# SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## SEATTLE GAZETTE

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By J. R. WATSON,

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### VIRGINIA.

WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER OF 1862.

BY E. I. S.

Oh, beautiful Virginia, of regal brow,
And emerald crown, we weep for thee, and mourn,
That, in thy rich, resplendent beauty, thou art now
A mark of pity, jest and scorn!
Oh, why didst thou, frail suicide,
Thy best and dearest friends deride,
Who worshipped at thy feet;
And seize the bubbling mad'ning cup,
That Demons from the gulf held up,
To thy red lips as sweet?

Oh, bountiful Virginia, of fruitful womb,
Fond mother of dead Presidents, whose life
Sprang from their own great heart, did no voice from the tomb,
Far off from restless mortal strife,
Plead, in sad tones of tenderness,
That thou wouldst shun the false caress
Of those who might betray?
Did no dear memory of thy son,
Sublime, immortal Washington,
Bid thee thy rash hand stay?

Oh, starry-eyed Virginia! a holy smile
Still lingers in the dimples of thy cheek,
At the deep, the burning words of eloquent Carlisle,
Who dared thy subtle wrath to speak.
Too late—too late—'tis all in vain;
Thy quiv'ring eye-lids tell the pain
That racks thy beauteous form.
Ah, woe to those whose lecherous art
Could cause the blush of shame to start,
In this dark hour of storm!

Oh, idolized Virginia! thine eyes are dim
With vigils; suffering has clouded o'er
Thy glorious intellect, and monsters grim,
Who worked thy woe, work as before.
Thou heedest not the perfumed air—
The summer sky, thy breast is bare,
Convulsed—great drops, like blood,
Of agony stand on thy brow.
May Christ have mercy on thee now,
And chasten for thy good.

[From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

### THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

ITS TRUE REMEDY.

Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a premium of *two hundred and eighty-four!*

Forbearance is the germ of retribution; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that those who corruptly trade against its temper, have not the means to guage the rising heat, and know just when endurance will cease to be a virtue. Gold, with its starvation track, may soon be at a premium of *four* hundred and eighty-four! Its fluctuation is with a handful of public enemies in Wall street—members, some of them, of Copperhead conventions; and agents, others of them, of European banking Jews—who are the patrons of the insurgent cause, and of the Confederate loan. These worthy operators, who had long begrudged the Federal finances their superior credit, have united to "corner" the whole market stock of the precious metal, that they may dole it out so as at once to gorge their greed, and depress the public credit.

The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not the result of "the natural laws of trade" we hear so much about; nor does it represent the public estimation of the currency. It is simply the result of a conspiracy, by which a knot of heartless Jews in the rebel interest, have *hived* the sixty or seventy millions of marketable coin, that they may excite the people, by starvation prices, and stab the credit of the Government. To cover their designs, they have defamed the Treasury, and charged upon its Minister, what was the result of their own criminal device. Congress, alarmed by the unlooked for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the inflation to the fierce upward betting of the Stock Exchange. They did not reflect that this stimulation was exactly balanced by the equal effort of those who accepted the converse of the proposition, and who labored with like eagerness to beat gold down; nor see that these surface flies had nothing to do with the impulsion of the wheel. Their legislation, therefore, was a lugubrious failure; and the forestallers at the hub, were enabled, through their orators and journals, to make another outcry against the incapacity of the Government, and to accuse the Act, against gambling in time-sales, as "interference with the natural laws of trade." Doubtless, the sudden stoppage of "quotations" favored the schemes of those who had hived the treasure; but gold would have risen all the same without the Treasury bill; and it was a sheer piece of luck to the conspirators, that they had acquired its control, and were prepared to "put it up," just as the bill against time-sales happened to be passed. He who has engaged to deliver an article on a given day, must, if he have none, buy of those who have it; and, if those who have it, hold all, the buyer, instead of the purchaser, becomes a victim.

Such is the case with gold to-day. It has been artfully withdrawn from "the natural laws of trade;" and uless some remedy be devised to check the nefarious designs of the conspirators who manage it, it may be "put up" to four hundred; and while the Government is sunk in debt through enormous purchases, the poor man's pound of meat will cost him eighty cents, his ten-cent loaf will shrink to one-third its former size, and tea and coffee will be known to him only through tradition.

These being the facts, the question presents itself, how long the public will endure this juggling with its miseries; and how long the Government will suffer such a conspiracy against its interests. It is manifest that the cancer cannot be resisted by ordinary legislation. Palliatives and surface remedies have been tried withour effect, so we must resort to the scalpel and extirpate the cause. We do not mean by this, that we should hang the forestallers (which the exasperated people will be apt to do themselves, should gold be "put up" much higher), but to annihilate gold itself, so far as it is a medium of traffic, and to allow the currency to healthily assume its place. The only real use we have for gold, at present, is for importations and for duties; let us, then, reform our foreign policy, and pass a Non-Intercourse Act against all foreign powers, who are not ready to allow us to revive our commerce, by withdral, from the rebels, of beligerent rights. If those Powers refuse, and we are to continue to relinquish our commerce through such injustice, let us at least make an offset to the outrage, and save ourselves the vital drain, which the one-sided magnetism is virtually inflicting.—As the case stands now, we present the strange spectacle of a strong man opening his veins to see how long he can live without blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for useless luxury, and the remainder is required at home to meet the duties on articles which we had better either produce for ourselves, or do without. It is through the demand thus created, that gold is forced up, and prices trebled on every necessary of life it is supposed to represent.

When this latter evil shall have exceeded the limits of forbearance, the time will have come for the remedy to be applied. If, therefore, we are not to be allowed to resume commerce, which would of itself invigorate our finances and restore our credit, we should close our ports, double our taxes, and make our currency the sole medium of purchase. Prices would then become uniform, and gold being of no active use, would remain quietly in bank, without a market price. The gold required to meet the interest on the Public Debt might then be easily obtained. The supply from California, in case of an act of a non-exportation, would be largely in excess, or it could be procured by loan from Russia or other friendly powers. This is the only sensible way to deal with gold. Give it a preference, in any shape, over the Government currency, and you at once exaggerate its value, and all the laws, and all the Chases and Fessendens in the Universe, cannot prevent that inequality from disturbing prices. So long as it has a special use among us, it will be preferred to the currency, because of that use. Its rate will consequently be advanced, and a similar advance will be levied upon all actual values, and all the necessaries of the people. The true remedy, therefore, is, the resumption of our commerce upon the ocean, and the subsequent payment of duties with the currency alone, or, failing that, an immediate non-intercourse act, if the homeless rebel corsairs should be sustained against us. Of the two alternatives, we are free to say, we much prefer the latter. It is the most thorough and most manly; and it is also the most rapid way for us to recover our prosperity and self-respect.

AIR AND OCEAN.—The air is made up of two gasses, oxygen and nitrogen, and it always contains considerable watery vapor and carbonic acid. In his new work on Chemistry, Prof. Yeomans states that if all the air were reduced to its average density at the earth's surface, it would extend about five miles high, and that if the above constituents were arranged in layers, one above the other, we should have first, at the bottom, a bed of water all over the earth's surface, five inches deep; next a layer of carbonic acid, thirteen feet deep; next above a layer of oxygen gas about one mile deep; and above this a layer of nitrogen gas about four miles deep. This will help the memory. Sea water contains about four ounces of salt in every gallon. Estimating the ocean to average two miles in depth, the salt, if separated in a solid bed, would line the bottom of the entire ocean to the depth of one hundred and forty feet.

In a discussion with a temperance lecturer a toper asked, "If water rots your boots, what effect must it have upon the coat of your stomach?"

An Irish woman who narrowly escaped being run over by a railroad car, indignantly asked the engineer why he didn't turn out out for her.

There is a purple half to a grape, a crimson half to a peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a better half to man.

### THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The following, from the S. F. *Mercury*, we commend to business men, here and elsewhere. It is as certain as that water will find its level, that the business man who defies the Printing Art, and ignores the advantages of newspapers, will sooner or later sink below his fellows and fail in business:

Advertizing has become so indispensable a part of almost every man's business, and its advantages are so universally acknowleged, that it needs no argument to prove its benefits, or to illustrate its power. All seem to acquiesce in the opinion that the Printer's Art must be brought into requisition to make known their names, their various kinds of business, and their locations; and it is safe to assert, that those who most freely employ the press enjoy by far the largest share of public patronage. The secret of business, in large communities, is no longer a mystery. Men of enterprise have found that "knowledge is power," in the most practical sense; that it rules not alone in the pulpit, the forum and the camp, but also in the commonest trade pursuits.

Of what use to the inventor, the manufacturer and the exchanger, are the million wares which industry and capital have wrought out, if the people for whom they are designed, and who desire them, have no knowledge of their existence, their character and their cost? Without this, they might better lie in their raw material in the bosom of the earth.

The sagacious man of business exclaims, "Knowledge is power!" Acting up to the exclamation, he employs the press, by which knowledge is sifted like light, and the consuming millions learn of him and his wares, and purchase them. Advertising is the true and only secret of success—the philosopher's stone, transmuting whatever it touches into gold—as thousands of instances can attest.

