

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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## THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

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### MISTRESS GLENARE.

A virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare—  
Or, at least, so the world in its judgment would say:  
With an orderly walk and a circumspect air,  
She never departs from the popular way,  
Every word that she speaks is well measured and weighed;  
Her friends are selected with scrupulous care:  
And in all that she does is her prudence displayed,  
For a virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare!

Her youth has departed, and with it has fled  
The impulse that gives the blood a new start,  
Which oftentimes turns from the reasoning head  
To trust to the wisdom of God in the heart.  
Thus the robes of her purity never are stained,  
And her feet are withheld from the pitfall and snare;  
Where nothing is ventured, there nothing is gained—  
O, a virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare!

She makes no distinction of sinners from sin;  
Her words are like arrows, her tongue is a rod:  
She sees no excuse from the evil within,  
But condemns with the zeal of a partialist God!  
On the background of darkness, of sorrow and shame;  
Her own reputation looks stainless and fair;  
So she builds up her fame, through her neighbor's bad name;  
O, a virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare!

She pines and she listens, she watches and waits;  
Not Satan himself is more active than she  
To expose in poor sinners, the faults and bad traits,  
Which she fears that her Lord might not happen to see.  
When the Father of spirits looks down from above  
On the good and the evil, the frail and the fair,  
How must he regard with particular love  
This virtuous woman—Mistress Glenare!

O, Mistress Glenare, in the drama of life  
You are acting a very respectable part;  
You have known just enough of its envious strife,  
To deceive both the world and your own foolish heart.  
But say, in some moment of clear, common sense  
Did you never in truth and sincerity dare  
To ask the plain question, aside from pretence,  
How you looked to the angels, dear Mistress Glenare?

The glory of God has enlightened their eyes;  
No longer in darkness, they see but in part,  
And the robes of your righteousness do not suffice  
To cover the lack of true love in the heart.  
You look shabby, and filthy, and ragged, and mean—  
Even with those you condemn, you but poorly compare!  
Go! wash you in Charity till you are clean;  
You will change for the better, dear Mistress Glenare!

Your thoughts have been run in the popular mould,  
Like wax that is plastic and easily melts;  
Till now, like a nondescript, lol and behold!  
You are neither yourself nor yet any one else.  
Of tender compassion, forgiveness and love,  
Your nature has not a respectable share;  
You are three parts of serpent, and one of the dove;  
Very badly proportioned, dear Mistress Glenare!

Your noblest and purest affections have died,  
Like summer-dried roses your spirit within;  
Your heart has grown arid, and scarce is supplied  
With sufficient vitality even to sin.  
But would you prove true to your virtuous name,  
There is one we commend to your tenderest care;  
To deal with her wisely will add to your fame;  
That poor, sinful woman is—Mistress Glenare!  
—LIZZIE DOTY.

**THE BEST SORT.**—The buxom, bright-eyed, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trowsers, make her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady withal, in company, is just the sort of a girl for a young man to marry; but you, ye pining, lolling, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged and novel devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fifteen chickens.

A story is told of a young Frenchman who wanted to enlist from Pittsfield, but he was under size and under weight, and so was rejected. He was bound to go, however, and wrote to Father Abraham, telling him so. Uncle Abe liked his spunk, and replied if he would show his letter to a certain New York recruiting officer, he guessed he would take him, and he did.

### A TERRIFIC CAT FIGHT.

On the pine wood shed, in an alley dark,  
Where scattered moonbeams sifting through  
A row of tottering chimneys, and an awning  
torn and dropping, fell, strode back and  
forth, with stiff, tense drawn muscle and  
peculiar tread, a cat. His name was Norval;  
on yonder neighboring shed his father  
fought the cats that came in squads from  
streets beyond Dupont, in search of food  
and strange adventure.

Grim war he courted; and his twisted  
tail, and spine upheaving with fantastic  
curve, and claws distended, and ears flatly  
pressed against a head thrown back defiantly,  
told of impending strife. With eyes  
aglow, and screeching blasts of war, and  
steps as silent as the falling dew, young  
Norval crept along the splintered edge, and  
gazed a moment through the darkness down,  
with tail awag, triumphantly; then, with  
an imprecation and a growl,—perhaps an  
oath, in direst vengeance hissed,—he started  
back, and hooked his body like the letter  
S, or rather like a U, inverted, stood in  
fierce expectancy.

'Twas well. With eyeballs glaring and  
ears aslant, and open mouth, in which two  
rows of fangs stood forth in sharp and dread  
conformity; slow up a post from out the  
dark below, a head appeared.

A dreadful tocsin of determined strife  
young Norval uttered; then, with face un-  
blanched, and moustache standing strait be-  
fore his nose and tail flung wildly in the  
passing breeze, stepped back in cautious in-  
vitation to the foe. Approached the other,  
and with preparation dire, each cat survey-  
ed the vantage of the field. Around they  
walked, with tails uplifted, and backs high  
in air, while from their mouths, in accents  
hissing consuming rage, dropped brief but  
awful sentences of hate. Thrice round the  
roof they went in circle, each with eye upon  
the foe intently bent; then sidewise moving  
as is wont with cats, gave one long drawn,  
terrific, savage yowl and buckled in! The  
fur flew! A mist of hair hung o'er the  
battle field. High above the din of passing  
wagons rose the dreadful tumult of the  
struggling cats. So gleamed their eyes in  
frenzy, that to me, who saw the conflict  
from a window near, nought else was plain  
but fiery stars, that moved in orbits most  
eccentric.

