hole large and open enough to admit of its being withdrawn by a sudden jerk of this powerful fish.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Gen. Dick Taylor has been assigned to the command of the Alabama and Georgia reserves, with headquarters at Savannah.

The railroad is said to be entirely destroyed between Griswoldville and McIntyre.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The nomination of James Speed of Kentucky, as Attorney General, and A. W. Dennison, for Postmaster General, were sent in, but not acted upon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—Letters give particulars of the blockade runner Vixen, by the gunboat Rhode Island.

The Macon, Georgia, Messenger of Nov. 23d, says of the cavalry fight at Walnut Creek. The enemy appeared with four pieces of artillery, and cavalry variously estimated at from five to eight thousand strong, commanded by Kilpatrick.

An artillery fire was kept up briskly for about three hours without loss on our side. Their shooting was not creditable. During the fight, Capt. Spafford, of the 10th Ohio Regiment, with a few men, also had crossed the creek, made a dashing charge on our artillery and had his horse shot under him and was captured. These are about the only incidents of the second attack on our city. The injury done in the immediate vicinity was the burning of a mill and injuring a few hundred yards of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Everything is quiet in front to-day. Hood's headquarters are said to be at Brentwood, six miles from the city, on the pike. The rebels are entrenching themselves, and have taken possession of a hill near Hyde Ferry, and are planting batteries.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—A Nashville special dispatch says, the rebels lost ten General officers in the battle of Franklin, among which were Generals Gist and Gowen. Cheatham escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

The steamers Prima Donna, Prairie State and Margaret, captured yesterday in the Cumberland, were recaptured to-day by the gunboat Carondelet.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—At a large meeting of the merchants of this city to day, resolutions were adopted presenting the name of John W. Forney, as the candidate of Pennsylvania, for a position in the Cabinet in the event of a reconstruction. Delegates from Pennsylvania have gone to Washington to urge the appointment of Forney as Secretary of the Interior, in the event of Judge Usier going upon the bench, or as Secretary of the Navy, in case Wells should accept the Embassy to France.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, Dec. 5th, says: Pickett firing is kept up with daily casualties. Stringent orders have been issued against holding intercourse with the enemy or exchanging papers.

The Herald says: Information was lately received that Dr. Gwin obtained from Maximilian, through the influence of Emperor Napoleon, a commission as Governor-General of Sonora, with authority to induce emigrants to settle in that country. The Herald thinks this is a preliminary step for establishing a French colony on the Pacific coast.

The Richmond Enquirer of Nov. 28th, says: On Thursday last, 24th, a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., to make their escape, which was rapidly and effectually foiled at the expense of considerable Yankee blood. It appears that a plot had been formed among the prisoners, of whom there are at Salisbury, some 12,000, to overpower the interior guards, of the encampment, and then break through the line of parapet guards, and after seizing all the arms they could, to march through West North Carolina into Tennessee, and make good their escape. In the first part of the programme they succeeded. The interior guards were overpowered, and two of them injured while resisting the outbreak. They then attacked the parapet guard who fought bravely against terrible odds till the alarm had been fully communicated to the garrison, and two pieces of artillery thrown in position behind the Yankees. Two of the parapet guards were killed in the defense. In good time the artillery opened and after a few raking discharges of grape and caustic the insurgents cried out for mercy and declared they would make no further effort to get away.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Dec. 5th, says: It is not known where Sherman is. It is not clear that he has reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 p. m., last Friday, the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of that place. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for a week.

The Augusta Chronicle, of November 30th, says: It must be confessed that for the past week Sherman has successfully acted the part of the "artful dodger," confounding all calculations and exciting general apprehensions by his eccentric movements. Reports show that he is moving to the Savannah river. He may turn upon Augusta and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may bear for Savannah or Brunswick.

The Chronicle of December 1st, says: It is reported that a party of Sherman's scouts visited Demoras' Ferry on the Savannah river, on Sunday, remaining for some time taking observations. It is thought Sherman will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th, says that Dick Taylor has been put in command of the rebel cavalry operating against Sherman.

The Augusta Chronicle, of November 29th, says: It is reported that Wheeler, in a battle at Waynesboro, captured five hundred prisoners.

The Constitutional, however, says the Yankee cavalry, with whom Wheeler fought numbered only 150.

The Richmond Whig says that the rebels at Wri-wollesville, Ga., captured the breast-works from the Yankees.

