

SEATTLE GAZETTE

By J. R. Watson, SEATTLE, W. T.

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AT HOME.

Smoke-shrouded was the shell-plowed field, Charge followed charge through fire and flame, Once more our stubborn line of steel Stood as the dark squares onward came.

His voice filled up the thin tanks L. r. n. Twin cheers and volleys rent the vale, Our standard-bearer, pressing on, Fall in the answering hail.

Load rang behind our tribute roar, Fast in his steps our rifles pressed, And reached his staling with his gores The standard on his breast.

As soft we raised him—for the day Was won—his white lips flecked with foam, Paint murmured as he strove to pray, "O! will they hear of this at Home!"

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A TURKISH LOVE AFFAIR.—The modern laws of Cos do not reward female ebullency, but they discountenance, in a very singular manner, any cruelty in females towards their admirers. While Dr. Clark was on that island, an instance occurred in which the fatal termination of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the Mahomedan lawyers called "homicide by an intermediate cause." The case was as follows: A young man desperately in love with a girl of Stauchio, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his rejection he bought some poison and destroyed himself.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off the offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion after chewing. This excellent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the water from the lungs and throat, causing instant relief to the patient.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Not a hundred miles from here was an impromptu display in the rapping line. It was on the occasion of a funeral in the neighborhood, that a mischievous boy, occupying a house with his mother and a lady boarder, secreted himself in a room adjacent to where the two ladies were ruminating on the uncertainty of human life, and then on the partition gave repeated raps, at short intervals. The younger of the ladies was startled, and declared the house haunted, but soon summoning courage to the sticking point, said—"If there be spirits here, manifest it by three raps." Mischievous gave three raps with a vim, when the younger lady ran out of doors, followed by the boy's mother, who happened to have a large knife in her hand at the moment. Both, with arms extended in the air, flew to the roadside, where their demonstrations stopped some teamsters who were passing, they thinking the woman with the knife, was pursuing the other with murderous intent. On the facts being made known to them, the teamsters entered the house with the ladies, and soon succeeded in unshocking the young author of this practical joke.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.

President Lincoln closes his long and able message with the following general remarks on the war:

Our material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are unexhausted and as we believe inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged and we believe unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort it remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the separation of the Union.

His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people gain he is beaten. Either way would be victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow; although he cannot recede the Union they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authorities and the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If such questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislative conferences with the South and votes operating only in the constitutional and lawful channels.

Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust. For instance: the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged by the past. A year ago a general pardon and amnesty, on specified terms, were offered to all except a certain designated class, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within the contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would have, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures, as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also, special pardons had been granted to individuals of the excepted classes and no voluntary application had been denied when practically made. The door has for fully a year been open to all such as were not in a condition to make a free choice, that such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still open to all, but the time may come and the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu thereof, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authorities on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any other acts of Congress. If the people should by whatever mode or means make it my executive duty to reclaim such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

A. LINCOLN.

GOOD FOR BEN.—Ben Cotton was recently "enjoined" from playing at one of the melodeons in this city, upon the ground that he was under a binding engagement with a rival establishment. On Tuesday, Ben, who is well known to be an irrepressible Union man, repaired to the polls at an early hour to deposit an Abolition vote. Just as he was about to offer his ballot, his eye fell upon an individual engaged in challenging voters, whom he recognized as the person who had served the injunction upon him. "You're there, are you?" exclaimed the great delineator, throwing himself into a dramatic attitude, "well, you've enjoined me from playing black republican characters, but I'll be—if you can enjoin me from casting a black republican vote!" Ben wasn't enjoined.—Flag.

EXEMPTS FROM DRAFT.—The following persons are exempt by law: All aliens; persons under twenty or over forty-five years of age; persons who have been employed two years in the military or naval service of the United States and been honorably discharged; persons in the military or naval service wherever a draft shall be made; also all who are incapable from physical or mental disabilities.

THE GIFT I GAVE MY COUNTRY.

It was a little more than three years ago that I met him for the first time. Alike in thought, feeling and action, we seemed exactly suited to each other; at least we thought so; and hope painted the future with rosy hues. Our home might be a humble one, but love and confidence, with a mutual trust in our Heavenly Father, and each other, would well make up for the lack of worldly fortune; and many a bright hour did we spend together, dreaming fairy dreams of the future. But, thank God, we did not set our hearts upon them, for both of us had learned to say, "Thy will be done!" Together we studied God's Holy Word, and "walked to the house of God in company;" together we courted the society of the Muses, and many a glad hour have we passed writing for each other. He was every thing to me! Many friends are very, very dear, but none can fill his place! It is vacant now.