An hour they struggled in tempestuous  
might, then fainter grew the squall of war,  
until all sound was hushed. Then went I  
forth with lantern, and the land surveyed.  
What saw I?

Six claws—one ear—of teeth, perhaps a  
handful, and save fur, nought else except a  
solitary tail. That tail was Norval's. By  
a ring I knew it. The ear was—but we'll  
let that pass. The tail will do without  
the ear.

**AN EXCUSE FOR SMOKING.**—In one of  
our neighboring towns the lads of a school  
acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted  
to the most ingenious methods to conceal  
the vice from the master. In this they were  
successful, until one evening, when the mas-  
ter caught them at it, and stood before  
them in awful dignity.

"How now?" shouted the master to the  
first lad—"how dare you be smoking?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to  
headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? and you? and you?" inquir-  
ed the pedagogue, questioning every boy in  
his turn.

One had a "razing tooth;" another "chol-  
ic;" the third, a "cough;" in short they all  
had something.

"Now, sifrah, roared the master to the  
last boy, "what disorder do you smoke  
for?"

Alas! all the excuses were exhausted;  
but the interrogated urehin, putting down  
the pipe after a farewell whiff, and looking  
up in his master's face, said in a whining,  
hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corns!"

The master looked at him for a moment  
in silence, and then walked home.

### Josh Billings on the Mule.

The mule is half hoss and half jackass,  
and then comes to a full stop, natur diskov-  
ering her mistake. Tha waigh more akord-  
in to their left than enny other kreetur ex-  
cept a crowbar. Tha kant hear enny kwicker,  
nor further than the hoss, yet their ears  
are big enuf for snow shoes. You kant  
trust them with enny one whose life is worth  
more than the mule's. The only wa to  
keep them in a pastur, is to turn them into  
a medder jinnin, and let them jump out.—  
Tha ar redly for use just as soon as tha will  
do to abuse. Tha haint got enny more  
friends than a Chatham street trader, and  
will live on buckleberry bushes with an ok-  
asional chance at kanada thissels. You  
kant tell their age by lookin into their  
month, enny more than you kould a  
Mexikan kannon's. Tha ar a modern in-  
venshun; I don't think the Bible deludes to  
them at all. Tha sell for more than enny  
other domestick animals. Tha never had  
no disease that a good klub won't heel. If  
tha ever die tha must kome rite tu life agen,  
for i never heerd nobody sa "ded mule."—  
Tha ar like sum men, verry corrupt at hart;  
ive known them tu be good for six months  
just tu get to kick sumbody. I never own-  
ed wan, nor never mean tu, unless there is  
a United States law passed rekwinin it.—  
The only reason why tha ar pashunt, is be-  
kose tha ar ashamed of themselves. I have  
seen edicated mules in a sirkus—tha would  
kick and bite tremenjis. I would not sa  
what I am forced tu sa agin the mule, if his  
berth want an outrage, and he haint tu  
blame for it. Enny man who is willin tu  
drive a mule ought tu be exempt by law  
from runnin for the legislatur. Tha ar the  
strongest kreetur on earth, and heaviest ak-  
kordin to their size; I heerd tell ov wan  
who fell oph from the toe-path on the kan-  
awl, and sunk as soon as he touched bottom,  
but he kept right on toein the boat to the  
next stashun, breethin threw his ears, which  
was out of water about 3 feet 6 inches. I  
didn't see this but an oxshunear told me ov  
it, and I never knew an oxshunear tu lye  
unless he would make sumthin out ov it.

**A Concise Statement of the Case in favor of  
Arming Negroes.**

Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his mes-  
sage gives strong testimony as to the effect  
of arming negroes. Practical men, in look-  
ing at the question of arming the negroes,  
always calculated the profit and loss of the  
matter. The question was whether the op-  
position to arming the negro was so strong,  
that the hostility that would be excited by  
arming them would over weigh the military  
force of the black soldiers. Gov. Brown,  
speaking of the fifty thousand able-bodied  
slaves employed against the Southern Con-  
federacy, says:

"If these fifty thousand able-bodied ne-  
groes had been carried into the interior by  
their owners when the enemy approached  
the locality where they were employed, and  
put to work clearing land and making pro-  
visions, we should to-day have been fifty  
thousand stronger, and the enemy that much  
weaker, making a difference of one hun-  
dred thousand in the present relative strength  
of the parties to the struggle. When a  
negro man, worth \$1,000, upon the gold  
basis, escapes to the enemy, that sum of the  
aggregate wealth of the State, upon which  
she should receive taxes, is lost, one labor-  
er who should be employed in the produc-  
tion of provisions, is also lost, while one  
laborer, or one more armed man is added  
to the strength of the enemy."

This is a statement of the case that is an  
argument for arming the slaves, that the  
Governor of Massachusetts could not im-  
prove upon.—*Alta.*

"Don'r touch me, or I'll scream!" as the  
engine whistle said to the stoker.

The young lady who gives herself away  
loses her self possession.