The Macon Telegraph says that they charged through the open field, within 200 yards of our works, and then withdrew. Hardee, under-date of Grahamsville, S. C., Dec. 4, claims he has repulsed Foster, on the railroad at that point, and also a force of marines, under Admiral Dahlgren, at Coosawatehie.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 8.—A detachment of the 1st and 2d Colorado cavalry, under Col. Clivington, had a fight with the Indians near Fort Traction, and killed between 40 and 50 Indians, and captured about 500 ponies and three mules. The chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Little Rob, were killed. Our loss was nine killed and 38 wounded. The troops are still in hot pursuit of the blood-thirsty savages.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—The Nashville Press yesterday, says: The shelling of the rebel lines and their working parties were kept up on the river, but hardly so vigorously or persistently as the day before.

Forrest, with his command, is said to be across the Cumberland river. We can't vouch for the truth of the statement, but give it as we have it. An impression gains strength among both citizens and soldiers that the Confederates are evacuating. If this be so, a march on Kentucky may be said to have commenced, and we think it quite possible, indeed probable.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 22, says that raiding parties of the enemy tapped the railroad ten miles east of Macon, and destroyed a number of trains and the freight trains turned back in haste. Heavy cannoning and musketry fire was heard east of Gordon. It was supposed that Gen. Payne, at Gordon had been attacked. Milledgeville had been entirely evacuated by our forces before the enemy arrived. Everything of value had been brought away.

The Augusta Constitutionalist derides the idea of the progress of a column, under Sherman of about 10,000 cavalry, who visited Madison, Morgan county, on the State railroad, and burned it on the 19, and on the 20, an engine was sent up the road and found the enemy at Buck Head, eleven miles nearer Augusta. On the 19th, some of their men were seventy-five miles away from Augusta, who were probably nothing but a raiding party.

The Macon papers of the 20th, say Gen. Hardee arrived this morning. Beauregard will probably be here to-morrow. Since the date of the above, communication with the East has been cut off by Sherman. Both Beauregard and Hardee are left in the rear by Sherman. Gov. Brown, Dick Taylor and Beauregard were reported to be at Macon on the 20th.

The Richmond papers of Friday and Saturday say: They have encouraging news from Georgia, but they won't print it.—They assure their readers that the official advices from Georgia are favorable as they could expect.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—Gen. Thomas is reported to have retreated to Franklin, ten miles southwest of Nashville. Military authorities say that one report is clear. Thomas is preparing to re-organize the large reinforcements now on their way to him before giving battle to Hood.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—To the Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a dispatch from the Commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing us that she was sunk in nine fathoms of water. She had been run into by an armed steamer and badly damaged. I will inform the Department of the particulars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An order was issued to day for re-organizing a new Volunteer Army Corps, to consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, to be enlisted for not less than one year. It will be designated as the First Corps, and will be organized in the District of Columbia.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that our Navy consists of 670 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and 61,000 officers and men; which have captured, during the war, 1,300 vessels; 267 of which were steamers. The entire expenditures of this service, from 4th of March, 1861, to 1st November, 1864, \$234,653,623 50.

Chase has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

James Speen, of Kentucky, has been appointed Attorney General.

Congress assembled at noon on the 5th. One hundred and fifty members were present in the House, and a quorum in the Senate.

On the 1st Gregg's cavalry struck a damaging blow in a reconnaissance to Stony Creek Station, Weldon Road. The rebels suffered heavily by the destruction of a supply train since building of branch railroad from Stony Creek to Denwidde. Rebel force was defeated.

Early appears to have gone into Winter quarters. Sheridan's cavalry is employed in suppressing guerrillas in Loudon county.

ILL-MADE FORTUNES, like ill-made candles, are apt to smother their own splendor with their grease.

NOTICE.—The undersigned proposes, visiting the east in February next for the purpose of escorting a number of families to this Territory, and will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to him, or carry any packages for his friends here, to their friends in the east. A. S. MERCER.

Latest News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.

Headquarters Department Cumberland, 8 miles from Nashville, Dec. 16.—I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to day on his line, and they are in full retreat. I have ordered the pursuit to continue until daylight, although the troops are much fatigued, the utmost enthusiasm prevails. I have no report of the number of prisoners captured. I know it is large. Happy state this which has been effected with little loss to us, probably not exceeding three hundred, but few of whom are killed.

