



The Mint Question.

The last Congress fixed the location of the Oregon Branch Mint at Dalles, and an appropriation was made for the erection of the necessary buildings; but owing to the discovery, by some Portlanders, that the Dalles was not an appropriate place for the Mint, the appropriated funds were not forwarded.

The agriculturists of the Willamette concluded that Salem was the proper place for the permanent location of the State Capitol, and that Portland was the place for the Mint. These matters were amicably adjusted between the Portlanders and the Salemites. It would not do to cripple Portland by building up the Dalles with the Branch Mint.

The general testimony of miners and others who reside eastward of Dalles, upon the question of location, is in opposition to Portland and in favor of Dalles or some point still nearer the mines.

The Dalles Mountaineer gives, among other testimony relative to the sentiments of the people in the mines upon the Mint question, the following from a gentleman residing at Idaho City:

"Maurice Fitzgerald, a gentleman largely engaged in business at Idaho City, and entirely disinterested, writes that in his opinion it would have been well had the Mint been located at a point nearer the mines, say Walla Walla, but that under no circumstances will the miners consent to having it removed still further away."

one of the largest and most successful operators in the Boise country, informs us that there is not a miner or man engaged in the mining trade, in the Boise Basin, who does not regard the Dalles as by all odds the best and most convenient place at which to locate the Branch Mint.

The Mountaineer further says: "C. S. Miller, Esq., who has just returned from an extensive tour in the Boise and Owyhee country, informs us that all through the mining regions petitions are being circulated and numerous signed, asking Congress to complete the Branch Mint at the Dalles, at the earliest possible moment, and earnestly protesting against any change of location."

The general testimony of miners and others who reside eastward of Dalles, upon the question of location, is in opposition to Portland and in favor of Dalles or some point still nearer the mines. If the Mint must be re-located, the people will demand that it shall be established nearer to the mines, and at some point which will be the most accessible at all seasons of the year and which will best accommodate the mining interests of the upper country.

Gov. Lyon's Message.—Governor Lyon delivered his message to the Legislature of Idaho, assembled at Lewiston, on the 16th inst. The amiable Governor has the reputation of being better qualified to indite poems than to figure in matters legislative.

"Amid this hour, when the clouds of civil war darken the atmosphere—lighted only by the sun bursts of glory that surround the achievements of our heroic Army and devoted Navy; when a wicked rebellion lies like a writhing serpent, death-wounded in the last hours of its venomous existence, and over its gory form the shining waters of the rivers of peace sparkle temptingly, just beyond our lips;—in this hour when our hearts are still bleeding for the loved ones who have fallen nobly in this great strife for the Union and the Constitution of our Fathers, when the tears are undried in the eyes of the widow and the death-damp still pales the cheek of the husband;—when the resources and blood and treasure have all gone forth as precious sacrifices upon freedom's holy altar; when the rights of self-government are imperilled by this contest, and Emperors and Kings stand ready to cast lots for the parted robe of separating Liberty;—thus you meet, the Servants of confiding constituencies, to aid Idaho's advancement towards Statehood, by the patriotism of your purposes, the soundness of your judgment, and the wisdom of your deliberations."

The Governor next proceeds, in about a dozen paragraphs, to congratulate the people upon the new and important mineral discoveries made, upon the extensive agricultural resources of Idaho, &c., &c. He then "respectfully submits," among other things, that—"The ancient emigrant road through a portion of Idaho, trodden by the feet of the early settlers, made precious by their sufferings, often dyed with their blood and consecrated by their graves, in fact the true via sacra, if possible, should remain free to all, and if improvements are made and chartered rights granted, let it be over those portions where an absolute necessity commands them to your judgment."

The Governor requests the co-operation of the Legislature to the end that Congress be memorialized to grant a Charter for a branch Pacific Railroad from some point near Salt Lake City to Wallula. Upon this topic he truthfully says: "The merits of this measure are of National importance; as a great commercial

thoroughfare through our Territory, they cannot be too highly valued. It is an enterprise that our rapidly increasing population will, with great unanimity, heartily approve."