### The Asiatic Telegraph Enterprise.

The Western Union Telegraph Company  
is gradually absorbing all the Union tele-  
graph interests in this country. Controll-  
ing the Pacific telegraph, it is now about to  
leap, with one bound, to the shores of Asia.  
The interest of such Company in the work  
of connecting with the line building through  
Liberia, by Russian Government, is equiva-  
lent to its building, for the Western Union  
Company never undertakes a work without  
putting it through. The particulars of the  
arrangement referred to, are as follows:

We copy from the Rochester Union, of  
late date: The Board of Directors of the  
Western Line, met at their rooms in this  
city yesterday, to confer with P. McDow-  
ell Collins, Esq., on the subject of perfect-  
ing a European connection of the lines  
through the British and Russian Possessions  
in North America, Asia and Europe. This  
gentleman has just returned from Europe,  
after having obtained from those Govern-  
ments exclusive grants for the erection and  
operation of telegraph lines through the  
countries in their possession, for thirty years.  
Mr. Collins has been in town for a day or  
two, and was present at the meeting of the  
telegraph Directors. He submitted a propo-  
sition to the Board; turning over to them  
the valuable grants in his possession, which,  
after a brief consideration, was accepted by  
them with unanimity, thus substituting the  
Company in his stead, in his contract with  
the foreign Governments named. The  
Western Union are already in connection  
with California and Oregon. The distance  
between the mouth of the Columbia river  
and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is not far  
from 100 degrees or about 7,000 English  
miles, as measured on a globe, and follow-  
ing the variations which the route must  
necessarily make from a right line, the  
length between Dergen and the Russian  
Capital cannot fall short of 8,000 miles.—  
Twelve hundred miles of this distance will  
be through British America, nine hundred  
through the American Territory to Beh-  
ring's Straits, and six thousand miles thence  
to London, thus spanning over one third of  
the earth's circumference. The American  
line will connect with the Russian line on  
the Amour river, which forms the boundary  
between the Chinese Empire and Siberia,  
and empties into the sea of Okotsk, to the  
eastward. Large portions of the line have  
already been surveyed, and its practicability  
determined, and the enterprise will be push-  
ed forward with all the vigor and despatch  
which have characterized the operations of  
the Western Telegraph Union. Mr. Col-  
lins will give the Company the benefit of  
his valuable services in the enterprise.—  
After the action of the Directors was made  
public yesterday morning, Western Union  
Telegraph stock took a jump upward from  
172 1/2 to 200.—*Alta.*

**BRIGHT BRIGHTENING.**—The Indianapolis  
Courier says:

"We learn from a gentleman who met  
Jessie D. Bright, at Kent Station, White  
county, a week or ten days since, that the  
distinguished ex-Senator has greatly mod-  
ified his views on the rebellion. It was re-  
freshing to hear him talk of the inexhaust-  
ible resources of the North, in connection  
with the inevitable overthrow of the con-  
spirators. He yields to the inexorable logic  
of events on the slavery question, and doubts  
if the peculiar institution can possibly be  
restored to its former position and security,  
even in those sections where practical abo-  
lition is not a fact.

You can stop a clock at any moment  
but you cannot stop a watch. This same  
remark my brethren, applies to the stopping  
of the talk of a man and woman. He is a  
great coarse ugly machine, but you can si-  
lence him. She is a beautiful, fragile, jew-  
eled thing—but she will run on until she  
stops herself.

# THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, W. T., MAY 17, 1864

ON THIS HINT WE SPEAK.

Two of our patrons—just two—recently sent in orders to stop their papers when the time for which they paid expires. They might have saved themselves the trouble of making such advance orders had they remembered our terms, and known that, unless the "mox dollar" fee was forthcoming in due time, the familiar face of the GAZETTE would not have greeted them many times after the expiration of their term. As a general thing there is nothing remarkable in losing a subscriber or two at any moment. In our experience in newspaper publishing we have lost fifty at a single pop, and gained as many new ones at another; but from certain circumstances attending the stoppages aforesaid, we are half inclined to believe that the "buzzards," or some other birds of prey, are after us; that our Union-loving proclivities are offensive to the dung-hill chivalry of this region; and that an attack upon our little Sumter, with a view to silence our *tenas* battery, is in contemplation. We may be mistaken in this, and solely for the sake of the community in which we have everything to gain and nothing to lose, we hope we are. We will, however, take this occasion to define our position so fully that, in any event, those who have doubted our whereabouts on the Union question, may do so no more forever. We belong to the David Crockett school, whose motto in all things was, "be sure you're right, then go ahead!" We have satisfied ourself that on the Union question we are right; that there is no better government on earth than that under which we live; that its overthrow is threatened; that there are no middle grounds to occupy in the question; no halfway measures by which the danger can be averted, but every man must be for or against the Union. We are going in for the Union; we intend to contribute our mite, however small it may be, to its preservation; and we don't care whether it is preserved by salt or sugar, by powder and lead or Presidential proclamations; whether slavery lives or dies; whether Jeff. Davis hangs or runs away—we are unconditionally for the Union, first, last and all the time. When we pitched our tent in the little kingdom of King, by the sea-shore, we did so for the mutual benefit of ourselves and the community; it was not intended to mix in party quarrels; it is not the intention now to do so; but, in the exercise of those "reserved rights," so much talked of, nowadays, we meant, and always mean to support the flag which supports and protects us. If doing this renders us odious; if Unionism is laid at our door as a sin, then notice is hereby given that we have no choice but to accept the issue, as those enlisted against us present it, to carry the war to their very thresholds, as they carry it to ours; to their work-shops, stores and hotels, to "carry the war into Africa," into the ballot box, into the buzzard's roost, into the Southern Confederacy, or the infernal regions; and if those who make the struggle, upon such grounds, come out of the conflict less scorched than we, they shall be welcome to the advantage. We shall seek no strife with party or party men, save those who array themselves against the Union and the Government, but we will oppose everything that opposes these—every clique and party that opposes them—and we don't care to what political organization they belong or have belonged. With heart, hand and head, we will battle to our utmost against the open and secret, conditional and unconditional enemies of the Government; with rifle, sword or bludgeon we will do the same if necessary; in every way will we do it, but that in which sneaking traitors, both

north and south, oppose the Union—by assassination and murder.