Signed, GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

On board ship Pequign, Port Royal, Dec. 12.—A Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary: It is my pleasure to report that Gen. Sherman with his army, is near Savannah, and I am in direct communication with him. In view of his arrival which I have expected, I had stationed steamers at different points, and came from Tallahassee yesterday, in order to be at hand. Capt. Duncan states that his forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman is fully provided and is not in want of anything.

Signed, DAHLGREN.

The following letter from Sherman was written before he started on his march. It shows that he stated the point at which he intended accomplishing his work, some days earlier than he expected.

Dilton Ga. Dec. 31.—In a few days I will be off for the salt water, when I hope to meet my old friend Porter again. Be kind enough to write to him, and tell him to look for me on or about Christmas, between Hilton Head and Savannah.

SHERMAN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The Evening Telegraph says: Another scout has arrived from Sherman, who reports that Savannah was captured on the 10th.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—The American Annapolis dispatch says, the steamer Savannah had just arrived with news from Sherman. He had captured Savannah and 1500 prisoners after eight hours of severe fighting.

Portland, Dec. 20.—Steamer Sierra Nevada sailed for Victoria on Monday afternoon.—Steamer Brother Jonathan left San Francisco for Victoria this forenoon.

MARRIED.

At Seattle, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Bagley, Mr. Robert G. Head of Olympia, to Miss Annie May Adams of Seattle.

WHITE RIVER STORE,

AT T. M. ALVORD'S,

WHITE RIVER, KING COUNTY, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just purchased a stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Suitable to the wants of Farmers, Miners, and people in General, which he offers to sell

Cheap for Cash!

Please call and see for yourselves.

I. SMITH, no39-17

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trust John McClellan nor my wife, Teresa Jane Moss, after this date, as I will pay no debts of their contracting. JOHN J. MOSS.

SEATTLE, Nov. 21, '64.—no87

NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN HOLTZMAN, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Holtzman, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated, Nov. 14, 1864. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. no36-17

NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN GARNER, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Garner, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated Nov. 14th 1864. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. no36-17

NOTICE.

Estate of WM. CAWTO, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Bagley has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William Cawto, deceased, by the Probate Court of the County of King, W. T. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of residence, Seattle, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated, Nov. 14, 1864. DANIEL BAGLEY, Administrator. no36-17

DIPHTHERIA—A SURE CURE.

Dr. W. A. Scott, of Palmyra, Warren County, Iowa, sends to the St. Louis Democrat the following recipe and mode of treatment for diphtheria, which he pronounces a sure cure:

Please publish the following treatment of diphtheria. It has been used by myself and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will always cure if the treatment is commenced before the diphtheria membrane extends into the air-tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases no remedy yet discovered will always make a cure; but if the patent is watched and this treatment used in time, there is no danger.

DIPHTHERIA WASH.

Golden Seal, pulverized, one drachm. Borax, pulverized, one drachm. Black Pepper, pulverized, one drachm. Alum, pulverized, one drachm. Nitrate of Potash, pulverized, two drachms. Salt, pulverized, two drachms.

Put all into a common sized tea cup or vessel which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well and then fill full of good vinegar. Fill for use when it settles. Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipe-stem, notch one end and wrap a strip of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as to jut the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the throat and mouth well every half hour if the case is bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better every four hours, and when still better two or three times a day till well; which will be from two to seven days.—Touch every affected spot, the uvula tonsils and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure by pouring what you use each time into another vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime, that may be on the swab every time you take it from the mouth.

Run the following liniment on the throat outside, once every three or four hours, and keep a flannel cloth around the neck till well.

Take Spirits Turpentine, 1 ounce, Sweet Oil, or Linseed Oil 1 ounce, Aqua Ammonia, (tox) 1 ounce, Shake before using each time. Keep the bowels regular with Castor Oil. Keep the patient in the house, but ventilate well.

The diphtheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other sore throat for diphtheria, you will effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throat. I have never lost a case, and many have told me that no money would induce them, in these "diphtheria times" to be without the wash and liniment; and when a sore-throat in the throat is felt, it is used, and a cure is always effected.

It is related that in Cochiti, where grand deeds go to the play, the actors fare rather badly. If the great man does not approve of their performance, he waves his hand, and his suite immediately rush upon the unfortunate performer and administer a sound drubbing with their ban-bags.

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.

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 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 615 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.

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 Liquid!