It was a beautiful summer evening, nearly midnight; the moon sailed majestically overhead, and seemed to look laughingly down upon us as arm in arm we wended our way home from spending the evening with a friend; but my heart was very heavy, for the call for six hundred thousand more soldiers had just been made, and we had been speaking of a draft. My only brother is not a Christian, and it lay heavy on my heart that perhaps he might be taken from us, and die without hope. I said some such words, and he (I can not write the familiar name yet,) drew me closer to him, and said earnestly, "If the draft comes I will go instead of Ben."

The draft did not come, for bravely, and of their own free will, the sons of New Jersey responded to the call of their President, and hundreds left their pleasant home to go forth boldly and fight the battles of their country. O, methinks I can still see his proud, elastic step, still feel the pressure of his warm hand as we said our last good-bye, still see the dear form as he rose in the stern of the boat, call it yet once more to the sad little group on the shore; still see the boat dwindling in the mist as it bears him away from me forever—the gift I gave my country!

O, Fredericksburg! softly sleeping in the moonlight, a few months ago, how little didst thou dream that thy soil would yet drain the blood of thousands! But chance and change are busy ever, and we know not what an hour may bring forth.

They have laid him to rest near Falmouth; but he is not there. Sometimes in the shadowy twilight I feel him near me, and he seems to whisper sweet thoughts of another meeting. I can not see him, but I feel his presence! When I speak his name, it dies in a hollow echo; but I know he hears it, and will some day answer.

My gift to my country—I gave thee freely! Heaven has accepted the sacrifice! We'll meet again!

IMAGINATION.

We have frequently heard of the power of the imagination, but the following instance, which lately occurred in France, affords a novel illustration: A respectable dressed man of about fifty called on a man at St. Etienne, and said, "I am a builder by trade, and in making my contracts am sometimes obliged to drink rather too freely. Finding myself lately indisposed in consequence of these excesses, I was advised to apply to M. X——, of Caux, who had, I was told, a secret of sovereign efficacy in such cases. I followed the recommendation and took the remedy, which consisted of a white powder done up in a small packet; but instead of being cured I find I am poisoned, and I have been told this morning that the remedy is arsenic. Yes, sir," continued the speaker with great violence, "I am poisoned, and already to-day I had one violent attack." While speaking his countenance changed, his breathing became heavy and throwing himself back in a chair he exclaimed, "I am going to have another—I am dying—help! help!" The doctor went toward him and found that he was dead. A post mortem examination proved that the man died from paralysis of the pectoral muscles, brought on by violent emotion produced by a diseased imagination. No trace of poison existed. The white powder was analyzed and turned out not to be arsenic, but simply sugar of milk, a completely harmless substance.

When Cornelius Vanderbilt was a young man, his mother gave \$50 of her savings to buy a sail boat, and he engaged in the business of transporting market gardening from Staten Island to New York City. When the wind was not favorable, he would work his way over the shoals by pushing the boat along with poles, putting his own shoulder to the pole, and was very sure to get his freight into market in season. This energy always gave him command of full freights, and he accumulated money. After a while he began to build and run steamboats, and he is now reputed to be worth over nineteen million of dollars, after making the Government a present, as a free gift, of a steamship that cost the sum of \$800,000.

Cowper says that "the tear that is wiped with address may be followed, perhaps, with a smile." An exchange says, if it is a woman's tear, the "perhaps" is unnecessary; you can generally dry it with a dress.

THE SIGNS OF DRUNKENNESS.

Every one of the signs of drunkenness is a sign of depression. First of all, the face becomes unnaturally flushed, and the movement of the eyes unsteady; that is to say, the muscular coats of the blood vessels of the face are paralyzed; then the speech becomes thick—that means that the tongue is getting palsied. Later, the muscles of the trunk and limbs get paralyzed too, and the drinker can not walk, nor sit upright, but sprawls upon the ground; and, at last, if the doses of alcohol have been very large indeed, the muscles of breath get paralyzed and death results.

The power of perceiving sensations, too, is uniformly and progressively lessened from the moment that intoxication begins, and the effects upon the mind are wholly of a paralyzing kind. First of all, the drunkard loses the power of coherent reasoning; then obliteration of ideas, of time and space and locality, ensues. A friend of my own tells rather a good story of two convivial youths who were returning from a public dinner in a state of obfuscation. One of them took it into his head that the broad doorsteps of one of the houses in Bedford Square was his own bed-room, and invited his companion to take a "shake down" with him, as it was so late. His friend agreed, and the pair proceeded to divest themselves of some of their clothing, and laid down, each with his head resting on one of the scrapers, as it might on a pillow. An early policeman found them sleeping softly, their hats, and coats, etc., suspended on the rear railing, their boots arranged with supernatural accuracy and neatness, side by side, upon the edge of the upper door-step.—Cornhill Magazine.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, with nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed by an intervening election, but it has almost certainly indicated that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not. Hence, there is only a question of time, as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go, at all events may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or votes, any farther than as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard on the question. In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end, is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is at all possible, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. The common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end such will, through the election, has most unquestionably declared in favor of such Constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging from the recent canvass, and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States, to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now.—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SCIENTIFIC SHARPSHOOTING.—Yankee inventiveness has always worried our Southern brethren, and is still horribly astonishing.—The Richmond Examiner says: Conceive a line of battle beyond a breastwork; each man squatted completely out of sight, firing over his shoulders, while instead of exposing his head and hands to the advancing Confederates, he looks away from the enemy and narrowly examines the stock of his own gun. Two little mirrors scientifically placed at the proper angle and attached to the stock, enable the soldier to see the sight on his barrel and all that comes within range without exposing any part of his precious body.