Such is, and always has been our position on the Union question, and right here on Puget Sound we mean to preach it as long we like, whether we have five or five hundred friends to sustain our course. Our tongue shall talk it, our type shall click it, our old Ramage shall ram down its Union cartridge, and blow it to the winds, though hell crusts over with copper a foot thick, a little longer to save sinking traitors from their final doom. And when an unconditional support of the Union will not yield a subsistence here, we can emigrate, or mount our little battery on a raft, float it out upon the waters, moor it upon a clam-flat, subsist on chowder, and preach 'Union forever' to the more appreciative copper-heads of the great deep. But we cannot be easily driven out, nor starved out of our rights and opinions, though every rebel-sympathizer in the land charges upon our columns or withhold supplies. They may stop their patronage, but they cannot stop our horn from tooting without stopping our wind, and when they begin that game on the square, and not as the assassin plays it, we'll probably "take a hand." Does anybody misunderstand our position now?

## Horrible Massacre—Fourteen Men Murdered at Bute Inlet.

The Victoria *Chronicle* Extra of Thursday, furnishes the following account of the terrible massacre, by Indians, at Bute Inlet, of which rumors had reached Victoria a few days before:

"The steamer *Emily Harris*, arrived from Nanaimo this morning. She brings three men as passengers who are the sole survivors of Waddington's party of 17 workmen, the remaining 14 having been massacred by Chillecooten Indians, who had been hired to pack for them.

The savages commenced the attack by murdering Smith, the ferryman, and robbed the house.

On the same night they started up to the camp where the 17 men were sleeping and commenced an indiscriminate attack on them with knives, pistols, muskets and axes—slaughtering 14 out of the 17.

The wretches, not content with depriving the poor fellows of life, hacked and mutilated the bodies in a most shocking manner.

An Indian from Esclataw, who was with the party, and the three surviving whites, managed to escape in the darkness. Two of the whites are wounded and are on board the *Emily Harris*.

The names of the wounded men brought down on the *Emily Harris*, are: Peterson and Buckley. The murdered man is named Mosely.

The skulls of Peterson and Buckley are crushed with axes. They have been sent to the Hospital.

We understand that the gunboat will be dispatched to New Westminster, to carry the news to Governor Seymour."

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the Freeport Mills, last week, presented us with a fine, polished steel drafting rule, with all the divisions of an inch marked upon it, from hundredths down. It is a beautiful and useful article, but we don't know how to use it. By the way, Mr. Williamson's mill is jogging along toward completion at a gradual but sure rate. An improved planing machine has just been set up and is ready to work, a two hundred horse-power engine will be added to the mill, and more saws put in operation as soon as possible. Mr. W. is a good business man, says little, does a great deal, and his works are a valuable acquisition to King county and to Puget Sound.

## NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN STEAMBOATING.

The steamer *Gov. Douglas*, of Victoria, it is said, has been sent to Port Ludlow to be converted into an American bottom, and put on the route between Portland and Victoria. Rumor says that two other Frazer river steamers, the *Union* and *Col. Moody*, are to undergo the same change, for the same purpose. The depressed condition of the carrying trade on the Frazer, is the alleged cause of these new arrangements.

[For the SEATTLE GAZETTE.]

## CONSISTENCY.

EDITOR SEATTLE GAZETTE:—Scarcely a year has elapsed since this county sent a proxy to represent it at the Vancouver Convention. That proxy was chosen by four individuals, at a secret meeting, and entirely unknown to the legal voters of King County. We are all aware of the secret meetings held and presided over by Jo Lane McDonald, and which resulted in the nomination of our last Representative. Yet, with characteristic assurance, the same men met in convention, last week, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to all Secret Political Associations of any name or nature; that, in our opinion, they are anti Democratic and anti Union.

This is consistency; this is what we are to understand by the present day Democracy.

Shame on such men! who place party interest before their country's good. For the benefit of those not understanding the nature of that resolution, we would state that it was what they thought a death dealing blow to the National Union League—an organization numbering its hundreds of thousands of American patriots, and presided over by such men as D. S. Dickinson, John Conness, Gen. Burnside, F. B. Blair, Gen. Grant, E. B. Washburn, Henry Winter Davis and hundreds of others who are now dealing death blows to the rebellion, both in the field and in the Halls of Congress. Such are the men that are denounced as disunionists by our worthy Union Democratic Convention.

The resolution above mentioned will correspond with the minority report offered to the same Convention by a man who comes out *like a man*, and acknowledges himself in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy:

RESOLVED, That the liberty of the Southern slaves, in the United States, is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants.

Such a resolution, coming as it does from one of a class that, at the outbreak of this rebellion, openly boasted that a Southern gentleman was superior, in point of chivalry and courage, to five Northern mudsills, shows its own inconsistency. We, the Northern mudsills, are not afraid that less than one million negroes can control the liberties and destitutions of over fifteen millions of free, white American citizens. The author must have been a little terrified when he got up that resolution.

Taking it altogether, the platform of the Union Democratic Party may be summed up as follows:

1. A Union of Democrats against the present Government.
2. Opposition to all secret societies having the preservation of their country as the first, last and only object.
3. Stand by the Constitution just as long as we can use it to accomplish our purpose, and no longer.

