

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T., MARCH 22, 1864.

NO. 14.

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. R. WATSON & Co.

SEATTLE, W. T.

TERMS:

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

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Hammer and tongs! What have we here?
Let us approach but not too near,
Two men standing breast to breast,
Head erect and arching chest;
Shoulders square and hands hard clenched,
And both their faces a trifle blanched;
Their lips are set in a smile so grim,
And sturdily set each muscular limb.
Round them circles a ring of rope,
Over them hangs the Heaven's blue cope.
Why do they glare at each other so?
What? you really then don't know?
This is a prize-fight, gentle sir!
Tut is what makes the papers stir,
Talk of the ocean telegraph!
'Tisn't so great an event by half,
As when two young men, lusty and tall,
With nothing between them of hate or wrongs,
Come together to batter and maul,
Come to fight till one shall fall.

Hammer and tongs!

Round about is a bestial crowd,
Heavily-jawed and beetle-browed;
Concave faces trampled in,
As if with the iron-hoof of sin!
Blasphemies dripping from off their lips,
Pistols bulging behind their hips;
Hands accustomed to deal the cards,
Or strike with the cowardly knuckle-guards:
Who are these ruffianly fellows I say,
That taint the breath of this summer day?
These are "the Fancy" gentle sir,
The Fancy? What have they to do with men?
Oh, 'tis their fancy to look at a fight—
To see men struggle, and gouge, and bite,
Bloody noses and bunched-up eyes—
These are the things the Fancy prize,
And so they get men lusty and tall,
With nothing between them of hate or wrongs,
To come together to batter and maul,
To come and fight till one shall fall.

Hammer and tongs!

Their faces are rich with a healthy hue,
Their eyes are clear and bright and blue;
Every muscle is clean and fine,
And their blood is pure as the purest wine.
It is a pleasure their limbs to scan,
Splendid types of the animal man;
Splendid types of that human grace,
The noblest that God has willed to trace.
Brought to this by science and art,
Trained and nourished, and kept apart;
Cunningly fed on the wholesome food,
Carefully watched in every mood;
Brought to this state so noble and proud,
To savagely tussle before a crowd—
To dim the light of the eyes so clear,
To maul the face to a bloody smear,
To maim, deface, and kill, if they can,
The glory of all creation—Man!
This is the task of those lusty and tall,
With nothing between them of hate or wrongs,
To bruise and wrestle, batter and maul,
And fight till one or the other shall fall.

Hammer and tongs!

With feet firm planted up in the sand,
Face to face at "the scratch" they stand,
Feinting first—a blow—a guard!
Then some hitting heavy and hard;
The round fist falls with horrible thud;
Wherever it falls comes a spout of blood!
Blow after blow, fall after fall,
For twenty minutes they tussle and maul.
The lips of the one are a gory gash,
The other's are knocked to eternal smash!
The bold, bright eyes are bloody and dim,
And staggering shivers each stalwart limb.
Faces glowing with stupid wrath,
Hardbreaths breathed through a bloody froth;
Blind and faint, they rain their blows
On cheeks like jelly and shapeless nose;
While the concave faces round the rope
Darken with panic or beat with hope.
Till one fierce brute, with a terrible blow
Lays the other poor animal low.
Are these the forms so noble and proud?
That, kinglike, towered above the crowd?
Where are the faces so healthy and fresh,
There? those illegible masses of flesh!
Thus we see men lusty and tall,
Who, with nothing between them of hate or wrongs,

Will bruise and batter, and tussle and maul,
And fight till one or the other shall fall.
Hammer and tongs!

Trainers, backers, and bettors all!
Who teach young men to tussle and maul,
And spend their muscle and blood and life,
Given for good, in a bathosom strife—
I know what the Devil will do for you:
You pistoling, bullying, cowardly crew!
He'll light up his furnaces red and blue,
And treat you all to a roast and stew!
Oh, he'll do you up, and he'll do 'em brown,
On pitchforks cleft into mighty prongs,
While chuckling sends your agonies crown
By stirring you up and keeping you down
With hammer and tongs!