The articles by which fortunes have been rapidly amassed were not always so much superior, as they were more widely known than others. Simpkins may have the best things in the world on sale, but the thing has no legs or lungs of its own, with which to run and catch customers, and there it lies or hangs in the store, its owner bewailing his ill-fortune, while Tompkins *advertises* the same thing, and it goes like wild-fire. Not that persons can get fortunes from poor articles, simply by advertizing, but that they can never get fortunes, with the *best articles*, unless they make them known.

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS.—"Did I tell you ever, among the affecting little scenes one is always witnessing in these stirring war times, how I saw on the Bull Run battlefield, pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of the empty ammunition boxes, and a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the top of a Union drum, which doubtless sounded its last charge in that battle, and a cunning scarlet verbena, peeping out of a fragment of bursted shell, in which strange vase it had been planted? Wasn't that peace growing out of war? Even so shall the graceful and beautiful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing world.

Nature covers even the battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty spring up in the track of devouring campaigns, and all things in Nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind.

ORIGINAL IDENTITY.—Professor C., of one of our flourishing Colleges, was an able man, but unfortunately had a hobby, which he rode 'in season and out of season,' much to the annoyance of the students. His was an exceedingly fine spun metaphysical theory, to the effect that the original identity of a substance is never lost by any transmutation or change which may take place in respect to the substance itself.

One lecture evening, after the worthy Professor had expatiated at some length upon his favorite topic, an irreverent student asked leave to propose a question, when the following colloquy ensued:

Student.—You see this knife that I hold in my hand?

Prof.—Certainly.

Student.—If I should lose the blade and have a new one put in its place, would it be the same knife afterwards?

Prof.—Most assuredly.

Student.—Then, if I should subsequently lose the handle, and get it replaced, would it still be the same knife?

Prof.—Certainly.

Student.—Then, if some one should find the original blade and handle, and put them together, what knife would that be?

The answer of the Professor is not reported.

HOW TOM LOST HIS SHEEP.—An old farmer in Tennessee, sent his son Tom to Memphis with a flock of sheep to sell. Tom sold the sheep and got the money; but falling in company with some "sports" who had the presence of mind to hold better hands than he did, he was "cleaned out." Tom went home, but avoided the old man. He told his mother, however, of what had befallen him, and she took the news as gently as she could to the master of the manor and of the sheep pasture. The old man raved, and Tom very judiciously continued to keep out of the way.

One day the farmer had a friend to dinner, and some spiritous potatious being introduced, they became quite merry. This was Tom's opportunity. He rushed into the room, holding four "kings" in his hand, and exclaimed:

"Father would you bet anything on such a hand as that?"

"Bet? Guess I would. I'd bet every cent I had."

"Well," said Tom, with a sigh, "that's what became of the sheep. The other feller had four "aces."

The old man was speechless.

A candidate for office came upon a poor white man who had a vote to give, if he did have to do his own milking. The candidate Jones asked if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consenting very readily, he took her by the horns and held her fast until the operation was done.

"Have you had Robinson (his rival) around here lately?" he asked.

"Oh yes. He's behind the barn, holding the calf."

### THE COMING TIME.

When men forget their love of gold,
And love their honor more;
When Truth is only current coin;
And counted o'er and o'er;
When men love Freedom for *its* sake,—
For all as well as one,—
And for the greatest good their work,
From day to day, is done;
When men throw *self* aside, and live
For some great purpose high:
Then will the glorious era come
When none shall fear to die.

Then will the human soul grow strong,
And wise, and grand, and free,
Shall rise the coming race, O God,
A fitter type of Thee!
Then shall Thy seal, and only Thine,
Be set on every brow,—
Ay, none shall wear the mark of Cain,
As millions wear it now;
Then shall the Eden bloom again,
Then shall the angels stand,
And with new Adams and new Eves,
White-robed walk hand-in-hand.

### "AT EVENTIME IT SHALL BE LIGHT."

BY ANNIE E. HOWE.

Ye weary souls by grief oppressed,
Longing and sighing so for rest,
Whose hearts are bruised, whose feet are sore
With trav'ling on life's rugged shore;
Who view but clouds and angry skies,
Lift, lift to Heaven your tear-dimmed eyes.
Hope smiles amid the darkest night;
"At eventime it shall be light."

Ye stricken ones, who've watched the light
Of loving eyes fade out in night,
And laid dear forms so white and cold,
Beneath the damp and chilly mould,
And felt that time could ne'er restore
The pearls death from your bosom tore,
Jesus' soft hand shall heal the blight;
"At eventime it shall be light."

And ye who've seen your hopes decay,
Like blossoms born of early May,
And, one by one, watched droop and fade
The joys that all life's sunshine made,
Look, look to HIM from whom alone
Joy comes, when every comfort's flown.
Peace shall descend on pinions white;
"At eventime it shall be light."

BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.—For some time an acquaintance of a suspicious character has been ripening into a Byronic tenderness, between John Cochrane Copperheads, and the Wendell Phillipps abolitionists. It has culminated at Cleveland. The child—or rather the twins—have been born. They have been carefully wrapped up in linen, lace and gauze, at some expense, and laid at the door of the Union party, with the usual billet, requesting that they be taken, as they "have no friends in this country."—This is written in the Copperhead hand. The basket is copperhead, though the lace and gauze are abolition. The appeals for help for the little sufferers, are from the Copperheads.

On inquiry, we learn that the bills were all paid by Copperheads. Passing by chance a Copperhead conventicle we heard them chanting:

"Unto us a child is born,
Unto us a son is given."

We therefore conclude that if a warrant were issued, the Copperheads could be bound to support their offspring. That is enough! Policeman, take away that basket.—*Tribune.*

"TELL HIM TO QUIT."— We heard of a young married couple who recently attended an exhibition of "Dissolving Views." The bride being pretty, attracted the attention of a stylish looking city gent who happened to occupy the same seat with the twain. During the exhibition, the audience part of the hall being already obscured, by some accident the light was entirely extinguished. Pending the recovery, which occupied some little time, the city gentleman, (perhaps accidentally,) gently pressed the hand of the bride, who was too much alarmed to offer resistance. This bold act was followed by a bolder, certainly not accidental, for the city Lothario absolutely kissed the bride. This was too much, and the young wife resolved to tell her husband, which she did, when the following whispering colloquy took place:

'John!'

'What?'

'This fellow here's kissing me.'

'Well,' said John, who was a little shy of the citizen, 'tell him to quit!'

'No, John, you tell him.'

'Tell him yourself,' persisted John.

'No, John, I don't like to; you tell him. The gentleman's a perfect stranger to me!'

A Washington letter writer describes a beautiful young lady as having a face a painter might dwell upon. It would be a delightful place of residence.

One of General Kilpatrick's sergeants was asked if they released any of the Union prisoners in Richmond. 'No,' he replied, "but we reinforced them.'

SENSITIVE lady from the country, looking for a coach—"Pray, sir, are you engaged?"

Cabman.—"Och, bless yer purty soul, ma'am, I've bin married these siven yerr, and have nine children."

A GENTLEMAN at Wilmington, Del. has perfected an invention to make type out of vulcanized India rubber, and which, it is alleged, will last three or four times longer than metal.

MASSA," said Sambo, "one oh your oxen is dead; tother too. 'Fraid to tell you oh boff at once, for fear you couldn't bear it."

## LATE EASTERN NEWS.

### Dates to August 19th.

A portion of the following, is the first dispatch telegraphed to Monticello, in this Territory, for the Victoria 'Daily Chronicle:'

Washington, August 19.—Correspondence from Grant, dated August 16th, 6 P. M., says: The fighting on the north side of James river to-day, resulted favorably as it has done. No decisive result; enemy driven back somewhat this morning. Considerable loss in killed and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Rebel Gens. Chamberlin and Gerard are killed, their bodies left in our hands, also took quite a number of wounded prisoners. Our loss nearly one thousand killed, and wounded, many slightly, owing to the thick woods. Enemy's loss about as many as fell into our hands.

Dispatch from Sheridan, dated 17th, 10 o'clock A. M., reports that Merrill's cavalry were attacked yesterday afternoon, north side Shenandoah, by G. R. Shaw's division, Longstreet's corps, Wickham's and Lenox' brigades of cavalry.

Enemy beaten, lost two stand of colors, twenty-four officers and two hundred and seventy-six prisoners.

The Point of Rocks correspondence, the 14th, says: For some time Butler has been conning over a brilliant scheme wherewith to annoy the enemy and advance the Union interests. The plan contemplates the construction of a canal at a place which has been known as Dutch Gap, in the direct face of the enemy. When done, it will compel the enemy to extend his line of defenses a distance of four miles. The distance saved to us by digging a canal which is to be 1400 yards long, is seven miles of water in James river. The men engaged on this work were shelled by the rebel rams, but our gunboats soon drove them away.

1500 rebels, under Johnson, captured, at Shawneetown, Ills., three steamers loaded with Government cattle.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Letters from the Army of the Potomac dated noon 17th, says the second corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the north side of James River, on the 14th, fell back to a safe position and remained until yesterday. Another assault was determined upon and carried out successfully.

The enemy driven from their works, 700 prisoners and some heavy guns captured.

Our loss severe. We hold the position. Gregg's cavalry had an engagement, drove the rebels around the works near the New Market road, but were finally forced back.