Now let the Union men of this county throw aside all party prejudices and vote for such men as will best help to support our Government and overthrow rebellion.

## A UNION MUDSILL.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The bark *Torrent* arrived at Teekalet on Sunday afternoon with the eleven ladies on board, announced, some weeks ago, as being en route for Puget Sound. About 11 o'clock last night, the sloop *Kidder* brought the precious cargo to our wharf, and after some delay, owing to the lateness of the hour, they were all quartered at DeLin's Hotel. The ladies, no doubt, are glad to end their long and tedious journey, and we congratulate them on their safe arrival, and, as a valuable acquisition to our population, welcome them to their new home, happiness,—and so forth.

PRECINCT MEETING.—The Union voters of Seattle Precinct are requested to meet at Yesler's Hall on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 1 o'clock, to choose delegates to the Union Convention on Saturday next, 21st inst.

THANKS to Capt. Finch of the Anderson and Tom Warren of the Pioneer, for papers and extras containing important news.

## NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

Ancient and modern history is full of examples to show that slaves have been employed as soldiers and that their freedom has been the reward of their services in that capacity, as it should be, upon every principle of justice and humanity. Slaves fought with the Greeks at the battle of Marathon, and they were, in consequence of their fidelity and bravery, emancipated by the Athenians.

The Helots accompanied the Spartans to the battle field. At the battle of Plataea there were thirty-five thousand Helots to five thousand Spartans. Xenophon states that liberty was offered to all those slaves who would volunteer to defend the Republic, and at once six thousand were enrolled.

In the war between the Romans and Carthaginians there were thousands of slaves in the army of Quintus Fabius who were promised freedom for their services, and nobly won it by helping to achieve a great and decisive victory for the Romans. These slaves were *Numidians* and *Moors*. It is well known that in modern times the English have recruited their armies by the enlistment of negroes. Our revolutionary history abounds in evidence that negroes fought in the American armies for the independence of the country. Bancroft, in speaking of the battle of Banker Hill, says:

"Nor should history forget to record that as in the army at Cambridge, so also in this gallant band, the free negroes of the colony had their representatives. For the right of free negroes to bear arms in the public defense was, at that day, as little disputed in New England as their other rights. They took their place, not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man; and their names may be read on the pension rolls of the country, side by side with those of our soldiers of the Revolution."

Nearly all the leading men of the Revolution were in favor of employing slaves as soldiers in the patriot army, and giving them their freedom as the reward of their services.

On the 29th of March, 1779, a Committee of Congress, appointed to consider the circumstances of the Southern States, reported as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the States of South Carolina and Georgia, if they shall think the same expedient, take measures immediately for raising three thousand able-bodied negroes.

Col. Laurens, of South Carolina, on the 16th day of March, 1779, wrote to Gen. Washington as follows:

"Had we arms for three thousand such black men as I could select in Carolina, I should have no doubt of success in driving the British out of Georgia, and subduing East Florida, before the end of July."

General Greene, when in command of the Southern Department, on the 24th of July, 1782, wrote to General Washington as follows:

"I have recommended to this State to raise some black regiments." &c.

When General Jackson was before New-Orleans, in the war of 1812, it will be remembered that he invited the negroes to join his army, and after the battle he issued to them the following address:

"To the Men of Color:

"Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes. But the brave are united, and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward."

Do not these facts expose the hypocrisy of the Jeff. Davis sympathisers in their pretended concern about the honor and dignity of the Federal army? Are they more sensitive on that subject than were Laurens, Greene and Jackson? This pretext, made by these men, like their others, is false, and their real objection is, that they fear that the employment of the negro soldiers in the Union cause will hurt the rebellion.—*Ex.*

ARRIVED.—The bark *Live Yanka*, from San Francisco, arrived at this port on Saturday last, with merchandize for this place.

## LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO MAY 9th.

### GREAT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA!

Lee Retreats, Leaving 3000 killed, and 10,000 Wounded in our hands!

Chicago, May 4.—The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says, that the great fire in Wilmington has fallen heavily on the blockade operations. Indeed, it may be considered to have put an effectual stop to running the blockade for some time. The destruction of property is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in gold.

Washington, May 7.—The Republican has the following: The Government has information to this morning, that on Wednesday night Grant's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It had reached the plain a little beyond the old Chancellorville battle-ground, when Lee marched out of his works and offered battle, which was accepted; the fight became fierce and lasted until dark, the enemy being forced back some distance, with great loss, leaving most of their killed and wounded in our hands. The two armies lay on their arms all night, on Wednesday. At daylight on Thursday the battle opened again and raged with great fury on both sides, until dark, when it was found the enemy had been forced back, in the two days' fight, about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of killed and wounded on the field. Various estimates have been made of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speak on the subject. On Friday morning, at five o'clock, the forces marshalled for another conflict.—Grant was moving on Lee's works up to this time. Burnside's corps, numbering 30,000 men, have not taken part in the battle, but at half past five, were marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the three days' battle. Of the result of this day's fight, we have no report to the moment of going to press. The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and unless Lee received reinforcements to equal Burnside's corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him.

New York, May 8.—Fortress Monroe despatches to the Herald state that Butler is in possession of Petersburg.

The Tribune's special says that Grant hurled his entire force against the rebel army, and on Friday, Lee was driven three miles, leaving 3,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded, in our hands, and Grant master of the field. Lee is in full retreat and Grant in hot pursuit.