[PITTS JAMES O'BRIEN.]

A SCENE.

Hobbs, of the Genessee Republic, thus describes the following sleighing scene which occurred on the streets of that enterprising "burg." We like to see some sleigh riding people tip over; it pleases us to see them slobbered out—to have them gently spilled don't bring tears to our eyes, nor a regret from our vital parts. It is jolly to see a certain class go over. For instance, a team came along Main street; the cutter was a good one; the horse was as smooth as an otter—head and tail elevated, nostrils wide open—stepped loftily and gingerly; the fellow was dressed in the best of broad cloth, patent-leathers, buffalo skin collar and cap; the bright red ribbons were wound around his hands, clean up to his elbows; an ivory-handle bow whip sat jauntily in the socket; the gal was a good 'un, dressed a la mode; the tails to her cap were of more than ordinary length; she smiled disdainfully upon us poor pedestrians; La, you couldnt touch her with a ten foot pole. Well, they were coming down Main street at the rate of several knots an hour; they felt good; their look at each other said as plainly as look could, "Don't we take the rag of 'em slightly?" With unchecked speed they approached the corner of Main and State streets; they turned; the cutter slewed—it slewed muchly—it slewed clear round—and the next thing we saw was too pair of pedal extremities sticking stiffly out of a large snow drift near the town pump, and a horse and cutter making tracks for "Limerick" at lightning speed. That pair of balmorals didn't cut a very handsome figure sticking out of the snow-drift; there was a great display of ruffled linen; skeleton was a little too conspicuous. On the other hand, patent leathers were trying to wiggle; they couldn't wiggle to any great extent; the snow was too much for them. These beauties had ample time for cool reflection; what the character of their reflections was, we don't know. A coal heaver soon extricated the balmorals and patent leathers from their unpleasant position, and from the saucy observation of lawless youth, and we haven't heard of the pair since.

Good enough for them though.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ONION.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year, from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analysis, the dried onion root contains, from twenty-five to thirty per cent of gluten. It ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and the grain of the oat. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.

THE "Paid Reporter" of the Syracuse Courier, who studies economy notwithstanding he is "paid," gives the following cheap recipe for getting up a sleigh-ride on short notice: "Sit in the hall in your night clothes, with both doors open so that you can get a good draft—your feet in a pail of ice water—drop the front-door key down your back—hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea-bell with the other." He says "you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and it's a great deal cheaper."

The latest Paris bit of madness is the proposal to light the city from suspended balloons.

A HARD ONE ON NEW JERSEY.—On a terrible stormy night in bleak December, a United States vessel was wrecked off the coast of Jersey, and every person save one went down with the doomed craft. This one survivor (a Western gentleman) seized a floating spar, and was washed toward the shore, while the innumerable kind hearted tools of the Camden and Amboy Railroad clustered on the beach with ropes and boats. Slowly but surely the unhappy mariner drifted to land, and as he exhaustedly caught at the rope thrown to him, the kindly natives uttered an encouraging cheer. "You are saved," they shouted, "you are saved, and must show the conductor your ticket." With the boiling surf about him, and a straw tickling his nose, the drowning stranger suddenly resisted the efforts to haul him ashore. "Stop!" said he in a faint tone. Tell me where I am. What country is this?" And they answered: "New Jersey." Scarcely had the name been uttered, when the wretched stranger let go the rope, ejaculating as he did so: "I guess I'll float a little further!" He was never seen again.

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS CONGREGATION.—Speaking of preaching at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other night, Mr. Spurgeon said a friend told him that there were certain young ladies in his church who were in the habit of fainting, and had to be taken out. He did not know the persons who took them out, but so it was. On Sunday night, No. 3 of them had gone off, and I said "My friends, it is wrong. I know it is a great pleasure for you to faint, but still I think you are doing so at the expense of the solemnity of worship, so be kind enough to allow me to express an opinion that the word 'faint' in your cases should generally be spelled 'feint.' There was no more interruption.—English Paper.