The Vanderbilt, from City Point, reports that the rebels opened a fierce cannonade on all our lines last night. Rebels fell back without attempting to assault. Our loss small. It was rumored yesterday that a reconnoissance sent out by Hancock, reached Fair Oaks, five miles distant.

Boston, Aug. 19.—It was reported at Halifax that U. S. gunboat was lying outside the harbor.

New Orleans, August 12.—The steamer Mobile was in the harbor on the 11th.—Farragut prepared his fleet for action, and ordered an attack on Fort Morgan yesterday morning. Land forces invested wherever they got ground to stand on. Rebels destroyed all out-buildings around the fort and burned the only vessel lying under guns.

Everything indicates a determination to contest to the last.

Farragut demanded unconditional surrender of the Fort. Rebels closed communication by saying that they had six months' provisions, and would resist to the last moment. Grainger in the rear cut communication with the Fort.

Washington, Aug. 19—The Richmond Sentinel of the 17th, contains the following:

Mobile, Aug. 15.—Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river, but coming within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire three hours on our batteries, doing no damage.

One gunboat replied; the battery was silent. The enemy withdrew.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan to-day.

The Mobile Register of the 14th says: Chalmers whipped the enemy at Abbyville, Miss., capturing 25 prisoners.

Washington, August 18.—News from the Shenandoah Valley to-day is favorable.—Sheridan was pushing Early from point to point at every encounter. The sending of reinforcements from Early to Longstreet's corps is doubted, as the latter is believed to be in Grant's front.

Hagerstown, Aug. 19.—Exciting conflicting rumors were received from the valley to-day. Averill held Martinsburg. No rebels were in sight, and the indications were that they were moving towards the Shenandoah. Refugees arriving bring intelligence of the rebel advance.

Syracuse, N. Y., 18.—Vallandigham addressed a mass meeting to-day, and said he expected the nominee of the Chicago Convention to be in favor of a suspension of hostilities.

John B. Weller, of California, was the principal speaker this evening. He reviewed at length the history of the present Administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of armistice and a convention of the States, believing both sections wanted peace and would have it.

# SEATTLE GAZETTE.

SEATTLE, AUGUST 27th, 1864.


### AGENTS

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

Victoria, V. I. . . . . W. F. Herre.
Port Townsend, . . . Maj. J. H. Van Bokkelin.
Port Discovery . . . . . James R. Angel.
Port Madison, . . . . . G. A. Meiggs.
Union City, . . . . . E. A. Wilson.
Utsalady, . . . . . James K. Kennedy.
San Francisco . . . . . Knowlton & Co.

### WAGON ROAD OVER THE CASCADES

The Territory of Washington is about equally divided into two sections, by the Cascade Range of Mountains, and the only present means of communication between them is by the detour of the Columbia river pass, at the expense of at least three hundred miles extra travel, from the central portions of the two sections, and five hundred miles, from the northern portions.—For instance, to illustrate: from Seattle to Walla Walla, the principal town east of said Mountains, by the way of the Snoqualmie or Yakima Pass, the distance is about two hundred and fifty miles, while by the Columbia River Pass, it is at least four hundred and fifty miles; and from the settlement on Cedar River to the settlement on the Yakima River, by the same Pass, it is only about eighty miles, while by the Columbia River Pass, it is at least six hundred miles. The Cedar River valley is fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population, up to the very pass through the mountains, and the Yakima Valley is fertile nearly its whole length, so that with the exception of some fifty or sixty miles, on the summit of the mountains, the route indicated is capable of continuous settlement along the whole line. This is not the only pass, however, that is claimed to be practicable; as for instance, the Natchez, Cowlitz, and one, more recently discovered, known as Packwood's Route. But the relative merits of the various routes proposed, will be a subject for consultation at some future time; our present purpose being to show the absolute and indispensable necessity of a Wagon Road, by some route. The great mass of the emigration to this coast always has been, and always will be overland, because it is much cheaper than by water, and it is the poor and not the rich men that migrate. As at present situated, in relation to the class of immigration here, west of the Cascade Mountains, we are completely isolated. With a road over the Cascade Mountains, by either of the Passes named, the immigrant could come into this part of the Territory, at a trifling extra expense, whereas now, he cannot get here at all, or if so, at the cost of all he possesses. Let us see the process by which the emigrant now gets here. After a tedious and tiresome journey of four or five months, over the Plains, he arrives with worn-out teams, at Walla Walla, or the Dalles, where he is under the necessity of disposing of his all, in a flooded market, at very low prices, or else pay heavy freights for transportation down the river to Monticello, by the way of Portland, where strong inducements are held out for him to settle in the Willamette Valley, and the consequence is, that either from necessity or choice, not one out of a hundred who start for this portion of Washington Territory, overland, ever reach here. But arguments are unnecessary to prove the necessity and advantages of the road under consideration.

Look at a few facts: This Territory was organized in 1853, and is now the oldest Territorial Government in the United States. Our natural resources are abundant. Our lumber is almost inexhaustable. Our agricultural lands are sufficient for a dense population, and our mineral resources very considerable; to say nothing of our fisheries and commerce. Then why this backwardness in growth? Simply because we are isolated. People cannot get here. Let us have a road by all means, so that our friends can come to us, or else let us go back to them. We must have a road, or we shall some day find ourselves in a condition to exclaim with Robinson Crusoe:

"O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place."

We shall endeavor, in some future article upon this subject, to show other advantages—especially in a commercial and military point of view—of this road, and also discuss the proper mode of building it, and the advantages and disadvantages of the different routes proposed.

A FRENCH philosopher has promulgated a new doctrine that the black race may be bleached out as white as any body, by the habitual use of certain kinds of food. If he can prescribe anything that will make the Copperheads of this country *half white*, we'll patronize his system.

THANKS to CAPT. FINCH, of the [illegible] for favors.

### ADVANCEMENT.

Advancement in morals, science or truth, essentially benefitting the human race, is usually through conflict—stern opposition. Every reform movement is received with jeers, ridicule and contumely. "Away with it! crucify it, crucify it," is the clamor. Like leaven in the meal, it works, pervades and permeates through society. Even the redemption of the human race was secured only through the shedding of blood! The darkest hour the world ever saw, was when the PRINCE OF PEACE was working out the great problem of human salvation.—

"While Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers,
Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again—
The Eternal years of God are hers."

As the fabled Phœnix arises from her ashes, so advancement is made, through sacrifice. Real Union men have need to impress this lesson deeply in their inmost life, in these days of terrible struggle for national existence. What a severe educator this war has been and is being. The question of human rights belonging to man, *as man*, had, a short time since, a feeble hold upon the affections of the people; whining politicians, and poppin-jay statesmen could, with impunity, arraign, in the public assembly, that immortal declaration of independence, that "all men are created equal." Even now, wherever the snake raises his coppery head, you may note the same want of confidence, in that truth that makes tyrants tremble. As the war continues, and delay, defeat, and slow progress make the heart sick, it is instructive to note the past, and rest with confidence upon the assurance that from the sacrifice made, in the end, the Nation will arise, in a measure at least, purified from past unworthy and incorrect views. "The Conflict is raging" fearfully, and the sacrifice heart-rending, but they are disciplinary. None, now, but the veriest Copperhead, would object to taking from the rebels every element of strength, and pressing it into the service for GOD and humanity. None, but the veriest Copperhead, now objects to *any man* fighting for the "Dear Old Flag," around whose Stars and Stripes cluster men's dearest interests. There may yet be defeats here, miscarriages there, and thereby, mists and errors, that yet obscure the truth, be cleared away, but the final result is certain to be *advancement*.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The *Pacific Tribune* thinks the Northern Railroad can never be built across the mountains, but must of necessity follow down the Columbia river. This opinion arises from a knowledge of the fact that if the road is built over the only practicable pass north of the Columbia river, its natural terminus will leave the Mud Flat village out in the cold. But how is this statement to be reconciled with the report of the wagon road surveyors, sent out by the "Flatites?" These men claim that a good wagon road can be constructed over the notoriously worst pass on the Northern Coast. Cannot a railroad be constructed where a wagon road may? To our knowledge, railroads are often built over ground where a wagon road is wholly impracticable. The fact is, the Yakima or Snoqualmie Pass is the best, cheapest and shortest route on the Northern Coast, for either a wagon or railroad, and will be so declared when examined by the properly authorized parties. We state this without reference to the interests of Seattle, for, from information in our possession, we know there are as good, if not better and more practicable points on the Sound, within twenty miles of this place, for the terminus of the Great Northern Pacific Railroad, and that it will require the strongest efforts of a different and far more enterprising population than a majority of those who now curse this locality, to bring the road to this point, even from the Snoqualmie Pass.

A GOOD TEST.—The names of just fifteen negro-bitten Copperheads have been scratched from our subscription list, and those of thirty-three new Union patrons have supplied their place, since the commencement of the new quarter. This is a fair way, as far as it goes, of testing the loyalty of certain people, since the strong Unionism of the paper is the only cause assigned for the indignation of the one and the favor of the other. On the list of Copperhead withdrawals, which we preserve for future reference, we find several would-be high-toned business men and town-proprietors, while our friends are of the poor and patriotic class, having little more than that general interest in the community which belongs to every good citizen. Make a note of this.