The Tribune's special also says that Government has received news that Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and is pressing upon Dalton. The enemy are falling back, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Washington, May 7.—Up to midnight the Government had received no official information in regard to the battle between our army and Lee's. Gen. Grant has cut off all communication between his lines and Washington, and no one can pass his pickets except his own special courier. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to have been 4,000, including many officers of distinction.

Washington, May 8.—The following official dispatch has been received:

City Point, (Va.), May 5.—To General Grant: We have reached Wilson's wharf landing. One brigade of colored troops is here. Two regiments of the same brigade landed at Wilson's landing and City Point. The rest of both the 4th and 17th corps landed at Bermuda Hundred, above Appomattox. This movement is apparently a complete surprise. Both Army Corps left Yorktown during last night. The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's landing. Above City Point Gens. Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of men. Gen. Graham with the army gunboats, led the advance. During the night we captured a rebel signal station.

[Signed,] BUTLER.  
The wounded, numbering about 8,000, were sent from the battle field to Rappahannock Station, from whence they will be sent to Washington.

Among the casualties reported, are Gens. Hancock and Gregg killed, and Generals Getty and Owen wounded. Two of Burnside's staff were killed while carrying orders.

The Tribune's Washington special, dated midnight, has the following:

Advices received from trustworthy sources represent that Butler has cut off all railroad communication south of Richmond.

Friday's attack was made by Longstreet on our right, while the rebel troops under A. P. Hill, were hurled in like manner against our left wing, composed of Hancock's Corps; Warren's Corps holding the center, were engaged in repelling the assaults. The fighting continued with hardly any intermission for two days, but yesterday morning, Lee having failed completely in his object, withdrew from the engagement, leaving the Army of the Potomac in possession of the field.

New York, May 9.—The following was received in Washington on the 9th, at 9:30 A. M.:

To Gen. Dix: Intelligence has been received this morning, by news direct from the army up to Saturday, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our army. The fighting was desperate. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth was killed while leading his troops against the enemy's strongest position. Gen. Webb was wounded.

## Union Meeting!

FOR SEATTLE PRECINCT,

At Yesler's Hall To-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

## MATRIMONIAL!

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, having plenty of time at his disposal, wishes to enter into a correspondence with a young lady with a view to matrimony. Address, P. Q. M., Seattle P. O.

## General Election, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given that on the First Monday of June Next, the 6th day, an Election will be held in the several precincts of King County, W. T. for the following named Territorial, County, and Precinct Officers, to wit:

One Joint Councilman for King and Kitsap counties, to fill a vacancy for the term of two years, on account of W. B. Sinclair's resignation.  
One Joint Representative with Snohomish County.  
One Representative from King County to the Territorial Legislature.  
One County Commissioner from Seattle Precinct.  
One County Auditor.  
One County Coroner, and One County Wreck-master.  
One Justice of the Peace and Constable for each Precinct.

Polls open at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 6 P. M. of the same day.

Dated at the County Auditor's office this 5th day of May, A. D. 1864.  
SAMUEL F. COOMBS,  
Clerk of Board of Commissioners for King County, W. T. [no21-td]

## UNION COUNTY CONVENTION!

THE UNION MEN OF KING COUNTY are requested to meet, by delegates, in County Convention, at Seattle

On Saturday May, 21st, 1864.

For the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the several offices elective at the general election in June next.

The voters of each Precinct in the County are requested to meet in their respective precincts, at such places and times, before the 21st, as may be convenient, to choose delegates to said County Convention, the ratio of representation being one delegate for every ten voters, or less, in the Precinct. [no21-td]

## SEATTLE HOTEL.

Main Street, between Commercial and Second.

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed from the Union to the Seattle Hotel, situated as above stated, and has fitted up the house the better to accommodate his old friends and customers.

Call and See for Yourself,

[no21tf] L. C. HARMON.

## Seattle Restaurant AND COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public of Seattle and vicinity that he has opened a Restaurant and Coffee Saloon opposite, Yesler Denny & Co's Store, Commercial Street. From a long experience in the culinary art, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to merit a share of the public patronage.  
MONET. [no21tf]

## TERRY & GREEN. EUREKA BAKERY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## FLOUR & CONFECTIONERY.

—ALSO—

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hard-bread, Pilot-bread, Navy-bread, Boston, Soda, Water, Butter, and Sugar Crackers, Picnic Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Jenny Lind Cakes, and all kinds of Fancy and Wedding Cakes, made to order at the lowest price for CASH.

Orders from abroad promptly filled. [no15tf] Seattle, W. T.

## NEW STORE.

D. B. WARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

## CONFECTIONERY,

—ALSO—

## FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, RAISINS

PRUNES, FIGS, &c., &c.

Orders for Picnics and Parties filled at short notice and on REASONABLE TERMS.

Always on hand,

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Of the best brands.

Store opposite De Liu's Hotel.

SEATTLE, W. T.

April 25th, 1864. [no19tf]

## BATHS!

AT THE

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

Two doors South of the Post Office.

SEATTLE.

## HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS

Always in readiness.