An old merchant of the town of R—, in the old Bay State was noted for his dishonesty. After many years of fraudulent practice, he very suddenly, and to the great surprise of all who knew him, became very pious, and joined the popular church of the town. One evening, while exhorting the brethren, he remarked that he had done many things for which he felt sorry, and he deemed it his duty to make full restitution to those whom he had wronged; he therefore notified all such that if they would call at his store he would do so.

About four o'clock next morning a gentleman called at a house, and aroused him from his bed. Raising the window he demanded the business of the intruder, at that early hour.

"Is this Mr. W—?"
"That is my name, sir."
"Well, I understand that you have offered to make restitution to all whom you have cheated. You will remember that on one occasion I suffered by you to the extent of fifty dollars, and I have called to get it."
"Why did you not wait till proper hours and then call at my store?"
"Simply this, that if I did, I thought that there would be such a devil of a rush there, that I wouldn't get anything!"

In a village not twenty miles from Boston, a woman took her infant female child to a church to be christened, and had chosen for it the name of Lucy. Unfortunately, as it happened, the mother lisped, and when asked by the minister what name she had selected, she replied "Luthy, thir." Understanding her to say "Lucifer," the man of clerical robes was, very naturally, considerably shocked, but as he had reached a point in the proceedings where the dignity of his office must be sustained, he controlled his feelings, and not recognizing the horrible name given him, but supposing the child to be a boy, announced in loud tones the name of the little one to be "George Washington!" The feelings of the mother may be imagined.

WHERE DOES THE RAIN COME FROM.—Mr. Glasher, in England, recently made a scientific ascent in a balloon in a rain storm, to study the rain in the place where it comes from; 'On the ground the rain drops were as large as fourpenny pieces upon his notebook; a little higher up they merely dotted it like pin points; higher, till it was a Scotch mist, or wet fog; yet higher the fog was dry, and at 8,500 feet the balloon was out of rain, though it was falling on the earth. Above them, even at that elevation, was the stratum of cloud which science, without ever having seen, had daringly predicted as always above "the overcast" of a rainy sky; and at the height of 1,000 feet, in descending, the baloon was in a current of wind from one quarter, and the car in another from one nearly opposite—southeast and southwest respectively; in other words, the Columbus of the clouds had sailed into the eddy between the confluent currents of atmosphere which were mingling their temperatures, and thus engaged some of their moisture for the behoof of the cornfield and pick-nick parties.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON A SECOND TERM.—Recently a gentleman hinted to President Lincoln that it was deemed quite settled among his friends that he would accept a renomination for the Presidency. This "reminded" Father Abraham of what old Jesse Dubois, out in Illinois, once said to an ignorant preacher. Jesse, as State Auditor, had charge of the State House of Springfield. The preacher asked the use of it for a lecture. "On what subject?" asked Jesse. "On the second coming of our Saviour," answered the long-faced Millerite. "O, bosh," retorted Uncle Jesse, testily: "I guess if our Saviour has ever been to Springfield, and had got away with his life, he'd be too everlasting smart to think of ever coming here again." This, said Lincoln, was very much his case about the succession.

THROWING THEIR OLD SHOES AT US.—The officers of a Massachusetts regiment, which recently encountered the rebels in the Shenandoah valley, were much surprised at the peculiar noise made by the enemy's cannon. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the rebels had not fired either shot nor shell, but had used instead pieces of railroad iron, and old horse shoes fastened together with telegraph wires.

The Legislature of Alabama has voted that the beautiful carpets that cover the floors of the Senate Chamber, Hall of Representatives, and all offices and committee rooms in the elegantly furnished Capitol at Montgomery, be cut up and given to the soldiers for blankets.

"Don't you believe the Lord is on our side?" said a strong rebel to a not over confident friend, some time since. "Don't you think now, the Lord's on our side?" "Well, y-e-e-s," responded the other, "Y-e-e-s," but He's acting mighty strange about it, mighty strange!"

The Richmond Enquirer mildly suggests that Vallandigham's true place is in the Southern army. He is not of the fighting kind, and if it was proposed to catch him for such purpose, it would take a fleet horse to overtake him.

A pious editor in Dixie writes a description of hell. It reads like the journal of a tourist through the Southern Confederacy.