NEGRO-PHOBIA.—This disease prevails to an alarming extent now-a-days among Copperheads. The victims manifest constant symptoms of alarm that Government intends to place them on a political and social equality with the African race. We think the cause of the mania is groundless; for "Uncle Abe" will certainly never do loyal Sambo the injustice to place a Copperhead on a par with him, and we can see no good reason why any decent darkie should voluntarily descend to the level of a Copperhead.

AN EASTERN paper says that when the first Greek-fire shell from Gilmore's batteries exploded in Charleston, a contraband who witnessed the spectacle, jumped up and clapping his hands, exclaimed: "See dar Massa, hell hab laid an egg!"

### Public Schools and Patriotism.

The extracts below, from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the State of California, with those from the same source published last week, are well worth the attentive perusal of every true patriot and friend to humanity. In view of the fact that the present rebellion is the result of ignorance, on the part of the people, of the plainest principles of our Government, the question of teaching these principles in all the schools of our country, becomes of the highest importance.—It is a prevalent error, even among people of more than ordinary intelligence in other respects, that every kind of political instruction should be excluded from all our educational institutions, and it will be remembered that the speeches of several persons, of rather coppery proclivities, at the last meeting of our University Regents, teemed with solemn warnings against what they were pleased to call the introduction of politics into the school. These very warnings were themselves, the offspring of ignorance, and were based upon a wrong conception of what constitutes a proper political education. The management of political matters in this country, is so generally in the hands of partizan demagogues and unprincipled tricksters, that thousands of otherwise well-informed men, are unable to distinguish between the narrow and selfish tenets of party, and the broad principles of liberty, law and justice, upon which our Government is founded. They are in nowise akin. Mere partizan politics are indeed at variance with the high science of government, of which our glorious Republic is an elightened emanation, and a due diffusion of the latter would, in times of national peril like the present, banish the former from among the great mass of the people.

All good Union men will read and ponder these extracts, and if there is an old fogy or Copperhead whose aversion to schoolhouses and newspapers has not deprived him of the ability to read plain print, and the brains to understand it, we hope he will borrow or steal a copy of the paper which he is afraid to patronize, and read them also:

"I have found the Teachers and pupils of some Schools warmly interested in responding to the calls from the battle fields and Hospitals, for aid to the sick and wounded. Many a little school girl has taken her first lesson in the love and service of her country, while sewing bandages or scraping lint for the wounded soldiers; dropping great tears, perhaps, among the shreds, as she thought of brother or neighbor who might need for himself the very service she was rendering.

In other schools, the pupils have been receiving lessons in geography, history and patriotism together; while they have traced the march of our armies, and marked with breathless interest every noble strike for GOD and their country, or grown pale with indignation at the intelligence of cowardly and traitorous defeat. The School-rooms of our land, to-day, cannot be better employed than in learning all that is possible of the geography and history of this terrible conflict. Let the chronicles of the war, every day written, be stereotyped in their memories forever.

In many of our Schools, primary and higher, I have been greeted with patriotic songs; such as, 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'The Red, White and Blue, the 'Liberty or Death' of the old Marseillaise, and others of like spirit, poured from hearts and voices on fire with the noble sentiments which they expressed. The influence of these songs of liberty, as sung by our young patriots, in school or elsewhere, and made familiar to the ears and hearts of the people, is proverbially more powerful than laws and Constitution—than the clearest deductions and cold utterances of political philosophy. Nor can even popular oratory, however impassioned, arouse the fires of patriotism, in an assembly, like the 'Dear Old Flag,' and 'The Land of the Free.' I would encourage singing in all our schools, not only for its general influence, but for its special power in this direction.

There is another incidental exercise for the school-room, closely allied to this. I refer to the reading, or if you please, the studying of *the literature of liberty;* not of our own country alone, but of liberty-loving nations.—The oratory, the narrative, and the poetry, which have been begotten of the love of liberty, in all the history of her struggles against oppression, constitute a most interesting chapter in the world's literature. If our young people in the schools were taken no farther back than to the times which preceeded the Revolution, to study the speeches which sprung from the heads and hearts of Fisher Ames and Patrick Henry, and the Adamses, and the events which followed, it would be a most appropriate and valuable incidental training for the times. Let them add in the same kind, the addresses of Webster, at the founding and completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, and Everett's oration on the Anniversary of the Pilgrims' Landing. Let them also become familiar with the songs of liberty which our more recent poets—Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier—have uttered. They will thus cultivate within them a love for truth and beauty, liberty and patriotism together; the influence of which will be felt in their whole after life, as citizens of the Great Republic.

The law requiring Teachers to take the oath of allegiance requires them to "teach those under their charge to love, reverence and uphold the Constitution of the United States." There are still a few schools in the State, where Teachers hardly dare to breathe the word 'patriotism;' a few, where the national patriotic songs are 'contraband;' a few, where the under-current of the Teacher's influence is anything but patriotic. But the spirit of the great majority of the Teachers of the State is well expressed in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the State Institute last May:

"*Resolved*, That we, Teachers in the Public Schools of this State, regard it as a sacred duty and a welcome task, to instil in the minds and hearts of the young, an undying love for their country, and an unwavering devotion to our National Flag.

"*Resolved*, That the Teachers of our country who are battling for the unity and perpetuity of our National Government, are entitled to all honor, and we bid them Godspeed in the work of suppressing a rebellion which is opposed alike to the cause of popular education and the spirit of modern civilization.

"*Resolved*, That on the last school-day preceding the 22d of February, and also on the 4th of July, we read, annually, to our schools, 'Washington's Farewell Address,' and the Declaration of Independence.'"

The Prussians say that 'whatever you would have to appear in a nation's life, you must put it into its schools;' and if this maxim be ever, or anywhere true, how much more so now and here. If we would have courage, devotion, and a highminded patriotism to be the dominant traits of our national or State character, we must teach them in our schools.

It is worse than idle to suppose that arithmetic and grammar, science and the classics, everything that is worthy of acquisition, is to be taught with diligent and painful labor, while we may expect that an unselfish love of country and home, will come as it were by instinct, unsought, and untaught. We must *teach* our children in the earlier and fresher days of youth, to become brave and true, and magnanimous.

The qualifications of citizens for the duties of their citizenship, is the end and purpose for which schools were established. Why, then, do we so carefully attend to the mint and cumin of arithmetic and grammar, and neglect the weightier matter of the direct qualification of youth for the duties of citizenship? When we find in our Schools upwards of forty thousand children studying arithmetic, the fact that there is probably not a single class in all the Schools who are receiving instruction in regard to the Government and Constitution of our own State, is strong proof of a serious deficiency.

But an intelligent citizenship requires a clear head as well as a warm and true heart; it needs ability as well as true heartedness. He who is shortly to become a legal voter, and therefore a sovereign lawmaker, of a republican commonwealth, will of necessity have force and usefulness in direct proportion to his acquaintance with the Government, laws, institutions, condition, capacities, and wants of the State. A special and accurate knowledge of the geography and history, the resources, the capacities, the laws and institutions of Vermont, then, is a legitimate, and should be the leading object of instruction in Vermont schools.

The neglect of these things in our schools is so entire as to have the appearance of design rather than accident. As was remarked in a preceding quotation from the last report, ignorance of the history and geography of our own State, seems to be the rule rather than the exception; and in this respect, we stand in marked contrast with some of our neighbors. The general familiarity of the pupils of many of the Massachusetts Schools with the history and geography of their own State, is singularly pleasing to a stranger; her history is made a common study, and in the hearts of her children, Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill are words of deep significance—the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the struggles of Lexington and Concord have consecrated the soil of the "Old Bay State" to the undying veneration of her children. Wherever you enter the Public Schools, maps of Massachusetts, and charts and books upon her resources and capacities abound, and constant dwelling upon the theme, has made a patriotic attachment to their State and country a proverbial and almost an inevitable trait of her people.

The most singular fact that can be stated in connection with our Public Schools, is that while ostensibly and really established for the purpose of teaching our children how well to discharge the duties of their future citizenship, this particular subject is almost the only one in the whole range of scholastic attainments that receives absolutely no attention whatever.

There can surely be no room for doubt in this matter. Freemen, in the true sense of the word, cannot happen like accidental fires, or grow like turnips. The play of Othello, without any mention of the Moor himself, would be a monument of sagacity by the side of a republican school, organized expressly to impart all necessary qualifications to republican citizens, that should never teach even the simplest elements of the principles of republican institutions.

These grand fundamental principles should, then, be regularly taught in all our schools.—The minds and hearts of our children should grow daily in constant familiarity with those moral and political principles that precede and underlie all possible republicanism.

Nor is this all. The State Bill of Rights, and the leading features of the State and National Constitutions, with a knowledge of the different departments of Government, both State and National, together with some acquaintance with the method of making and executing laws, should be topics of common conversation and particular instruction in every Common School, to all the older pupils at least."

A WOMAN who was enjoined to try the effect of kindness on her husband, so as to heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried "bilin' water," and it didn't do a bit of good.

HE who thinks he can do without others is greatly mistaken; and he who thinks others cannot do without him is still more grievously in error.

"What's that?' said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X.