CAPE COD JUSTICE.—A man on Cape Cod, who had separated from his wife, married a second, with whom he lived a year and a half and then died. His first wife came forward and took possession of the estate, the second wife sued for her pay for service during the time she lived with the deceased and a jury gave her a verdict for \$2 per week.

A Yankee down East has invented a machine that will reap, thrash and grind; also, spin cotton, scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, whistle shingles, whistle Yankee Doodle play checkers, see visions, dream dreams and puff itself in the papers.

In Paris the ladies demand 20 square yards of stuff for a petticoat.

An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney so dirty that the assessors put him down as "real estate."

The best possession is a sincere friend.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PAY.

The Oregonian says that General Spinner, United States Treasurer, having been appealed to for an official statement concerning the stories of Mr. Lincoln having drawn his salary in gold and invested it in foreign securities, replies in an official statement, showing:

First: That the President has neglected for long periods to endorse and collect the monthly drafts sent him for his salary; on one occasion collecting none for upwards of eleven months.

Second: That when his attention was called to the loss of interest he was thus incurring, he asked who gained by his loss, and on being told the United States, added: "Then let it remain; the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Third: That the Treasurer was finally compelled to request the President to draw his salary, in order to adjust the annual accounts.

Fourth: That the sum thus drawn was placed in the United States fire proof safe. Temporary loans, payable, principal and interest, in greenbacks.

Fifth: That since then such portions of his salary as he did not need have been drawn for him by his friends and invested in United States gold-bearing stocks, purchased at current rates and deposited in the vault of the Treasury.

Sixth: That he has habitually neglected to draw the interest on these stocks, and that on one occasion, when the amount of interest payable in gold having accumulated to eight hundred dollars, the Treasurer sent it to him, he returned it, saying, "I reckon the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Seventh: That his losses from not collecting interest on his bonds have amounted to over four thousand dollars, which have been generally given to the Treasury.

GOD IN NATURE.

When Napoleon was returning from his campaign in Egypt and Syria, he was seated one night upon the deck of the vessel under the open canopy of the heavens, surrounded by his captains and generals. The conversation had taken a skeptical direction, and most of the party had combated the doctrine of Divine Existence. Napoleon sat silent and musing, apparently taking no interest in the discussion, when suddenly raising his hand, and pointing at the crystalline firmament, crowded with its mildly shining planets and its keen glittering stars, he broke out in those startling tones that so often electrified millions: "Gentlemen, who made all that?" "The eternal power and godhead of the Creator are impressed by the things that are made;" and these words of Napoleon to his atheistic captains silenced them. And the same impression is made the world over. Go to day into the heart of Africa or into the center of New Holland; select the most imbruted pagan that can be found; take him out under a clear starlit heaven, and ask him who made all that, and the face of a Superior Being, superior to all his fetiches and idols, possessing eternal power and godhead, immediately emerges in his consciousness. The instant the raisonneur takes this lustful idolater away from the circle of his idols, and brings his face to face with the heavens and the earth, as Napoleon brought his captains, constitutional ideas dawn again, and the pagan trembles before the unseen power.—Prof. Shedd.

The following little fable contains a deal of wisdom; and editors, clergymen—indeed all classes in society—will do well to remember it, and govern themselves accordingly: A skunk once challenged a lion to a single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor of such a meeting. "How," said the skunk, "are you afraid?"

"Very much so," quoth the lion; "for you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come, would know that I had been in company with a skunk."

Said a venerable preacher: "Fellow citizens, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs (pointing to a rickety pair at the other end of the church) you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly one of you would try it; but if I should proclaim that J. Monroe Taylor had put a few bars of his celebrated Gold Medal Soap on the top stair for the one that would get it first, I'll be bound there ain't one of you but what would use your utmost exertions to gain the price."

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?"

"Certainly, I do not even know what my own name may be in a year from this time."

Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those we cannot resemble.

Women are more liberal than men. Many a husband grudges his wife a new dress, but few are averse to giving their husband a dressing.