Jeff. Davis said at the beginning of the war: "All the Southern blood that will be shed in this war, I can hold in the hollow of my hand." Let him look at at his hands now.

What can the poor rebel Confederacy do now—moneyless, saltless, ramless, hopeless, lawless and Godless.

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SEATTLE, W. T., MARCH 22, 1864.

PORT TOWNSEND VERSUS PORT ANGELES.

That "accidents will happen in the best regulated families" seems to have been lately verified in the case of our best of Delegates. He has written a letter to the *Washington Chronicle* on the Port Angeles disaster of last December, in which he manifests a strong desire to "wipe out" every vestige of that place which the flood had left. According to his letter the place is scarcely fit for a habitation of savages, much less a Port of Entry for the Puget Sound District. Ex-Collector Smith comes to the rescue, compiles in pamphlet form an answer to the Delegate's charges against the town, and shows quite conclusively, we think, that the Hon. Congressman has allowed his zeal to outrun his knowledge in the matter. Without pretending to speak advisedly upon the points in issue, and with no reference to the political differences which show themselves in the controversy, we think the Delegate has, for once, "put his foot in it." When a complainant finds his charges all rebutted by the strongest testimony, drawn in a great measure from the mouths of his own witnesses, it is generally considered by honest jurors that he has lost his case: so, when the ex-Collector takes the Congressman's charges against the town of Port Angeles and demolishes them piecemeal, by documentary evidence and the statements of the very persons in whose behalf they were preferred, impartial judges must, in spite of prejudices, and according to the testimony, acknowledge that Victor is victorious. We are not going to take up the cudgel for either side, but were it not impossible to crowd the contents of the pamphlet into our little sheet we would lay it before our readers that they might judge for themselves. But while we care nothing for this controversy, or any other, founded on political animosities, we refer to this matter as another instance of the local and party jealousies which have so often retarded the prosperity of this Territory. We believe a memorial passed the late Territorial Legislature asking the establishment of an ocean mail line between San Francisco and Puget Sound. The old feeling between Port Angeles and Port Townsend arose and created a squabble in that body as to which of the places should be the termination of the route. Port Townsend, we believe, by means of its powerful lobby, was named in the memorial as the proper point—a circumstance, which if there were a hope of our obtaining such a mail at all, will probably defeat it, because of the extra cost. Port Angeles is directly on the route of ocean steamships plying to Victoria, and a small subsidy would induce them to leave a mail at that point, when double the amount would not hire them to come to Port Townsend. It is a matter of little consequence to a majority of the people of the Sound whether they should receive their mail at Townsend or Angeles, but if the success of the enterprise depends, as seems probable, upon its cost, it were better to have Port Angeles the terminus than to not have the mail at all. It would cost little if any more to bring an ocean mail steamer to Seattle direct than to Port Townsend; hence if brought past Port Angeles, it should not stop short of the full service sought for by the people and their memorialists in the Legislature.

SMART.—A wag wrote over the door of a school house, "New England Whaling Institution."

THE LITTLE CHURCH ON THE HILL.—We notice with pleasure the completion of the only church of which our town can boast. Through the indefatigable efforts of the pastor, Rev. E. Deane, our people are now enabled to sit in a church which, though small, is comfortable, and, in appearance, fully up to the times. The interior has been remodelled and its convenience greatly improved; the walls are hard finished and the pews comfortable. The entrance is up a broad flight of steps on the outside of the building instead of inside as formerly. The public are indebted to the pastor for its speedy completion, he having performed a large share of the labor with his own hands. With a good choir, (which is much needed) to add interest to the services, we would not be behind many older societies in the States.

SAY-DEET JACK VS. JOHN THOMAS.—This case, commenced and noisily carried on in our streets on Sunday, resulted in the conviction of the defendant, by an impartial jury of his fellow *Siwashes*. The salutary effects of one night in the *Kull* house caused the convict to repent him of his misdeeds, acknowledge the corn, and confess that he did *capavalla* the complainant's *la-coset*—pleading in extenuation of the act that he was "BIAS PELSON;" he was willing, however, to make amends, and to "HYACK KILAPPE KONAWAY DOLLAR." The tillacums of John Thomas will be grieved to hear of his early misdeeds.