Fly Paper kills its 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 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. no 21-ly

NEW STORE AT Snohomish City, SINCLAIR & CLENDENIN.

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment respectfully inform the citizens of Snohomish and the public generally that they have just received and will continue to receive fresh supplies of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, Coarse and Fine CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery,

MINERS' AND LOGGERS' TOOLS and almost every article of consumption NEEDED IN THIS MARKET.

In connection with their store Messrs. Sinclair & Clendenin will keep the fast sailing schooner

"NOR. WESTER" constantly plying between Snohomish Victoria, and other ports on the Sound, carrying their own freight, and that of all who favor them with their patronage. This arrangement will enable them to sell their goods

Cheaper for Cash than any house on Puget Sound.

CALL AND SEE. Snohomish, Nov. 10, 1863.

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 Mulls, Jackonettes, 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 Travellers and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices.

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. no 25-1f

MONETT'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 25-1f

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of J. E. JOYEN'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.

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, Cholice, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Heart Disease, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vito's Dance, Stricture, Tic Dolerens, and Whooping Cough, &c.

Columns of certificates of cures might be published sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, that this medicine is all that its discoverer claims for it.

Persons with any of the above diseases, will do well to give it a trial before re-doing themselves with mineral poisons; that, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, always leave behind them the seeds of some other disease, often times far worse than that which they are given to cure.

Watt's Nervous Antidote Is a perfectly harmless preparation, and can be given to an infant without fear of injury. In fact there are many persons who give it to crying babies as a soothing syrup, with miraculous effect. The Antidote is for sale at wholesale, by

CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco, Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists. no 21-m3

SEATTLE DRUG STORE. JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR.

- 10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla; 10 do Sals' do 10 do Gribz' do 15 do Townsend's do 10 do Jarry's Expectant; 10 do do Alterative; 5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs; 5 do Herold's Balm; 5 do Scovilles Balm 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 the 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 the following:

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Damar, 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; Scales 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 20-1f

\$1 00 PER GALLON! GENUINE DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

Usually sold at \$1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLING & BRO'S at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, Wholesale and Retail. Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 13. no 20-1f

WILLIAMSON & GREENWELDE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, COUNTRY PRODUCE

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

J. J. M'GILVRA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW SEATTLE, W. T.

Office, corner of Commercial and Mill Streets. no 20-1f

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

YESLER, DENNY & CO., SEATTLE LUMBER AND FLOUR MILLS, DEALERS IN LUMBER, FLOUR, COUNTRY PRODUCE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates not 11

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 25-1f

PACIFIC HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR HOUSE having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE. Meals after 8 o'clock Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted which a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms. Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above. REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietress. Jan 9-1f

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES. adapted for every variety of sewing in FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., Original Inveator 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, Nevada 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, comes 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 them 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 Garment Making. 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 it is silver plated and elegantly ornamented in pearl. It is a portable Sewing Machine, looking 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 Foot and Shoe Work, or Garment Making. It is light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger shuttle than the smaller Machines. Cylinder—With Pictures Complete. Price \$140. This Machine is used exclusively on leather—for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it has no superior. In a portable Sewing Machine, 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. No. 34 1m

F. J. HOLLISTER, ENGRAVER, PORT MADISON, W. T.

STAMPS, SEALS, DIES, AND EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, Out to Order. Nov. 14th 1864. no 25-1f

Important Medical Notice. THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 615 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, so 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 Electropathic 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 hint 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 may 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, Electropathic Institute, Washington Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Josselyn has no connection with any other establishment in California. Remember the number 615 Washington St. No 34

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.

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, Pits, 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 cures disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that it will do for them all that medicine can do.

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

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

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents. Wholesale Druggists, Front St., San Francisco. Sold by all Drug Lists. no 27-1f

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 from THE GASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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 27-1f

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 537, SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO. Two doors above the What Cheer House, adjoining the Banking House of Donald C. King & Co.

Consultation, by letter or otherwise, FREE!

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

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE is under the immediate charge of Dr. J. Howard, who has become justly celebrated, by his successful treatment of diseases of the above nature, without the use of MERCURY, IN ANY FORM!

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

They claim to have certificates of remarkable cases, or some before unobscured, of distinct foreign learning, of European education and European remedies, thus insulating the afflicted, who are not aware of the utter uselessness of foreign remedies and practice, when applied to diseases in this variable climate.