In prosperity prepare for a change; in adversity hope for one.

The President has been informed by a clairvoyant that in a previous state of existence he was Atilla, King of the Huns.

SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, JAN. 3, 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE

This body has already exhibited its true character, by making open and undisguised war upon the Government and the Administration party.

They have passed by a large majority, the Nullification Act, called the Special Contract Bill. They have also dismembered and mutilated King county, for the crime of electing a straight-out anti Union delegation to represent the Territory.

They have also parceled out to each other and their party pets, all the monopolies in the shape of charters, with exclusive privileges, that are asked for or can be thought of.

Instead of making available to the Territory, the donation by Congress of thirty thousand acres of land to endow an agricultural college, by recognizing and adopting the University at the place of that purpose, they have located two colleges on paper at Vancouver.

This is an act of mean injustice, because it is well known that the donation in question was procured by the efforts of some of the University officers and friends.

We are not however, at all disappointed by the conduct and action of these men. They are unmistakable enemies of the Government, and they are none the less enemies of Liberty and Justice.

We expect that before they have stayed out their sixty days in the Capitol, for the sake of getting their three dollars per day in subsistence from the Government, they will have in some manner crippled if not entirely destroyed our Territorial University.

Perhaps it may be as well for the Territory, that these leopards exercise upon the body politic, should do their worst, in order that the knee of the nation may be more certainly and effectually applied.

It is a shame, a burning shame, that the Territory which bears the name of the Father of his country, should be thus represented. Fortunately our Governor now possesses the veto power, and we trust he will exercise it freely.

Wherein he has not the power to protect us, we must suffer until the day of reckoning and revision which is not far off, shall come.

These very men who are thus stabbing the Government and tearing out the vitals of the Territory, are loud in their boast of loyalty and devotion to the Union, and thereby they have deceived the people; but such work as they are now engaged in, will most surely open their eyes, and it will help towards making about a much needed reform.

There are many men in the Territory who have long been and are still to be disappointed by the nullification of the Government's authority.

It is a pity that the Government will be able to do nothing towards the "chance" traitors of the Pacific Coast, that speed the day.

Four Races.—A foot race between M. J. Lewis and D. S. Williams, will come off in this place, on Wednesday, February the 4th, for a purse of five hundred dollars. Distance—two hundred yards.

ENGLAND'S CONFESSON OF WEAKNESS.

The most striking, perhaps, of all the effects of the unhappy war, that has now for nearly four years raged in the United States, is the confession of weakness which the evidence of our strength has extorted from Great Britain, and there is certainly a great deal of retributive justice in it.

At the outbreak of the war, the North confidently relied on the moral support of the English people, material aid, we neither looked for, nor required. We had a right to expect this support, for Great Britain had done more for the abolition of slavery, than all the rest of the world combined.

The fact is very apparent, that British politicians feared the United States were becoming too strong; that crotchets of the "balance of power" which has cost England such seas of blood, and so many millions of treasure, was floating through their minds.

Without the moral support to which we have alluded, the Confederacy would long since have ceased to be, for without it, the Alabama, and her sister Pirates could not have crippled our commerce, nor blockaded our ports.

We have had too much bloodshed; when this conflict now drawing to a close, is over, we trust that we will never be forced into another war. We hope never to see a war between Great Britain and the United States, but in such an event, she would lose the now fairest jewel in her crown.

and not with Canada. If the Trent outrage had resulted in war, the province would have been no more immediately concerned in the dispute than any other portion of the Empire. A divided liability causes inevitable weakness, and the difficulty can scarcely be diminished except by a further advance of the colony in the direction of independence.

NOW AND THEN.

To the Editor of the Seattle Gazette: Five years have past since my first visit to this portion of Washington Territory, and if you will allow me a portion of your columns, I will make a few notes of matters and things, past, present and future.

But since then, five years have gone, and the industry and perseverance of the go-ahead Yankee spirit, has developed many of the resources of King county, and none more so, than the advantages of farming.

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Then the cry was no market, but since then produce has increased an hundred fold, but still the consumer must look elsewhere for his meats and flour, both cash articles on the spot where they grow.

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An Unwelcome Visitor.—The Reese River Recolite of November 30th, contains the following: James Danly, who resides at Warm Springs near the sink of Reese river, informs us that on the night of the 24th, while sitting in his cabin, he was interrupted by a knocking at the door.

A S. L. paper says that there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri, who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Dec. 22.—Hilton Head correspondence, dated 17th, says: Our 32 pound Parrotts have been got into position on our left, so as to command the Coosa-whatchee bridge, and have shelled a rebel battery just below the bridge, and in front of it.

The Herald has additional details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia, and some important particulars regarding the present position before Savannah, and the prospect of its early surrender. The city is poorly supplied with provisions, and is considerably burdened with feeding a surplus population of civilians, and a garrison of 20,000, or thereabouts.