WHAT THEY THINK IN OHIO.—A private letter from the north part of Ohio, says:—"I presume you feel little of the effects of the war which is raging in the Southern States; we are all directly or indirectly engaged in it—I will not say all, for there is a "peace party" here which we Union men think not much better than the rebels. We calculate the Rebellion will be played out this summer—it is thought to be on its last legs. We want to elect Old Abe next fall with about as large a majority as we did John Brough last fall."

MEETING OF THE REGENTS.—In compliance with a call from their President, the Board of Regents of the Territorial University met at this place to-day. Present, Messrs. McGill, Hale, Clark, Carr, Webster, Tilton, and Yesler. The term of office of six members of the old board having expired, their successors elected by the last Legislature, will enter upon duty.

The present meeting of the Board was called for the purpose of reviewing the affairs of the Institution for the past year, and receiving the reports of the late officers. An election of President, Secretary and Treasurer will also be had.

EXCHANGE SALOON.—The new and popular proprietors of this house, Messrs. Pray & Clancy, have just refitted it in elegant style, and are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of everything in their line. See their Advertisements.

BUSINESS.—Notwithstanding business in some branches is rather dull in Seattle just now, the spirit of improvement is "marching on." A large hotel, a brewery, and several private residences are in course of erection, and there is not a vacant house in town. What other place on Puget Sound can say as much?

TELEGRAPH TO VICTORIA.—The Portland *Union* says that the project of constructing a telegraph from Victoria to Portland, is rapidly assuming a definite form. Several enterprising men of capital, we are informed, have about determined that such a line of telegraph is *sine qua non* to the interests of Victoria and the colony of which it is the capital city. We hope the project may soon become an accomplished fact.

THE COAL TRACTS OF THE GLOBE.

We can hardly get a just conception of the magnitude of the formation, the lapse of time, and the physical changes involved in its production, and the wonderful stores of riches for man's future use which it contains, until we take a survey of the areas, the depths, the thicknesses in coal, and the present relative products in fuel of the chief coal tracts of the earth at present known. Looking, first, to the western side of the Atlantic, North America displays, commensurately with the breadth of her physical features generally, several enormous coal regions, three at least of which are the largest known upon the globe. One of these, the Appalachian basin, has a length of 875 and a maximum breadth of 180 miles, with an area in square miles of 55,500. Where deepest, its coal-beds have an aggregate thickness of forty feet. A second, the coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, has length 370, maximum breadth 200, and area 51,100 miles. This basin has fifteen or sixteen good coal seams, with a maximum thickness of 50 feet. And the third, and largest, but least opened, shows length 550, breadth 200, and superficial area 73,913 miles. In the anthracite basins of Pennsylvania the thickness of coal-measures amounts to 3,000 feet, while that of the workable coal is not less than 120 feet.

The aggregate area of the five chief coal fields of the American continent amount, by a careful estimate, based on the latest surveys and best geological maps, to rather more than 200,000 square miles; a surface greater by about twenty times than the sum of all the coal-fields of Europe, or, indeed, of the whole Eastern world. The British carboniferous basins may be estimated to embrace some 5,400 square miles of coal; the French a little less than 1,000; and the Belgium about 510; Rhenish Prussia has 960; Westphalia 380; the Bohemian field some 400; that of Saxony only 20; that of Spain probably 200; and that of all Russia scarcely 100 square miles. Comparing the coal areas with the total surfaces of the respective coal producing countries, the United States has one square mile of coal to each fifteen of land; Great Britain one to every 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Belgium a like proportion; and France but one of coal to every 200 of country. Adopting for the computed total area of the coal-fields of the world 220,000 square miles, and accepting twenty feet (a low estimate) for the average thickness of the available coal, the entire mass of the fuel under the soil for the future wants of man, amounts by calculation to a cubic lump of very nearly ten miles linear dimensions, or a square plateau of coal 100 miles wide in its base, and something more than 500 feet in height.—*Prof. Rogers of Glasgow.*

A SINGULAR PROPHECY.—Just about the beginning of the present war, the following article appeared in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, published in New York: "Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially concerning the deaths of Henry IV and Louis XVI) have been completely verified, they are generally discredited in our times. But in the 'Phrophecies et Vaticinations' of that great man, vol. 2 (edition of 1000,) we find the following, which would seem to deserve some attention:

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas—America. Many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches will be killed by punishment other than the cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be astonished or at all surprised, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of the time; prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great love and joy.