'It's daddy's name.'

'No, you blockhead, it's X'

'Taint X neither, it's daddy's name, for I seed him write it many a time.'

It is safe to bet that this boy's daddy is a Copperhead, opposed to Pubic Schools, Universities and the Art of Printing, and will vote for Mick Lellin, Vallandy-gum, Seymour or Satan, as the "dimmycratic" party tells him.

IT HAS been discovered that brandy or rum is a remedy for an overdose of chloroform. Wouldn't a remedy for an overdose of brandy and rum be a still more interesting discovery?

A WESTERN editor offered his "devil" a dime a week, or a share in the paper; the cute young scamp unhesitatingly took the dime.

ARRIVED.—The ship *Clara Moss*, Lawrence Master, arrived at Freeport, from San Francisco, on the 13th inst. She is loading with spars for London.

## LATE EASTERN NEWS.

### Dates to August 21st.

A Hilton Head letter of the 14th, reports that a blockade-runner got aground on Sullivan Island, near Fort Moultrie. She was discovered at day-light and opened upon by our vessels. Firing was kept up until she was a completo wreck.

Firing is still kept up on Sumter and the city Deserters say our firing does great damage, as it is directed at the weakest points of the Fort. This is attributable to Foster's knowledge, acquired while there.

Rebels express a great fear lest the continued bombardment of points by no means impregnable, will ultimately interfere with the safety of their casemates, which are much the weaker defenses.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Operations of our army on James River, up to yesterday morning resulted in advancing a part of our lines farther. We captured two lines of rifle-pits and 300 prisoners.

Rebels opened a vigorous fire this morning which extended along the whole line, from the Appotomax to the New Jerusalem plank road, and lasted two hours. It was thought to be the prelude to an attack.

Heavy firiug has been heard in the the direction of Butler, but nothing is known concerning it.

New York, Aug. 21.—Advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was being made.

New York, Aug. 20.—Rebel papers from Atlanta of the 15th say that the enemy attempted to drive our pickets on the centre, but after a short skirmish, retired.

No indications of another movement on the right.

Dispatches from Sheridan at Winchester, of the 17th, report that Merrill's cavalry was attacked yesterday on the north side of the Shenandoah, by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham and Lenox' brigades of cavalry. Enemy badly whipped. We captured two stand of colors, twenty-four officers and two hundred and seventy-six men.

New York, Aug. 19.—News from the Shenandoah Valley is favorable. Sheridan driving Early up the valley.

Hagerstown, Aug. 19.—We have conflicting and exciting rumors from the valley to-day.

Averill held Martinsburg until noon to-day, and was drawn up in line of battle outside the town. As there were no enemy in sight, the indications were that they were not moving in that direction, but towards the Shenandoah.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that the insurgents in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri have endeavored to fradulently and treacherously obtain the benefit of the President's amnesty proclamation for the purpose of saving their property from the penalty of crimes or of securing themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery and murder.

The Navy Department has ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax. Several days ago official information was received that the *Tallahassee* had entered that port.

The *Republican* says that Sheridan came in collision with Early's force in the Shenandoah valley near Strasburg, yesterday. After a sharp fight the rebels were defeated.

Another attempt to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania is reported, but not credited.

Clarkesville, Aug. 19.—300 mounted rebels armed with navy revolvers, under Woodward, attacked Hopkinsville at four o'clock this morning, and were repulsed by the garrison. A second charge was made in which Woodard was mortally wounded and captured. Rebels are still hovering in that vicinity.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day. Vallandigham was present and addressed the meeting.

WE will gladly publish all the arrivals and departures of vessels at and from the various towns and mills on the Sound, if any friend will keep a list of the same and send it to us weekly.

MADISON MILLS.—The new Lumber Mill of Meigs & Co., at Port Madison, commenced running last week, and we learn, is doing good execution. Only one saw is yet in operation.

APPLES.—We have to acknowledge our obligations to the lady of Mr. Pontius, for a basket of fine early apples.

WE are under obligations to Mr J. M. Asher, of Port Angeles, for late Victoria and San Francisco papers.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.—The Government lands in the United States now amount to fourteen hundred thousand millions of acres. About two millions and a half of acres have already been sold for, thirty-four millions of dollars. At one third of a cent per acre, the remaining lands would pay off the whole national war debt, though it might be four thousand five hundred millions of dollars. At ten cents per acre, it would pay off that debt thirty times.

### DIED:

In the Puyallup Valley, Aug. 15th, ERASTUS youngest son of W. W. and Levina Sherman—aged three years.

In the Puyallup Valley, Aug. 21st, OLIVE, youngest daughter of Abraham H. and Mary Ann Woolery—aged three years.

Transplanted to a more congenial clime, where the angelic purity of guiltless children will shine more brightly in the fullness of of His glory. S.

At the residence of Hill Harmon, Whidby Island, W. T., on the 24th inst., MISS JOSIE PEARSON, late of Lowell, Massachusetts.

MISS PEARSON was one of the company of teachers who accompanied Mr. A. S. Mercer to this Territory in May last. She had been engaged in teaching a Select School in the above mentioned locality, for some weeks, and was, to all appearances, in the enjoyment of health and happiness. Suddenly she was snatched from among us, leaving behind fond parents, loving sisters and devoted friends. A bright mind, an unclouded intellect, a true, noble woman, and an efficient and accomplished teacher, her loss will be deeply felt, not only by the mourning ones at "home," but by the many dear friends, her amiable character had won for her during her brief sojourn among us. She sought a home in Washington Territory; she found a home in HEAVEN!

# MARKET NEWS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SEATTLE GAZETTE

## Seattle Prices Current.

SEATTLE, August 27, 1864.

FLOUR—Best quality, $11, per barrel.
WHEAT—$1 50 per bushel.
OATS—90c per bushel.
HAY—$25 00 per ton.
POTATOES—New 75c per bushel.
ONIONS—New, 4c ℔ lb.; Old, none.
BUTTER—Fresh 45 @ 50c ℔ lb.
CHEESE—25 c ℔ lb.
EGGS—37½ ℔ doz.

## San Francisco Wholesale Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16t.

FLOUR—$9 50 @ 13 00.
WHEAT—$3 25 @ $3 50 ℔ 100 lb.
OATS—2¾ @ 3c ℔ lb.
BARLEY—3¼ @ ½c ℔ lb.
CORN—3½c per lb.
BRAN—$40 @ $43 per ton.
MIDDLINGS—$42 @ $48 per ton.
BREAD—5 @ 6c per lb.
CANDLES—18 @ 18½c per lb.
COAL—$14 @ $20 ℔ ton.
COFFEE—Rio 23c, Java 26c per lb.
CORDAGE—14 @ 14½c per lb.
HIDES—11 @ 12c per lb.
HAY—$20 @ $25 per ton.
WOOL—Good to choice, 20 @ 23½c ℔ lb.
POTATOES—1c for old, 3¾c ℔ lb for new.
MOLASSES—33 @ 34c per gal. by the bbl.
BUTTER—Isthmus 35 @ 37½, Fresh 43c.
RICE—China No. 2 5½c per lb.
SUGAR—$11 @12½ ℔ cwt., according to quality.
BEEF—On foot, 2 @ 3c; slaughtered 4 @ 6½ per lb.
HOGS—On foot, 6 @ 6½c; slaughtered 10½c per ℔.
MUTTON—5 @ 6½c and Lamb 7c. per lb.
POULTRY—Chickens, $4 @ $6 per doz.; Ducks, $5 @ $8 per doz.
EGGS—36 @ 45½c per doz.

## Victoria Prices Current.

VICTORIA, Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Self-rising—$14 ℔ bbl; Extra, $13 @ $13 50.
OATMEAL—11c @ 11½c. ℔ lb.
CORNMEAL—7c ℔ lb.
BEANS—White-5½c ℔ lb ℔ sk; pink do, 3½ do do
MIDDLINGS—3½ @ 3½ do do
BRAN—2½c ℔ lb
HAY—2 @ 2½ ℔ lb ℔ bale
WHEAT—firm, at 4c ℔ lb ℔ sk
BARLEY—4½ @ 4¾ ℔ lb
OATS—3¾ @ 4c ℔ lb
TEA—36 @ 46 ℔ lb ℔ chest
COFFEE—22 @ 28 ℔ sk
SUGAR—7 @ 14c ℔ lb ℔ bbl or mat
RICE—5 @ 8 ℔ lb ℔ sk
ENGLISH CANDLES—25c ℔ lb ℔ bx
American do, 21 @ 22c do do
BUTTER—Fresh, 40 @ 50c ℔ lb ℔ case; Salt do, 35 @ 45c do do firkin
HAMS—best; 18c ℔ lb ℔ doz
BACON—best; 20c ℔ lb ℔ doz sides

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advertisement of LE DOYEN'S Sarsaprailla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative, for the depraved conditions of the blood. It claims to be a powerful lithontriptic as well, and if indeed it combines both properties for diseases of the blood and correcting stony collections, it will be properly appreciated by our people after a satisfactory trial.

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,

North East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, over Pacific Bank, San Francisco.

☞ Agents for the SEATTLE WEEKLY GAZETTE. [no25

UNIVERSITY
Of Washington Territory.