Peace resolutions were recently defeated in the rebel Senate by 44 to 20 votes. The exchange with the rebels of ten thousand prisoners, which was commenced on the Savannah river, and subsequently transferred to Charleston harbor, was completed at the latter point last Saturday, 17th.

The Richmond Dispatch says the situation in Tennessee is melancholy enough. It was a black day for the army of the Tennessee when Johnston lost his command—Hood was soon flanked, beaten and compelled to abandon Atlanta; he then stepped out of the way, and asked Sherman to walk through Georgia.

The Examiner also says that the campaign has concluded disastrously for us. A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Washington, 23d, says Gen. Grant telegraphed the following: Richmond papers just in have an official dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., 21st, which says: The advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off that point during the previous night. Over 30 steamers are now assembled, and more are following.

Nashville, Dec. 22.—No official reports from the army at last accounts. Gen. Thomas was at Columbia on Duck river. A portion of the rebel army had crossed the river, and were proceeding southward. The entire country around Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, many of whom are constantly coming in voluntarily or otherwise.

New York, Dec. 22.—The Herald has details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia. His army moved 300 miles, devastating 42 counties, capturing 3,000 prisoners, 10,000 negroes, 12,000 horses, and 30 pieces of artillery. He lost, not a gun, but our entrap casualties were only about 500 prisoners and stragglers, 300 or 400 killed and wounded, including the loss at Fort McAllister.

The Columbia brings Havana dates to the 17th. The steamer Alexandria now called the May, had been seized at Nassau for violating the neutrality laws, being an armed vessel. She has probably been released.

The Houston, Texas, Telegraph announces officially the seizure of the United States steamer Sonora, while on her way to New Orleans from Santiago on the 17th of November. The English blockade running schooner Alabama was captured off Galveston, Dec 7th. At that time eight vessels were blockading Galveston.

Cairo, Dec. 22.—We have New Orleans dates to the 15th. The transport Clinton from Galveston, has arrived at New Orleans with 342 exchanged prisoners from Camp Grace, Texas. The men, who are in a most wretched condition, have been supplied with articles necessary for their comfort by the Agents of the Sanitary Commission.

A late Matamoras paper states that reinforcements had arrived at Brazos, Santhago, swelling our forces there to 2,500, 1,500 of whom are negroes. The rebels make frequent sallies from Brownsville, which is now fortified, and have numerous skirmishes with the Federal troops.

light but can not give. The weather conditions are such that we are able to hold Wilmington.

New York, Dec. 21.—The Times' special dispatch dated Franklin Tennessee, December 22d, says: The rebels' retreat from Franklin to Duck river beggars all description. Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commi's.

The Union loss will not exceed 7,000 with two Generals slightly wounded. Hood has pontoons above the shoals on the Tennessee river where our gunboats cannot reach them. Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly twenty thousand men.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The Government has received a dispatch from Thomas dated Nashville, Dec 21st, announcing that Gen. McCook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon, Dec. 17th, at Ashbyville, and after a sharp battle defeated and routed him, killing a number of his men and capturing one gun.

The loss of Forrest in his attack on Macfreesboro on the 15th, is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded, who fell into our hands. The rebel army from all accounts has become utterly demoralized and is unable to make a stand and has scarcely any artillery.

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The Commercial special dispatch says that Fessenden, Stanton and Blair are mentioned as candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Dayton.

Stoneman has whipped Breckinridge in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and taking most of his artillery.

A call and a draft for 300,000 troops to make up the deficiency occasioned by the credits on the last call, is ordered by the President.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—We wish to record our gratitude to the liberal for their generous sympathy.

On New Year's eve, a large party of citizens of Seattle and vicinity, came upon us by surprise, as if to subdue and capture us. But their generous words soothed away our fears, and after a brief but cheerful interview, they departed leaving in our possession a good portion of that which all persons find very convenient, and a bountiful supply of other good things.

May the donors never lack what they so freely bestow on others, and especially, may they enjoy a supply of the true riches which comes only through Him who was rich, but for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be rich.

New Hampshire newspapers have declined in number from forty to twenty, nine.

NOTICE. The undersigned proposes visiting the east in February next for the purpose of enrolling 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.

AMERICAN Agriculturist.
For the Farm, Garden and Household.

A thorough 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; Green, Plants and Flowers for the Lawn or Yard; and the raising of Domestic Animals, etc., and to Household Lessons, with an interesting, instructive department for Children and Youth.

The Editors are all practical workmen.

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 INVARIABLE ADVANCE.
(For either the English or German Edition.)
One copy one year (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

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

The mode of treatment at this Institute is different from that pursued at any other Medical Establishment in 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 PRIMATE NATURE has, during the past four years, driven nearly all the Quacks who formerly abounded in San Francisco, to other localities.