The U. S. Supreme Court has dismissed the case of C. L. Vallandigham. He has been completely non-suited at home, and should go to the Southern Confederacy to be suited.

OLLAPOD went to Squak last week with "coal on the brain," and came back with cold all over him. He hasn't been half fit for duty since.

DISTRICT COURT TERMS.

1st District—At Walla Walla, on the first Monday of April and October of each year.

2d District—At Vancouver, on the second Monday of March and the third Monday of October; and at Olympia, on the first Monday of May and second Monday of November of each year.

3d District—At Port Townsend, on the second Monday of June and first Monday of September, at Seattle on the fourth Monday of June and second Monday of October; and at Steilacoom on the third Monday of May and first Monday of November of each year.

We get the following items from the *Louisville Journal*:

FOOTE has assailed the rebel Cabinet. It ought to be assailed by every foot in the Nation.

The Charleston Mercury says that the wages of a Southern soldier for a month are not enough to buy a pair of gloves. Our Federal soldiers don't want such articles. They can handle the rebels without gloves.

Gen. McClellan was removed because he didn't advance rapidly enough toward Richmond. Three generals have since been tried, and more than a year has passed—and how much nearer are we to Richmond?

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the Kentucky platform is dead. If it is, the Abolitionists and secessionists will find it a mighty difficult corpse to bury.

Andrew Jackson Donelson was arrested in Mississippi a few weeks ago on the charge of high treason to the rebel government. He had his trial and was discharged. So he thought he had saved his bacon, but on returning home, he found it had all been stolen by the rebels—and his corn too.

The contributions of the people of this Territory to the Sanitary Fund amounts to \$14,976.99, instead of \$7,200 as before reported. This is more than \$1 to every man woman and child in the Territory.

Washing & Ironing.

MRS. CHAS. MAY, is prepared to take in Washing. Can be found at the two story dwelling of Williamson & Greenfield on Main street. March, 22nd, 1864.—4f.

Notice.

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

CHAS. C. TERRY.
Seattle, March 22nd '64.—4f

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Firm of A. G. Terry & Co., or C. C. Terry are requested to make immediate settlement of the same, otherwise the accounts will be put into proper hands for collection. The undersigned will attend to all unsettled accounts of the firm of A. G. Terry & Co. CHAS. C. TERRY.
Seattle, March 22nd, '64.—4f

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of JOSIAH P. WILDER, late of Port Madison, in the county of Kitsap, and Territory of Washington, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for settlement to
March 21st, '64.—4f R. E. LOMBARD.

EXCHANGE SALOON

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

PRAY & CLANCY, Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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

WINE, LIQUORS, ALE AND BEER,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

A Good BILLIARD TABLE.

Is attached to the Saloon. (noted)

LATE EASTERN NEWS!

DATES TO MARCH 13th.

Chicago, March 8th.—Jeff. Davis has suppressed the Raleigh Standard.

Chicago March 9.—The rebel papers report from Macon, Miss., that the whole federal force under Sherman, was at Clinton on the 29th, and were harrasing them with decided effect.

A telegram from Gen. Forest, says: My victory is complete. My loss is two killed and 60 wounded. The Yankee loss in killed wounded and captured, is about 800. They outnumbered us three to one. The fire on Charleston continues.

The rebels are removing the obstructions in Neuse river below Kingston, in order to allow an iron plated ram to come down to assist in the contemplated attack on Newbern, Washington and Plymouth, for which the rebels are making great preparations.

The hanging by the rebels of twenty-three of the Second North Carolina regiment, has exasperated the North Carolina troops beyond all bounds, and they have resolved to take no more prisoners.