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

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

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

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

Persons residing in the interior, who may prefer being treated at home, by sending a careful description of their disease, together with a statement of the length of time they have been afflicted, will have their medicines carefully put up and sent to any part of the Pacific Coast, by Express or Mail, together with full and explicit directions so as to enable them to begin 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, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Irritability, Nervousness, Urinary Difficulties, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, all diseases peculiar to females, they should go at once, or write to Dr. Howard, at his Medical Institute. Let the PALSY DELICACY prevent you, but apply immediately, and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death.

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

DR. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS have come to be universally acknowledged the only "remedy" 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 cause a miscarriage. They will be forwarded to any part of the Pacific Coast, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

All letters must be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE, No. 537, Sacramento Street, San Francisco. no37-103

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

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

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

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—In all their complications and stages, DR. BALL has a new and valuable remedy which will readily cure in one-fourth the usual time. Potassium, Mercury and Balsam 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, Poisons, Fills, &c. skillfully treated and permanently cured, in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.

Liver and Bowel and the thousand and one diseases with which women is often afflicted, DR. BALL has a specific remedy, 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 equate as to the Doctor's ability, before placing themselves under his charge.

A. BALL, M. D., 323, 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 stamp duties for various legal and financial transactions, including Acknowledgment of deeds, Affidavits, Bank Checks, Bills of Sale, and Mortgages.

D. B. WARD.

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. no28-t

MARIA.

JOHN COGROVE, COMMANDER, Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidbey's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no24]

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

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

Patent Medicines,

Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SANDS', GUYSSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFENBERG'S and CRANE & BIGHAM'S

Sarsaparilla:

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

Jayne's Ayers' Graefenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffats 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, Bachelors Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Clue, Shellac Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opodeldoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schorville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

ACIDS:

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

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

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

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

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

Genuine Downer's COAL OIL, Wholesale or Retail.

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 an excellent Comprising, Florida Water, Bay Rum, Cologne, Scented Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Lotion Extracts, Brown Winesoaps, Nail Brushes, &c.

Cool 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.

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors, ESTABLISHED 1858.

This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated and elegantly refitted, and is now open to the public under a new proprietorship. The Saloon will always be supplied with the best quality of

WINE, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

And the proprietors intend to make their house, as heretofore, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public

A Good BILLIARD TABLE, Is attached to the Saloon. [no114]

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STELLACOOM. TRI-WEEKLY LINE. LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Stellacoom every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor

UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

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

BOARD: Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at \$1 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and wash

When preferred, Board, Tuition and Incidentals furnished, at \$240 00 per annum, payable QUARTELY, IN ADVANCE.

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

BOARD: Primary Department, per Annum, \$24 00 Intermediate, " " " \$32 00 Collegiate, " " " \$40 00 Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra] \$20 00 Drawing and Sketching, " per Session, " " " \$10 00 Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

Students are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical,) Geography and writing, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same, before engaging in more advanced studies.

Young Men, desirous of defraying their own expenses, by personal labor, while attending the University, can be furnished employment by making early application to the President.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than one Quarter.

For further particulars address the President of the University, W. E. BARNARD, A. M. Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. no25-tf

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 equal artists employed on the paper, and are universally acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind produced in this country.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN promise to present, as during preceding years, all the latest improvements in Steam Engineering, War Vessels, Ordnance—military and naval—Fire-arms, Mechanic's 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 30 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, " 22 00 Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months, " 34 00 Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, " 40 00 For all clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$2 00. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra, on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, 27 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 confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to all sections of the country—it is for the whole American Continent.

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

ORANGE JUDD, Park Row, New York City

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act, shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten, nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds, semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, of each year.

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

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

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

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

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

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

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

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$798,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be \$45,937,125, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury, for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts, from customs on the same amount of importation, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as agents, were not issued until March 26th, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury, up to May 7th, was \$44,806,100.

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

ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositories of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.

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

CASH PRINCIPLES, And at REASONABLE PRICES

A good variety of MEN'S CLOTHING

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

ALSO BOOTS AND SHOES,

And a well selected stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY

All of which will be sold cheap for the promptness. Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales."

HAGLEY & SETTLE, Seattle Aug. 30th 1864. no214

FASHION SALOON.

A. B. RABBEZON, PROPRIETOR. Next Door to Yealer and Deany's Store. SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Saloon. no1

Dec. 1st 1863.