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

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.

Admirable 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 thirty 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 remedies for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

THE CALIFORNIA FLY KILLING LIQUID!

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

Crane & Brigham, Redington & Co., E. Hall & Co., C. J. Sweeney & Co., R. H. M. Dixon & Co., San Francisco Agents. Depot U. S. Drug Store, Cor. Pine and Kearney St.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

A Certificate of Cure that every one should read!

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1, 1864.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Druggists, corner of Clay and Front streets:

Gentlemen: I hold an advertisement in the newspapers, that you are the Agent for Watt's Nervous Antidote, and being satisfied that there are many persons in the State suffering with Rheumatism, I would glad to avail myself of any preparation that would cure them. I thought it a duty I owed to suffering humanity to make a statement of my case, and how I was cured, to your place, while working on a railroad I was laid up, and in attempting to lift a car-wheel, being in a profuse perspiration at the time, and being compelled to go home without a coat, I took a severe cold, which eventually brought on the Rheumatism, and which kept me confined to the house for a period of three years. I consulted the best of the leading Physicians in Sacramento, and in this city, visited the Warm Springs at Alameda, tried the various compounds that are advertised as cures for this terrible disease, but all, by no means, were successful. Instead of getting better, grew worse, my left leg became partially paralyzed, the pain in my back and chest became so intense, that I could scarcely breathe. I could not sleep, and I often wept myself dead. I could not sleep more than a few minutes at a time, until finally, I made up my mind that my troubles would soon be over. While hobbling down Clay street one day in 1862, I met a gentleman with whom I was formerly acquainted. He inquired the nature of my disease, and upon being informed, stated that he had some years before been similarly afflicted in Washington, and that he had cured himself by the use of Watt's Nervous Antidote. This was the first time that I had heard of this medicine, and I had determined to give it a trial. I procured half dozen bottles, and before I had used two of them, I could sleep all night, my appetite improved, and I felt considerable relief. Encouraged by the apparent improvement, I determined to persevere in the use of it, as it was "my only hope." I did so, and used it at intervals for two years. I found the Rheumatism to be entirely cured, and I have not had an attack of Rheumatism since. My back is as strong and well as ever, my appetite is good, and I am able to do all the work for which I was ten years ago, and feel myself able to whip any man of my size and age in the city.

Hoping this plain statement of my sufferings and ultimate cure will fall under the eye of some suffering individual, that he may be benefited by my experience. And that he will find your advertisement.

Yours truly,
A. S. MERCER.

Watt's Nervous Antidote.

One of the greatest chemical discoveries of modern times is Watt's Nervous Antidote. This medicine is perfectly harmless in its effects, but at the same time acts so powerfully upon the nervous system that the worst cases of nervous disorders are completely cured in a very short time.—Nevada Transcript.

It is not like the thousand and one remedies offered to the public that cure everything, but it is a specific remedy for all cases arising from nervous derangement. Its merits have been proved in numerous instances known to us, and many a bed-ridden invalid has been restored to health.—Police Gazette.

This is one of the patent articles of the day which is really well worthy of the confidence of the public, and justly entitled to the popularity it enjoys.—S. F. Herald.

It is the best thing we have yet found to produce a quiet and refreshing sleep. Nervous persons should try it by all means; it will hurt no one, and is good for all.—American Eagle.

If the editors of the Eastern newspapers are to be believed, this is an extraordinary compound. It is said that it will cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the nervous system.—San Jose Patriot.

Watt's Nervous Antidote has the reputation of being one of the wonders of the age.—Pacific Cumberland Presbyterian.

It has been known to cure Rheumatism of long standing, even after the case had been given over as hopeless.—Oakland News.

It is a great discovery as thousands that have been relieved by it can bear testimony.—Napa Reporter.

It is a splendid preparation.—Amador Dispatch.

It is unquestionably the greatest medical discovery of the age.—Monterey Gazette.

Dr. Watt's Nervous Antidote cures more nervous diseases than all the physicians on the Pacific Coast.—Jacksonville (Oregon) Sentinel.

RHEUMATISM.—This terrible and painful disease is very readily cured by the use of Watt's Nervous Antidote. It affords immediate relief and cures completely in a few weeks.—San Jose Patriot.

This remarkable medicine does not contain anything injurious to the system, being composed of vegetable substance entirely. It contains no mercury or opium, and yet its effects are like magic; under the influence of it, the patient's nerves become quiet and he falls asleep.—Solano Press.

Persons who have suffered for years with physical debility are relieved at once by the use of this medicine, and in a short time are completely restored to health and vigor.—Quincy Union.