The School Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty-one weeks each:

The first Session opens on the first Monday in September.

The second Session, on the first Monday in February.

BOARD:

Board and Room Rent are furnished, at the University Boarding House, at $3 00 per week—the Student providing his fuel, lights, bedding and washing.

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

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

TUITION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, per Annum, | $24 00 |
| Intermediate, " " " | $34 00 |
| Collegiate, " " " | $40 00 |
| Music—Twenty-four lessons on the piano, with use of instrument, [Extra] | $20 00 |
| Drawing and Sketching, " per Session, | $10 0 |

☞ Tuition bills payable quarterly, in advance.

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

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

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

For further particulars address the President of the University,

W. E. BARNARD, A. M.
Seattle, W. T., July 19th, 1864. no25 tf

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harpers' Weekly. | Harpers' Magazine |
| Frank Leslie's Illustrated News. | Peterson's do. |
| New York do. | Arthur's Home do. |
| New York Ledger. | Godey's Lady's Book. |
| Flag of Our Union. | Waverley Mag. |
| Police Gazette. | Atlantic Monthly. |
| Wilkes' Spirit. | Scientific Amer'n |
| Chicago Journal. | Leslie's Monthly. |
| Chicago Tribune. | Comic do. |
| S. F. American Flag. | Monthly Nov'lette. |
| St. Louis Republican. | Sac. W'kly Union. |
| Louisville Journal. | Mdme. Demorest's Quarterlies. |
| S. F. Daily and Weekly | |

Alta, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ We shall endeavor to keep a stock of the most Popular Magazines, Periodicals, and Newspapers always on hand, which will be sold cheap as possible.

KELLOGG & BRO.,
no28 tf Seattle Drug Store.

## United States Excise Tax.

COLLECTION DIS'T OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Comprising the Territories of Washington and Idaho.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory Acts thereto, made and taken by the Several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days from the 27th day of August, A. D., 1864, at my office in the city of Olympia, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 P.M. And immediately after the expiration of the said fifteen days, on the 12th and 13th days of September, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

All the appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN G. SPARKES,
U. S. ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF W. T.

Dated at Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of August, 1864.

REMOVAL.

If you want
CONFECTIONERIES,
CHOICE FRUITS,
FRENCH PRUNES,
FIGS, RAISINS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
OR
OTHER "ICTAS,"
CALL ON,
D. B. WARD,
AT THE UNION CLOTHING STORE.

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

Seattle, W. T., Aug. 27th, 1864.
no27-tf

Great Medical Discovery!
LE DOYEN'S
SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODINE ALTERATIVE.
FOR THE
Blood, Liver and Glands,
FOR CURE OF
Scrofulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases. Of sores, skin diseases and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the BLOOD.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

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

Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla,

For Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that it will do for them all that medicine can do.

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers

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

Eruptions on the Skin,

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

Sole Agency for Le Doyen's Sarsaparilla, for the Pacific Coast, 609, Front Street, San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. no27–no6

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree and Order of Sale issued at the June Term of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District, holden term at Port Townsend, A. D., 1864, and to me directed, wherein Louis Kuhn, Plaintiff, vs. C. M. Bradshaw, Mortgagor, and J. W. Bagley, subsequent purchaser, Defendants, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for principal, and the further sum of two hundred and fifty-four thirty-one hundredths dollars, interest from the first day of December A. D., 1862; together with the costs, one hundred, ninety one and seventy-five-one hundredths dollars; making in all, the aggregate sum of Fourteen hundred, forty-six dollars and five-one hundredths dollars (-1,446 05.) I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 24th day of August, 1864, the property known as the Grove-land, from all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying at New Dungeness, in the county of Claim, Territory of Washington, bounded as follows: On the north, by the waters of Fuca Straits; on the east, by the land claim of J. C. Brown; on the south, by School Lands; on the west, by the land claim of E. H. McAlmon;—Containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; formerly owned by J. B. Madison.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
Sheriff,
By E. H. McALMON, Deputy.

New Dungeness, July 25th, 1864. no25 4w

UNION
CLOTHING STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Successors to S. F. COOMS in the UNION CLOTHING STORE) would respectfully inform the public that having engaged in the mercantile business, they are prepared to furnish everything in their line on

CASH PRINCIPLES,
And at
REASONABLE PRICES
A good variety of
MEN'S CLOTHING
Consisting in part of
Coats, Pants, Vests, Fine Woolen Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c. &c.
ALSO
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And a well selected stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
All of which will be sold cheap for the SPONDULIX.
Remember our motto is "small profits and quick sales.
BAGLEY & SETTLE.
Seattle Aug. 20th 1864. no27tf

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

Usually sold at $1 50 per Gallon, is selling at KELLOGG & BRO's at
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLLON,
Wholesale and Retail.
Seattle Drug Store, Aug. 13. no26tf

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY refitted this large and commodious stable, is now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Seattle and the public generally, with the best of
SADDLE-HORSES,
BUGGIES,
TEAMS, &c., &c.

HAY and OATS constantly on hand, for sale.

Horses left at this stable will receive the best of attention.

All orders for hauling promptly attended to.
Give him a call and get the worth of your money.
L. V. WYCKOFF.
Seattle, July 30th, 1864. [no25-tf

SEATTLE DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED per Bark CHAS. DEVINS and SHEET ANCHOR,

10 doz. Ayers Sarsaparilla;
10 do Sand's do
10 do Guizot's do
15 do Townsend's do
10 do Jayne's Expectorant;
10 do do Alterative;
5 do Hall's Balsam for the Lungs;
5 do Hembold's Buchu;
5 do Scovilles Blood and Liver Syrup;
10 do Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.

We call the attention of the People living on the Sound to our extensive stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines. We shall at all times keep a complete stock of such Medicines as are used on this coast, and our connection with California Houses will insure the genuineness of all our preparations. The
PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.
Will be under the management of a competent person and parties can rely upon accuracy in the compounding of their prescriptions.

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

We can offer superior inducement for their trades We are constantly receiving New Goods and are prepared to fill any orders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.

We have just received a large addition to our stock of
PAINTS AND OILS.
Comprising in part of the following:
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Pure Atlantic Lead; Copal, Demar, Japan and Furniture Varnish; Black Asphaltum; Raw and Burnt Sienna; Raw and Burnt Umber; Paris Green; Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Smalts of all colors; Pumice Stone; Paint Brushes; Sash and Glazier's Tools; Putty; Venetian Red; Ivory Black; Rose Pink; Yellow Ochre; Lithrage; Red Lead; Turpentine, &c.
KELLOGG & BRO.
no26tf Druggists and Chemists.

FASHION SALOON,
A. B. RABDESON, 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. 1 1863. no 1

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

D. HORTON,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
TOBACCO & GIGARS.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Steel Plows, and Feed Cutters, Crockery Glassware, Clocks Looking-Glasses, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Doors, Windows &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.
Corner Commercial and Washington Streets,
SEATTLE, W. T.

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

☞ Orders from abroad for all kinds of Produce filled on the shortest notice at the lowest market rates
no1-tf YESLER, DENNY & CO.

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.
Seattle, March 25th, 1864. no15tf

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.

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-tf

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 HOWE
jun3tf

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, GUYSOTT'S BRISTOL'S HALL'S GRAEFEFBERG'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 Linament, Hembold's Buchu, Pain Killer, Osgood's Collagogue, Ayers' Ague Cure, Clove Anodyne, Seidletz Powders, Watts Nervous Antidote, Wood's and Fish's Hair Restorative, British and Harlem Oil, Marshall's Uterine Catheticon, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Hostetters, Roback's and Richardson's Bitters,

Jayne's Ayers' Graeffenberg, Brandreth'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, Bakers Pain Panacea, Cod Liver Oil, Bachelders Hair Dye, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Bay Rum, Salt Petre, White and Brown Glue, Shellac Beeswax, Honey, Burnett's Cocoaine, Russia Salve, Green Mountain Ointment, Opedeldoc, Sulphur, Salts, Blue Stone, Olive Oil, Strychnine, Iodide Potassium, Schoville's Blood and Liver Syrup, Calcined and Carbonate Magnesia, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Concentrated Potash,
ACIDS.

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

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

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

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

CAMPHENE, 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.

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.
Seattle May 7th. no21tf

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,
Attached to the Saloon. [no11tf

## King County Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the King County Agricultural Fair, to be held in Seattle, on the Nineteenth and Twentieth of October.