[no17tf] Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

## NOTICE-

Estate of D. S. HOWARD, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin E. Lombard has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of D. S. Howard, deceased by the Probate Court of the County of Kitsap, 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, Port Madison, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

B. E. LOMBARD, Administrator. [no18-8w] Dated April 19th, 1864.

## Seattle Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED per bark W. H. GAULY, a most complete stock of PAINTS and OILS, comprised in part of the following:

White Lead,	Raw and Boiled Oil,
Damar Varnish,	Coach Black,
Copal do	Paris Green,
Japan do	Chrome Green,
Black Paint	Gold Size,
Fire Proof Paint	Verdigris,
Yellow Ochre,	Raw Umber,
Sienna,	Burnt do
Burnt Sienna in water,	Chinese Blue,
Blue and Black Smalts,	Gold Bronze,
Red Lead,	Chinese Vermillion,
Venetian Red,	Dry Zinc,
Yellow, Crimson and	White Gold Bronze
Turpentine,	Putty,
C. H. Pencils.	Paint Brushes,
Sable do	Varnish do
	Sash Tools, &c., &c.

We are prepared to fill orders for dealers, and others at the lowest market price for cash [no15tf] KELLOGG & BRO.

## Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Firm of A. G. Terry & Co., or C. C. Terry are requested to make immediate settlement of the same, otherwise the accounts will be put into proper hands for collection. The undersigned will attend to all unsettled accounts of the firm of A. G. Terry & Co. CHAS. C. TERRY. [no15tf] Seattle, March 22nd, '64—tf

## FOR CASH---NEW GOODS---FOR CASH!

YESLER, DENNY & CO.

Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE suited to this market, which they offer for sale cheap

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM, which they find necessary to adopt to sustain their business. Those who have money to pay for goods will remember where they obtained them when they had none. After this date the credit system is closed with YESLER, DENNY & CO. [no15tf] Seattle, March 25th, 1864.

## WASHINGTON BREWERY,

SEATTLE, W. T.

A. B. RABBESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTER, BEER;

PALE, AMBER, STOCK & CREAM ALE,

Orders for the above will be filled promptly at the lowest rates. [no19tf] April 25th, 1864.

## Washing & Ironing.

MRS. CHAS. MAY is prepared to take in Washing. Can be found at the two story dwelling of Williamson & Greenfield on Main street. [no15tf] March, 22nd, 1864.—tf

## Notice.

IS HEREBY given forbidding all persons cutting Timber on the Claims of Terry & Lander of C. C. Terry in the vicinity of Seattle.

CHAS. C. TERRY

Seattle, March 22nd '64.—tf

## EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND 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. [no14tf]

## NEW GOODS.

S. B. HIND

Has just received a fresh invoice of merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

And every description of merchandise needed in this market.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,

—ALSO—

A variety of fancy articles for the Ladies.

The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be unsurpassed in cheapness and quality of his goods.

NEW GOODS ARE RECEIVED EVERY FEW WEEKS. [no8—tf]

FRESH HONEY in the Comb, just received by KELLOGG & BRO.

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**  
**CHARLES PLUMMER**  
 DEALER IN  
**DRY GOODS**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,**  
**FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,**  
**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS**  
 &c., &c., &c.,

Also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of  
**WINES & LIQUORS,**  
 All of which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, for Cash. Please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
 Produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest cash price paid.  
**C. PLUMMER,**  
 Corner Main and Commercial Streets,  
 SEATTLE, W. T.

**H. MALEER,**  
**TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON**  
**MANUFACTURER,**  
 AND DEALER IN  
**STOVES,**  
 SEATTLE, W. T.

A large invoice of Cooking and other Stoves of the latest patterns and best quality, just received and for sale; together with a variety of other articles in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock. nol-en

**D. HORTON,**  
 DEALER IN  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 HEAVY AND FINE  
**CLOTHING**  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

**TOBACCO & GIGARS,**  
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY**  
 Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints, Oil's, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c.  
**TERMS CASH.**  
 Corner Commercial and Washington Streets,  
 SEATTLE, W. T.

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

Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates. nol-4f  
**YESLER, DENNY & CO.,**  
**G. KELLOGG & BRO.,** Druggists and Apothecaries, opposite Yesler Denny & Co's Seattle, W. T.

**WILLIAMSON & GREENFIELD.**  
 DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
 —AND—  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
 Commercial Street,  
**SEATTLE, W. T.**

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**  
 MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

**THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL,** having been recently thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house on the Sound. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, and tastefully furnished, having superior accommodations for Families, and Ladies private Dining Room, also suites of rooms for parties.

**THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT**  
 Is under the management of an experienced Cook and the TABLE will always be found provided with the best the market can afford.

**THE BAR.**  
 Will always be found stocked with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars.  
 To the public I ever wish to state,  
 That for your favors I now wait,  
 As I assume to ne'er despise  
 To take the chance to ADVERTISE.  
**S. GALLAHIER.**  
 Olympia, W. T., Jan. 9th, 1863. no 5-4f

**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 Eight o'clock Extra.  
 An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds and well-ventilated rooms.  
 Call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.  
**REBECCA HOWARD,**  
 Proprietress.  
 jan9-4f

**DE LIN'S**  
**HOTEL,**  
 Commercial Street 3d door South Yesler's Corner,  
**SEATTLE, W. T.**

**A. P. De LIN,** Proprietor.  
**THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL** now offers superior accommodations to the travelling public, being situated most convenient to the boat landings, and having comfortable rooms, good beds and a table always supplied with the best of every thing the market affords.  
**GIVE HIM A CALL.**  
 no-1-4f