The Antidote will cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and in fact all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system.—Fluville Democrat.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents Clay and Front streets, 838 for sale at retail by all Druggists. no 42-u3

For the cure of all diseases having their origin in derangement of the nervous system, Watt's Nervous Antidote will be found to be an infallible remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

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.
L. SMITH,
Dec. 23, 1864. no 30-1

Great Medical Discovery!
LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND Iodine Alterative

FOR THE Blood, Liver and Glands.
FOR CURE OF Scrophulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases. Of sores, skin diseases and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the BLOOD.

Wonderful Cure of Scrophulous White Swelling!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy.

Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, For Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these afflictions have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions, into vigorous action, and breaks up the morbid humors which would be superfluous in the blood. 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 readily cured by a course of this alterative. It purifies the blood, and restores to the skin its natural color and beauty. It also cures the eruptions of the face. For sale by all Druggists. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, Wholesale Druggists, Front St., San Francisco, & by all Druggists. no 27 m6

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,
Outlery,
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, 1864.

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 Poppins, Fancy and all-wool Delaines, Red and black cotton Velvets,
Twilled, plain and Opera Flannels, Drills, Sheets, coarse and fine plain and cross-bar Mulls, Jackonettes,
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,
Morning Caps,
Wool Scarfs and Uppos,
Nubias, silk velvet trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

Also, Fine and Heavy
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Trunks and Valises, Food-cutters,
Peoria and Boston Clipper Flows, Wheelbarrows, and a general assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
AND
PROVISIONS.

And many other things too numerous to mention.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

To TRADERS and those wishing to buy largely I am prepared to sell at reduced prices.
CASH or 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 35-1f

MONNETT'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 29-1f

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative, for the depraved conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful purgative, and is said to be a specific for all diseases of the blood, and correcting stony obstructions, 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, Cholera, Dysentery, Delirium Tremens, Mental or Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Headache, Hysterics, Headache, Inflammation of the Face, Palsy, Imbecility, Impotency, Suppressed Menses, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Restlessness, St. Vitus's Dance, Sticteur, Tired Dolor, and Whooping Cough, &c.

Columns of certificates of cures might be published sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical, 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 effect 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 young babies as a soothing syrup, with miraculous effect. The Antidote is for sale at wholesale, by
CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists.

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

10 doz. Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
10 doz Sand's do
10 doz Gubson's do
15 doz Tukan's do
10 doz Jayne's Expectoant;
10 doz do's Alterative;
5 doz Hall's Balsam for the Lungs;
5 doz Hembold's Buchu;
5 doz Boylles Blood and Liver Syrup;
10 doz Ayer's Cherry Tooth Paste.

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 its honesty in the compounding of their prescriptions.

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
We can offer superior inducement for their trades. We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the lowest market rates on CASH.

We have just received a large addition to our stock of
PAINTS AND OILS.

Comprising in part of the following:
Raw and Boiled Linsed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal; Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow;
Dry and In Oil, Gold Leaf, Bronze; Smalts of all colors;
Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sand and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c.

KELLOGG & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists.

\$1.00 PER GALLON!
GENUINE DOWNER'S
COAL OIL,
Usually sold at \$1.30 per gallon, is selling at KELLOGG & CO'S at
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.
Wholesale and Retail.
Seattle Drug Store, Agents. no 29-1f

WILKINSON & GREENFIELD.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Commercial Street,
SEATTLE, W. T.

J. J. SILVA.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

SEATTLE, W. T.
Office, corner of Commercial and Main Streets. no 30-1f

F. J. HOLLISTER,
ENGRAVER.

PORT MADISON, W. T.
STAMPS, SEALS, DIES, AND EM-BROIDERY PATTERNS,
Out to Order!
No. 344 m

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.

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.
YESLER, DENNY & CO

LIVERY STABLE.
Commercial Street,
SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED RETURNED 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,
BEAMS, &c., &c.

HAY and OATS constantly on hand, for sale. Horses left at this stable will receive the most 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 31-1f

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,
Meal and 8 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 secure yourselves of the truth of the above.
REBECCA BOWMAN,
Proprietress.
Jan 24

THE HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.

adapted for every variety of sewing in
FAMILIES OR MANUFACTORIES.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.
Original Inventor and Patentee.

Established 1845—Improved by A. B. HOWE, 1864

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

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

Letter A.—With Figures Complete. Price \$50.00
We recommend this machine principally for Family Sewing, but it is equally useful for Shirt and Dress-Making, and for making "Elastic" and "Baby" Clothing. Any garment can be made with this machine.

A Pair—With Figures Complete. Price \$75.00
This machine is the same size as the A, but with silver plated and elegantly ornamented in wood. It has a double top, with cover, double work, which is very desirable in families where there are children, or where the machine is not used every day.