### CLASS B.—CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Bull | $3 00 |
| Second Best do | 1 50 |
| Best Yearling | 2 00 |
| Second Best | 1 00 |
| Best Bull Calf | 1 00 |
| Second Best | Diploma |
| Best Cow | $3 00 |
| Second Best | 1 50 |
| Best Three Year-old Cow | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Two Year-old Heifer | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Yearling Heifer | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Heifer-Calf | 1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |

### CLASS C.—SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Boar | $2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Sow | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best fat Hog | 1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |
| Best Pair Pigs | $1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |

### CLASS D.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Specimen Butter—10 lbs. | $2 00 |
| Second do do | 1 00 |
| Best do Cheese | 1 00 |
| Second do do | Diploma |

### CLASS E.—GRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Wheat—(yield per acre.) | $2 50 |
| Second do " | 1 50 |
| Best Oats " | 2 00 |
| Second do " | 1 00 |
| Best Rye " | 2 00 |
| Second do " | 1 00 |
| Best Barley " | 2 00 |
| Second do " | 1 00 |
| Best Buckwheat " | 2 00 |
| Second do " | 1 00 |
| Best Beans—(patch.) | 1 00 |
| Second do " | Diploma |
| Best Peas—(yeild per acre.) | $1 00 |
| Second do " | Diploma |
| Best Corn (one bushel exhibited) | $2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |

### CLASS F.—VEGETABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Assortment Vegetables | $2 50 |
| Second do do | 1 50 |
| Best lot Potatoes | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Cabbage | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Onions | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Beets | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Carrots | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Parsnips | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Tomatoes | 2 00 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best lot Pumpkins and Squashes | 1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |
| Best lot Chickary | $1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |
| Best lot Vegetable Oysters | $1 00 |
| Second do do | Diploma |

### CLASS G.—SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Assortment Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds | $2 00 |

### CLASS H.—GRASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best—(yield per acre) | $3 00 |
| Second do(Two bales to be exhibited) | 1 50 |

### CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Plow | $1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Harrow | 1 50 |
| Secone do | 1 00 |
| Best Cultivator | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Hay Rake | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Wheelbarrow | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Ox-Yoke | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Grain Cradle | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |
| Best Axe | 1 50 |
| Second do | 1 00 |

### CLASS M.—FRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Assor't Apples (6 each variety) | $3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best Pears " | 3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best Quinces " | 3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best Plums " | 3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best Apricots " | 3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best Grapes (six bunches) | 3 00 |
| Second do " | 2 00 |
| Best lot Dried Apples, do Peaches, do Plums, do Cherries, do Blackberries, do Currants, do Raspberries, each | 1 00 |
| Best Specimen Peaches, Plums, Cherries and berries, (in cans) each | 1 00 |
| Best Specimen Jellies, each | 1 00 |
| Best do Wines, each | 50 |
| Best Specimen Cider | 50 |
| Best do Apple, Peach, Plum and Quince Butters | 50 |

### CLASS P.—DOMESTIC GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Sack Flour, (50 lbs.) | 1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |
| Best Corn Meal (50 lbs.) | 1 00 |
| Second do | Diploma |
| Best two Loaves Wheat Bread | $1 00 |
| Second do | 50 |
| Best two Loaves Corn Bread | 1 00 |
| Second do | 50 |
| Best two Loaves Brown Bread | 1 00 |
| Second do | 50 |
| Best lot Crackers | 1 00 |
| Second do | 50 |
| Best article of Cake—each variety | 50 |
| Best Box Honey | 50 |
| Best two Cured Hams | 50 |
| Best lot Cucumber Pickles | 50 |
| Best lot Sweet Pickles—each variety | 50 |
| Best lot Catsup | 50 |

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Ornamental Needle Work | $1 00 |
| Best Quilt | 50 |
| Best Silk Embroidery | 50 |
| Best Worsted Work | 50 |
| Best Crochet—each variety | 50 |
| Best made Dress | 50 |
| Best " Shirt | 50 |
| Best " Bonnet | 50 |
| Best " Hat | 50 |
| Best Knit Socks and Stockings, (both cotton and woollen), each | 50 |

CHRISTIAN CLYMER,
*President.*

A. S. MERCER,
*Sec'y.*

Agust 20th, 1864. no27-4w

# U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

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

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

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

**Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,**

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

At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay

**Over Eight Per Cent. Interest,**

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

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

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

It may be useful to state in this connection, that the total Funded Debt of the United States, on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year, will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been, so far, at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

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

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

**$44,606,100.**

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

ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are deposits of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford

EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

# VOCABULARY
OF THE
# CHINOOK JARGON.

The following vocabulary of the Indian or Chinook Jargon is published by request, for the benefit of new comers into this Territory. That all who desire it may secure a copy, we shall keep it standing in our columns until the space it occupies is required for other purposes.

This Jargon was the invention of the early settlers of the northern Pacific coast, and though very imperfect in its construction, is the only medium of verbal communication between the whites and Indians, as well as between the numerous different tribes of Indians themselves, throughout Northern Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, up to the Russian Possessions; including a territory along the coast of over a thousand miles. It is derived chiefly from Indian words, of various tribes, with some French and English corruptions; possesses none of the elements of a systematic language; but, as a means of communication, is very useful, and in many cases, indispensable.

Not having the necessary type, we are unable to give the accented sylables and pronunciation; but these will be more readily and thoroughly acquired by a little practice than in any other way.

A, as a general rule, has its broad sound, except at the beginning of a word; as in Wa wa, talk or to converse, pronounced "waugh-waugh," The other vowels have their alphabetic sounds.

The letter F does not occur in the Jargon.

Words express either nouns in all cases and numbers or verbs in all tenses, as NIKA WA-WA, I SPEAK or SPOKE, MY WORD OR WORDS.

### A

Ab bah, well then.
Ae kik, fish-hook.
Aet choot, or a chote, a bear.
Al ki, by-and-by, after.
Al loy ma, another, or different.
Al ta, now.
An cutty, of old time, or time past.
An nah, exclamation of astonishment.
Ap pola, anything roasted.
Ar hue yo, a chest.
Arts, a sister.
Arts poe, fleas.
A-to ke-te-ni-ka ait semar, I have a good heart.
A lip, first.
A lip-pe-alki, before and after.
Ah mo tah, strawberries.
A yah wol ly, borrow.
Ats wa, because.
A lip sit cum sun, the forenoon.

### B

Ba ba, kiss.
Boston, American.

### C

Cah, where.
Cah tah, how, why.
Caim tux or Kaimtux, I have or did understand.
Ca nim, a canoe.
Ca pote, a coat.
Cap swalla, to steal.
Car de na, to fight.
Car mo sah, beads.
Carmox, a dog.
Cah qua, thus, the same, as, like.
Cha co, come.
Chee, new.
Chick a min, iron, silver, money, or any metal.
Chitch, grandmother.
Chupe, grandfather.
Clail, black, dark colored
Clap, to find.
Clat a wah, to go, or go.
Claxta, who.
Cle men whit, to lie, or a falsehood.
Clo cloch, oysters.
Clo nass, don't know, perhaps.
Clone three,
Close or Kloshe, good, well, right.
Cock shet, to break.
Co cumb, a swan.
Cold Ille he, winter, or northern countries.
Cole ly, to run, lively, sprightly
Comb, comb.
Co pah, with, to, for, in.
Cul la-cul la, birds.
Cultus, trifling, worthless, common, idle.
Cum tux, to know, to understand.
Cu shu, a hog.
Ca po, overcoat, an elder brother.
Copet, to stop, or quit.
Copet o koke, only this.
Copet ict, alone, but one.
Col li ten, a ball or a bullet.
Chil-chil, buttons.
Cluck te ya wit, lame.
Cle men Il la he, mud.
Con ze bi-u, how many.
Cu i tan, a horse.
Cumtux copa quolon, to hear.
Cla whop, hole.
Conze hi as, how large.
Clik a mux, blackberries
Close il la he, prairie.
Cha co spo ak, to fade.
Closh tipso, flowers.
Clip, deep
Cole sick, ague, cold
Close nan itch, take care
Cha pootch us, beard
Cla men, soft
Chick chick, wagon
Cole cole, a rat
Chuck, water

### D

Dago, gnats, musquitoes
Delate, true, straight, right
Dly, dry
Dly tupso, hay.

### E

Easnk, paddle,
Eat in will, ribs
E li tee, a slave
Enna, a beaver
Enepoo, lice
En e ti, over, the other side
Eneti chuck, across the water
Ena na mooks, sand otter
Eth lou, a fathom

### G

Glas, glass
Gleece, grease
Gleece-pire, candles

### H

Hachr or house, a house
Hablickly, open
Halo, none, there is none
Hankerchim, handkerchief
Hee hee, laugh
Hee hee-lamar, to gamble
Hiack, hurry, make haste, fast
Hias, large, great, very; for instance, Hias canim, great canoe; Hias close, very good
Hias Sunday, a holiday, as Christmas
Hiyu gleece, fat
Hias cul, very hard, or difficult.
Hias cultus worthless
Hiyu, plenty
Hoey hoey, exchange, barter, swap
How, look here
Hrowkultz, stubborn

### I

Icht, one
Icht stick, one yard
Ickta, what, or thing; as Ick ta mika tikke, what do you want? cah mika icktas, where are your things
Ickpoee, to shut
Illihee, earth
Innude, across
Ipsoot, to hide
Iscum, to get, or to receive.
Ithwolly, the body
Itshoot, a bear