Farragut continues his attack on the forts before Mobile. Pensacola has been burned by the rebels.

Richmond papers admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within three miles of the city, and adds how narrowly General Lee escaped capture. Gen. Wise also had a narrow escape.

General Meade appeared before the committee on the Conduct of the War to answer charges preferred against him by Generals Sickles and Doubleday, respecting an order they alleged he issued for the recall of the army from Gettysburg. He denies most emphatically that any such order bearing construction put on it by these officers had ever been issued. The order which he issued, but which was not carried out, related to another subject which he fully explained to the Committee. The explanations was not satisfactory, and the Committee intend to pursue the investigations.—Gen. Butler, who wrote the order, has been sent for.

The rebels have got four iron-clads in Mobile Bay. One, the Tennessee, is formidable.

The supply steamer Bermuda captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens after an exciting chase.

Chicago, March 9.—Various rumors are in-circulation of the position of Sherman and McPherson; but still nothing definite.

Washington, 7.—Senate has ratified the treaties made with various tribes of savages for the protection of the overland mail and the security of the proposed Pacific Railroad and the telegraph line, and for the safety of miners in Idaho.

All the eastern States except Mass., Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, have furnished their full quotas under the last call. Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin have nearly done so.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against General Buell failed to find any evidence against him, and he is pronounced free from all blame.

Nashville, March 8th.—At the county election yesterday, the immediate emancipation ticket carried the city by 800 majority.

To-day's dispatches deny the truth of Dahlgren's arrival, and state that he was killed.

The Commercial's Fortress Monroe letter of the 5th, says Gen. Beck is besieged at Newburn, and so is nearly every post in North Carolina.

Washington, March 12.—The Post-office Department has just completed contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, and other far off Territories; among them is one providing that from July 1st mails are to be carried tri-monthly from the intersection of the Overland Mail at Salt Lake City, via Boise City and Auburn to Walla Walla, in ten days, in lieu of sending via Placerville, Cal. This was 2,000 miles travel. This service was let to Ben. Holladay at \$156,000 per annum. Mails for the newly discovered gold regions of Idaho at Bannack City are sent from Salt Lake City; contract awarded to E. S. Alvord.

The following military arrangements have been made:

1st. By order of the President, Lieut.

Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the United States Army.

2d. Major Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General in Chief, and assigned to special duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the army.

3d. Maj. Gen.— is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, lately commanded by Gen. Grant.

4th. Maj. Gen. McPherson to command the Department of Tennessee, recently commanded by Sherman.

5th. Gen. Grant to establish his headquarters in the field, with the respective armies under his personal supervision.

Gen. Grant intends concentrating all forces from the western boundary of Texas and Mississippi, in camp for a smashing blow this spring. A call will soon be made for from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

New York, March 12.—The Richmond Whig of March 9th says it will take a week or more to rebuild the railroad to Lee's army. The Whig says the rebel loss in the battle of Olustree outnumbered the Federal two to one.

Washington, March 13.—It is understood that Governor Bramlette has addressed a remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will enforce the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to enlist slaves without their owners consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than fifty thousand of her citizens to defend the Government and is willing to furnish still more; that she has proved her loyalty and must be treated as loyal and her laws constitutionally enacted, must be respected.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died at New Orleans on the 2nd. The burial took place on the 4th, and was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over 6,000 persons were in attendance.

Gen. Sherman has arrived at New Orleans. His late expedition he calls a big raid. In this raid he took 11,000 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies.

NEWSPAPERS.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and quality. Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the individual and community. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably which should otherwise be spent in idleness and mischief.

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A Fine Gold Watch,
AND
SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Pictures, Photographic Albums, Portfolios, Books, Portraits of Eminent Generals and Statesmen, of the United States,

TO BE GIVEN AWAY
TO THE PATRONS OF THE
SEATTLE GAZETTE.