Letter B.—With Figures Complete. Price \$60.00
This machine is principally used for the heavier grades of Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Work, and for the Trimming; Runs light and rapid and does fine work well. It has a much larger throat than the smaller machines.

Cylinders—With Figures Complete. Price \$100.00
This machine is used exclusively on leather for Boot and Shoe work of any grade, it is superior in appearance and durability, the work is superior to that done by hand. It uses a small needle, thus can possibly be used in any other machine.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Agents for the Pacific Coast of
WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets, San Francisco, and at retail by all respectable Druggists.

HOWARD PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 537, SACRAMENTO ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED for the cure of diseases of a private nature...

THE HOWARD INSTITUTE is under the immediate charge of Dr. P. HOWARD...

They claim to have certificates of remarkable cases...

To his old patrons and the public in general, the Doctor would say...

The HOWARD INSTITUTE is located in the center of the city...

All letters should be addressed to DR. P. HOWARD, HOWARD INSTITUTE...

To The Ladies: When a female is in trouble...

DR. HOWARD'S FEMALE PILLS have come to be universally acknowledged...

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS! Modern Chemistry has given to the world...

DOCTOR A. BALL has accepted the highest degree of science...

DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years...

DR. BALL is not a Quack, he is a regularly educated Physician...

A BALL, M. D., 322, Montgomery Street, (Between California and Pine Streets.)

STAMP DUTIES, Under the new Revenue Law, taking effect on the First day of August, 1904:

Table with 2 columns: Description of duties (e.g., Acknowledgment of deeds, Affidavit) and corresponding rates (e.g., exempt, 5 cents).

D. B. WARD, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits, French Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco, Other "ICTAS," AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE.

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...

Patent Medicines, Cannot be excelled in variety, and consists in part of AYERS', TOWNSEND'S, SANDS', GUYSSOT'S...

Sarsaparillas: Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Jayce's Expecterant Vermifuge, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs...

PILLS: Graefenberg Children's Panacea, Hyatt's Life Balm, Holloway's Ointment and Pills...

ACIDS: Sulphuric Acid, Muratic Acid, Nitric Acid, Citric Acid, 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, Whistler's Balsam Wild Cherry, Catbird Snuff, Macaboy Snuff.

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL, By the gallon, can or case; Genuine Downer's COAL OIL.

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH. Our assortment of TOILET ARTICLES is unequalled.

KELOGG & BRO., Our stock of CHEMICALS is most complete and we are prepared to fill orders...

EXCHANGE SALOON, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors, ESTABLISHED 1858. This old and well known establishment has recently been thoroughly renovated...

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND CIDER, CIGARS AND TOBACCO. And the proprietors intend to make their house, as comfortable, a quiet and pleasant resort for the public.

A Good BILLIARD TABLE, U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE, ORIENTAL AND STEEL-COOL, LEAVES OLYMPIA every Monday, Wednesday and Friday...

UNIVERSITY Of Washington Territory.

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

BOARD: Board and Room Rent are furnished at the University Boarding House, at \$3 00 per week...

TUITION: Primary Department, per Annum, \$24 00; Intermediate, " " " \$32 00; College, " " " \$40 00.

Students are required to pursue Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, (both Mental and Practical), Geography and writing...

Important Medical Notice. THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Washington St., Below Keweenaw St., SAN FRANCISCO.

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 and liberate them from the grasp of ignorance...

VENEREAL: This terrible scourge can be entirely eradicated by the system practiced at the Institute...

TO FEMALES: Females afflicted or in trouble will find at the Institute one who can understand and sympathize with them in their afflictions...

SEMINAL WEAKNESS: This soul destroying disease can be cured in a very short time by the system practiced at the Institute...

FOR CASH--NEW GOODS--FOR CASH: YESLER, DENNY & CO. Have just received a new and well selected stock of MERCHANDISE...

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!: Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of the same upon the CASH SYSTEM...

BATHS!: Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHERBETS: Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

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...

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March first...

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION. Their means is increased from two to three percent per annum...

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 good inducements to lenders...

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. Cook) in the UNION CLOTHING STORE will respectfully inform the public...

EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington...

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, acting as agents of the National Depository Bank...

UNION CLOTHING STORE: THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. Cook) in the UNION CLOTHING STORE...

CASH PRINCIPLES, And at REASONABLE PRICES. A good variety of MEN'S CLOTHING...

BOOTS AND SHOES, And a well selected stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY...

FASHION SALOON: A. B. RABEZON, PROPRIETOR, Next Door to Yesler and Denny's Streets, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Saloon. THIS POPULAR SALOON has been recently fitted and prepared for the reception of its customers...

BATHS!: Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Two doors South of the Post Office, SEATTLE. Always in readiness. Wm. HEDGES, Proprietor.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE is attached to the Saloon. Dec. 1st 1903.