### K

Kaepoor, needle
Kaliten, lead, shot
Kapo, a relative older, as an older brother, a brother-in-law, sister, or cousin
Katsuck, midway, center
Keek wully under, down
Kettle, a pot or kettle
Kil la pie, to overturn or to return
Kimta, behind, after
Kinoose, tobacco
Kla ceece, stars
Klaackan, a fence
Klahaiya, poor, unfortunate, friendless
Klahowya, how are you?
Klapite, thread
Klaska, they or he
Klawa, slow
Klaxta, who
Klemen, anything ground to powder
Klemen-appalel, flour
Klis kis, a mat, matting
Kockwa, as, thus, like
Klemmen-klemen ilihe, sand
Kleutchman, a woman, any female
Klip, to sink, or deep
Klock, to untie, as, Mam mook klock lope, untie the rope
Kole kole, a mouse
Konaway, all, the whole
Konsick, how much or how many, as, konsick sun, how many days;
Konsick tin tin, how many bells, or what is the hour
Kow, to tie
Kull, hard
Kul-kull stick, oak
Kien, an apron
Konamoxt, both
Kishkish, to drive, as, kishkish moosmoos, to drive cattle

### L

La biscuit, hard bread or biscuit
La blee, wheat
La bettaile, a bottle
La bouche, the mouth
La breed, a bridle
La cassette, a box, trunk or chest
La chandelle, a candle
Locket, four
La gomme, pitch or gum
La gomme stick, wood saturated with gum, lightwood
Lake, a lake
La leem, a file
Larch, barley
La selle, saddle
La souille, silk
La tamle, table
La ween, oats
Lazy, slow or lazy
Le chaise, chair
Le coque, a chicken cock
Le creme, cream
Le dah, the teeth
Le glow, nails
Le hache, a hatchet, axe
Le kallott, carrots
Le klee, the key
Leky, spotted
Lelam, the oar
Lalay, a long time or a while
La ruban, ribbon
La mah, a hand, an arm
La molu, wild, or like a young colt
La montaigne, mountain
La mouton, sheep.
La pashma, saddle blanket
La pip, a pipe
La pell, spade, shovel
La piege, trap or snare
La piosge, a hoe
La plash, boards
La porte, the door
La pouille, a frying pan
La quen, a saw
Le lang, the tongue
Le loo, the wolfe
Le nez, the nose
Le pied, foot
Le plate, the priest
Le pooh, peas
Le poulet, hen
Le saik, a sack or bag
Le tete, the head
Lice, rice
Lip lip, to boil
Lolo, to carry, bring
Lope, a rope
Luckwulla, nut
Lum, rum, whiskey
Lupulla, back
La chanjel, a belt

### M

Mamook, work, do
Mamook la pouille, to fry anything
Man, man
Mahcoke, trade, purchase buy or sell
Marsh, to put off, throw away, empty, disengage, &c.
Martinly, at a distance off shore
Martquilly, toward the shore, on shore
Memeloos, to kill, die, or dead
Mercie, thank you
Mesika, ye, yours
Miama, down stream
Mitlite, stop, stay, live, reside, remain, or sit down
Midwhit, stand up
Mika, you, yours
Molack, elk
Moola, a mill
Moosamoos, beef, cattle
Moosum, sleep
Mowich, a deer
Mox, two
Musket, a gun, musket
Mox poo musket, double barrel gun
Muckamuck, to eat, any thing edible
Mussatchee, mean, bad
Mamook klawowya, to give alms, befriend
Mamook hehe, to amuse
Muckamuck chuck, to drink water
Mussatchee tillicums, enemies, bad people
Mamook chaco, to bring
Mussatcha tamanawis, an evil spirit
Mamook clawhop, to bore a hole, or to cut off, as a log
Man mowitch, a stag
Mamook muckamuck, to cook vituals

### N

Nanarmax, an otter
Nahtlely, is it not so?
Nowitka, yes
Newha, how is it, let me see it
Nika, I, mine or me
Nanitch, to see, to look
Nah, halloo! say!
Nesika, us, we

### O

Oihut, or oicut, a path, a road, a way
Oiee, small clams
Oiskin, a cup
Oke, those or that
Okoke, this or these
Olikaiyu, a seal
Olallies, berries
Olo, hungry
Olo chuck, thirsty
Oluck, a snake
Oomoor, large sea clams
Opecheh, a knife
Opequin, a basket
Opooche, the tail
Otequeimah, mussels
Ow, brother
Oputs, rudder
Okoke sun, this day

### P

Pottle, full
Pottle lum, full of rum, drunk
Pay or pee, but, with, and
Pechuck, green
Pilton, a fool, or drunk
Pesioux, Frenchmen
Pil, red
Pil-pil, blood
Piah, fire
Piah olallies, ripe berries
Pisheak, exhausted
Pish, fish
Pish pish, a cat
Pithik, thick
Pooh, a gun, to shoot
Polakly, night
Polally, powder
Polally illihee, sand
Pessissy, a blanket
Potlatch, to give, or a gift
Piah-ship, a steamboat
Poorey, rotten

### Q

Quanice, a whale
Quanisum, always
Quass, afraid
Queoqueo, a finger ring
Quicer, a porpoise
Queutz, nine
Quillan or quolon, ear
Quinum, five
Quitchaddy, a rabbit
Quittle, to shoot, hunt, kill
Qua-tl, the stomach
Qu-attle, pleased, happy
Quattle iscum, hold fast, also, to hit
Quaits, sour
Quaquauts, pins
Quisquis, a squirrel
Quan, to tame, subdue, or tame, gentle

### S

Sah-illy or sockaly, up, high, above
Sail, cloth of any kind
Salmon, salmon
Sappelil, bread or flour
Scalabeen, a rifle
Se-oc-wus, the eyes or the face
Seapputl, a hat or cap
Seepy or taipy, crooked
Six, friend, sir
Sekahlox, pantaloons, or leggings
Sinnamox, seven
Shahty: to sing, a song
Shetsam, to swim
Siah, afar off
Sick tumtum, unhappiness, filled with sorrow
Sollix, angry, offended
Silsil, buttons
Sitcum half
Sun, a day
Sitcum sun, noon
Siwash, an Indian
Scad, a mole
Scakairk, a hawk
Skoocum, strong, powerful; also, evil spirits
Scubbyou, a skunk
Scudso, a squirrel
Smocsmoc, grouse
Snass, rain
Soilme, cranberries
Sootie, a mouse
Stotekin, eight
Swawa, a panther
Skinshoes, moccasins
Shelocknm, looking glass or a window
Spose, if, provided
Soupeln, to jump
Shea, rattle
Sitlu, a stirrup

### T

Tocomonac, a hundred
Tacum, six
Tamolitch, a pail or tub
Talnka-sun, yesterday
Tatelum, ten
Teahwit, the foot or leg
Tecope, white
Tequop, to cut off
Tenas, small
Ticahcby, although
Tickey, to want, to desire
Tillecum, a person, or a relative
Tintin, music, bells, or an hour
Ticul, still
Thcup, to eat
Tol., to gamble or win
Tamahnawos, medicine or a medicine man, magic
Tootoosh, milk
Tootoosh gleece, butter
Tsic-tsic, a wagon
Tul or til, heavy or tired
Tsuc, water
Tumtsuc, a waterfall
Tumtum, the heart, soul, mind
Tupso or Tipso, grass, feathers, hay, leaves, hair
Tyee, a chief, a ruler, an officer
Tzae, sweet
Tecope chicamen, silver
Tennas sun, early, morning
Tennas man, a lad, boy
Tennas siah, a short distance
Tennas ancutty, lately
Talapos, a sneak
Tsum to write, or calculate, compute
Tomahla, to morrow
Tenas lope, twine, cord
Thluculth, wide
Taut, an uncle

### U

Uleticut, long
Ulect, joy

### W

Wake, not, no, a sign of negation
Wagh, to pour out, to spill
Wappatoo, the bulb of the saggittafolia or arrow head, an edible root, potatoes
Warm illihee, summer
Wa wa, talk, conversation, language
Whaah, an exclamation
Wicht, also, too, then, after
Wake lalay, shortly soon

### Y

Yachost, belly
Yaka, he, she, it or they
Yakola, an eagle
Yaksoot, hair, beard
Yaqua, here,
Yawa, there
Yiem, relate

### Numerals:

| | |
|---|---|
| One, | Icht. |
| Two, | Mox. |
| Three, | Clone. |
| Four. | Lock-it. |
| Five, | Quin-um. |
| Six, | Tock-um. |
| Seven, | Cin-na-mox. |
| Eight, | Stote-kin. |
| Nine. | Que-us |
| Ten, | Tat-te-lum. |
| Eleven, | Tat-te-lum pe icht. |
| Twelve, | Tat-te-lum pe mox. |
| Thirteen, | Tat-te-lum pe clone. |
| Fourteen, | Tat-te-lum pe lock-et. |
| Fifteen, | Tat-te-lum pe quin-um. |
| Sixteen, | Tat-te-lum pe tock-um. |
| Seventeen, | Tat-te-lum pe cin na-mox. |
| Eighteen, | Tat-te-lum pe stote-kin. |
| Nineteen, | Tat-te-lum pe que-us. |
| Twenty, | Mox tat-te-lum. |
| Thirty, | Clone tat-te-lum. |
| Forty, | Lock-et tat-te-lum. |
| Fifty, | Quin-um tat-te lum. |
| Sixty, | Tock-um tat-te-lum. |
| Seventy, | Cin-na-mox tat-te-lum. |
| Eighty, | Stote kin tat-te-lum. |
| Ninety, | Que-us tat-te-lum. |
| One hundred, | Icht ta co-mo-nak. |
| One thousand, | Icht by-as ta-co-mo-nak. |


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