The increasing business and importance of Seattle demand an enlargement and improvement of the GAZETTE, and in order to enable the proprietors to purchase a new and larger printing press, several friends of the paper have offered to furnish them with the goods enumerated below to be distributed gratis among 400 persons who may think proper to become subscribers to the SEATTLE GAZETTE for six months at the regular subscription price of TWO DOLLARS in advance. The articles are all genuine as represented, and the difference between the wholesale price at which they are furnished, and the regular retail price at which they are valued in the list, with a small profit on subscriptions, will, it is hoped, help secure the desired object, while the goods will be a free gift to the subscribers. The number of the gifts are four hundred—one for each subscriber to the paper. Every person sending TWO DOLLARS to the office of the GAZETTE or paying the same to any authorized Agent, will receive a printed receipt for the money, which receipt shall be a certificate that the holder is entitled to one share in the Gifts.

The Gifts will be distributed by a Committee of five persons chosen from among the subscribers, on the 33d day of April next,

Provided the required number of subscribers are obtained by that time; if not, as soon thereafter as the number may be made up, of which due notice will be given.

That everything may be fairly and satisfactorily done, in case the number of subscriptions are not obtained by the time of distribution, a proportionate number of the Gifts will be withdrawn from the List by the Distributing Committee, in the same manner and by the same impartial process which regulates the distribution of the Gifts to subscribers.

List of Principal Gifts:

- 1 Grand Gift of a Fine Gold Watch—hunting case—valued at \$100
 - 1 Double-barrelled, English Twist Fowling-piece, Finely mounted and of costly finish, 60
 - 1 Lady's Gold Watch—warranted genuine 50
 - 1 Silver Lever Watch—engraved hunting case, 40
 - 1 Small, hunting case Imitation Gold Watch, a good time piece, 30
 - 1 Copy of Illustrated Works of Shakespeare, Beautifully bound in morocco and gilt, 20
 - 1 Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, 15
 - 1 Japanese Writing Desk, 12
 - 1 Fine gilt Port-folio, 10
 - 1 Lady's Morocco work-bag, 8
 - 1 Bancroft's Lawyer, 6
 - 3 Copies Abbott's History of the Rebellion, 25
 - 3 Port Folios, at \$4 each, 12
 - 12 Photographic Albums, beautifully bound and gilt, with clasps, at \$5 each, 60
 - 6 Good Gold Pens, with holders, \$5 each, 30
 - 185 Gifts of Large and Small Pictures, from 30 inches square down to the Carter de Visite Portraits of Distinguished Persons of America, for Photographic Albums, valued at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$4 each, 150
 - 180 Gifts of Useful, Entertaining and Humorous Books, from 50 cts. to \$3 each, 170
- Whole number of Gifts 400. Total Value \$800 00

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Olympia, F. M. SARGENT.
Port Townsend, J. J. H. VAN BOCKELLEN.

UNITED STATES MAIL YACHT

MARIA,

JOHN COSGROVE, COMMANDER,

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HAVING this day closed the credit system, I am ready now to wait upon the Public for the ready pay. I have closed my books, and people will have being denied by not asking for credit. I prefer to sell from ten to thirty per cent cheaper. Past experience has taught me that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling. Come one and all, bring the prompt cash, and I am ready to prove my assertion. D. HORTON.

H. M. M'GILL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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DEALERS IN
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CLOTHING,
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—AND—
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SEATTLE, W. T.

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DEALER IN
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HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,

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Also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
WINES & LIQUORS,

All of which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, for Cash. Please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest cash price paid.
C. PLUMMER,
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MANUFACTURER,

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A large invoice of Cooking and other Stoves, of the latest patterns and best quality, just received and for sale; together with a variety of other articles in his line. The public are invited to call and examine his stock. (nos-1f)

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S. B. HINDS

Has just received a fresh invoice of merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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And every description of merchandise needed in this market.

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A variety of fancy articles for the Ladies

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

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SEATTLE UNION STORE.—Clothing, Shoes and Boots and a full assortment of Stationery &c., Seattle, W. T.

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AT THE
SEATTLE UNION STORE

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND STATIONARY,

LATE PAPERS AND NOVELS

By every steamer.

—ALSO—

To be sold Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest for CASH.

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