**FASHION SALOON,**  
 A. B. RABBESON, PROPRIETOR,  
 Next Door to Yesler and Denny's Store,  
**SEATTLE, W. T.**

**THIS POPULAR SALOON** has been recently refitted and prepared for the reception of its old customers and as many new ones as may favor it with their custom. The bar is always supplied with the very best quality of French, English and American  
**LIQUORS,**  
**CHAMPAGNES,**  
**CALIFORNIA WINES,**  
**CLARETS, and BRANDIES,**  
**ALE, PORTER, BEER, CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**

**A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE**  
 Is attached to the Saloon.  
 Dec. 1st, 1863. nol-4f

**UNIVERSITY**  
**Of Washington Territory.**

**THE UNIVERSITY** established at SEATTLE on Puget Sound by Legislative Enactment and in accordance with an Act of Congress approved July 17th 1854, being completed, now opens its doors to all those who desire to avail themselves of the facilities it affords for acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the common and higher English branches, and also the usual Collegiate course of Study.  
 The Board of Regents have recently elected W. C. Barnard, A. M., President of the University. Mr. Barnard is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was for two years at the head of one of the most flourishing Academies of New England. His subsequent experience as Principal of La Creole Academy at Dalles Oregon, and still later, the reputation he acquired while connected with the Willamette University at Salem, as a thorough teacher and disciplinarian, justify the expectation that the University of Washington Territory under his management, will rank second to none on the Pacific Coast.

**CALENDAR.**  
 The School Year will be divided into four Session of eleven weeks each:  
 First or Fall Session opens, Sept. 7, 1863.  
 Second or Winter Session opens Nov. 30, 1863.  
 Third or Spring Session opens February 15, 1864.  
 Fourth or Summer Session, opens May 9th, 1864.

**COURSE OF STUDY.**  
 The studies that each scholar shall pursue, will be determined by the instructors, while the wishes of the patrons will be complied with, so far as they may not conflict with the systematic progress of the student. All will be required to pursue Reading, Orthography, Writing, Geography and Mental Arithmetic, or pass a satisfactory examination in the same before engaging in more advanced studies. Classes formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, will continue without interruption through the year, or until the subjects considered shall have been mastered. It is therefore very desirable that those purposing to join the School, to do so at the commencement of the year, as those coming later must join classes already formed.

**DISCIPLINE.**  
 No student will be allowed to retain a connection with the school whose habits are such as to render him an unfit companion, or who will not render a ready compliance with the regulations of the School. Frequenting of saloons, and attendance upon theatres and balls, are not allowed, but students are required to be at their respective places of abode at stated hours. A respectful observance of the Sabbath is required.

**BOARD.**  
 A limited number of Students can be accommodated at the Boarding-House on the University grounds, by making immediate application, while a few can find accommodations in private families in the town. Price of Board \$3 per week—washing, lights and fuel, extra. Several young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.

**TUITION RATES:**  
 Primary Department, per Quarter, \$5 00  
 Academic, " " " " " " " " " " " " 8 00  
 Collegiate, " " " " " " " " " " " " 10 00  
 Payable in advance. No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.  
 Books and Stationery can be obtained at the city Book Store.  
 For further particulars address the President,  
 W. E. BARNARD, A. M.

**S. F. COOMBS,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
 —AND—  
**COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS**  
 For the State of Oregon.  
 Office at the Union Store, No. 4, Commercial Street  
 SEATTLE, W. T. [no1-4f]

**UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT**  
**MARIA,**  
**JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,**  
 Runs regularly, once a week, between Port Madison, Whidby's Island and Utsalady, carrying Freight and Passengers. Apply on board. [no5-4f]

**U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE**  
 BETWEEN  
**Olympia & Steilacoom,**  
 TRI-WEEKLY LINE,  
**LEAVES OLYMPIA** every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Leaves Steilacoom every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
 jan9-4f **J. D. LAMAN, Proprietor.**

**JOB WORK.**  
 Orders for all kinds of Printing such as Posters Cards, Tickets, Bill-heads, &c., will be promptly attended to, at reasonable prices, at the office of the  
**SEATTLE GAZETTE,**  
 one door South of Yesler, Denny & Co. Co's Store, UP STAIRS. Entrance, water front, from Yesler's Wharf  
**SEATTLE UNION STORE.**—Clothing, Shoes and Boots and a full assortment of Stationery, Book Stationery &c., Seattle, W. T.

**SEATTLE**  
**DRUG STORE,**

**THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE** of Puget Sound is called to our EXTENSIVE STOCK of  
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.**  
 Our relations with houses in California afford us facilities for buying unsurpassed by any house out side of San Francisco. Our stock of

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

**Sarsaparillas.**  
 Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Gargling Oil, Hamburg Tea, Brown's Bronchial Trochees, Soothing Syrup, Flea Powder, Mustang Liniment, Hembold's Bachu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagouge, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidlitz Powders, Watt's Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,  
 Jayne's Ayers' Graeffenberg, Brandredth's, Wright's, Mott's, McLane's, Moffatts and Lee's

**PILLS,**  
 Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balsam, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Radway's Relief, Hunnewell's Cough Remedy, Rakera Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bacheliers Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Clue, Shellac Resewax, Honey, Burnett's Cocaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedidoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodine Potassium, Schorville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,

**ACIDS.**  
 Sulphuric Acid, Muriatric Acid,  
 Nitric " Acetic "  
 Phosphoric " Citric "  
 Tartaric Acid.  
 Sago, Tapioca, Farina,  
 Pearl Barley, Cooper's Isinglass,

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

**Brown's Essence of Valerian, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catarrh Snuff, Macaboy Snuff,**  
**CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL,**  
 By the gallon, can or case;  
 Genuine Downer's

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