Our own Legislature would do well at the coming session to memorialize Congress upon this subject. It is a matter of so much importance to the people of this Territory as it is to the people of Idaho. Such a road as the one suggested, would be of vast benefit to the people of Oregon, and we doubt not the project would merit the approval and co-operation of Oregon's representatives in Congress.

Governor Lyon makes some very good suggestions in reference to mail routes, etc., which the Idaho legislators will duly appreciate.

PEACE SNEAKS.—The Copperheads have been stigmatized by the Stanton's and Butler's and by those who have acted with them politically, as "peace sneaks;" but judging from the peace speech just made in New York by Gen. Ben. Butler, and the general peace rumors afloat in Administration circles, it looks as though the Administration party are about to change base and adopt the platform of the "peace sneaks."

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Eastern News.

New York, Nov. 12.—The World this morning acknowledges the defeat of Seymour, and says: "We have lost the State, both electoral vote and Governor."

The Commercial's Liverpool correspondent says, Sheridan has handsomely checkedmate the movements of Early on our flank. He has sent them back, and thus prevented the contemplated advance on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Post's special says: Richmond papers of the 10th are greatly excited over Lincoln's election. Hood is said to be marching on Chattanooga. The rebels are confident Grant is preparing for another battle. The rebel journals are almost unanimously in favor of attacking the negroes.

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eratio; Rhode Island, 3 Union; Massachusetts, 10; New York, 20 Union and 11 Democratic; New Jersey 2 Union and 3 Democratic; Pennsylvania, 16 Union and 5 Democratic; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 17 Union and 2 Democratic; Illinois 11 Union and 3 Democratic; Maryland, 4 Union and 1 Democratic; Indiana 8 Union and 3 Democratic; Wisconsin 3 Union and 1 Democratic; Michigan, 16 Union and 2 Democratic; Kentucky, 1 Union; Missouri, 3 Union and 3 Democratic; West Virginia, 3 Union. Total, 127 Union and 42 Democratic.

The majority of the popular vote for Lincoln is as follows: Maine, 18,000; New Hampshire, 23,000; Vermont, 20,300; Massachusetts, 70,000; Rhode Island, 5,000; Connecticut, 2,500; New York, 8,000; Pennsylvania, 15,000; Maryland, 4,500; West Virginia, 2,000; Wisconsin, 12,000; Ohio, 40,000; Missouri, 5,000; Minnesota, 6,000; Michigan, 15,000; Kansas, 20,000; Iowa, 40,000; Indiana, 35,000; Illinois, 30,000. These majorities don't include the soldiers' vote, which will probably add 50,000 to the aggregate majority.

Delaware gives McClellan 450 majority; Kentucky, 25,000; New Jersey, 5,000. New York, Nov. 16.—The Richmond papers of the 11th, having become satisfied of the election of Lincoln, conclude that he is a fool and with a stimulation of sublime resignation, appear to have made up their minds for either triumph or annihilation.

California News.—Returns from 47 counties complete and incomplete, give Lincoln Electoral ticket a majority of 17,305. Military authorities here have a rumor from the East of intrigues going on for the annexation of the whole or a portion of the Central American States to Maximilian's Empire.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—A gentleman from Sherman's headquarters at Kingston says: "The general by this time is some distance on the war path. His army consists of the 14th Corps, Jeff. C. Davis; 16th Corps, Osterhaus; 16th Corps, Blair; 20th, Stocum—15,000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry. The 16th Corps, making a total force of about 50,000 splendidly and well supplied with every appliance of war. All public buildings, depots, manufactories, etc., at Atlanta have been rendered worthless. Railroad tracks of the city and all defensive works were destroyed. There is to be no turning back. Nothing is left behind of value to the enemy."

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—An entertainment was given to Gen. Butler last evening at the Fifth Street Hotel. He announced he would lead the army in the field to-day. He urged that the olive branch be once more extended to the rebels, and if again refused, a sharp and vigorous war be prosecuted. He thought that bounties should be offered to any conqueror of the rebels, which should be equitably divided, and their owners driven from the country forever.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—Information is received that Gen. Canby while ascending White river was killed by a musket ball on the 9th, and severely if not fatally wounded in the groin. The bullet passed through the body. Lincoln received about 20,000 and McClellan 10,000 votes in Kansas. Crawford is elected.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—The World's Washington dispatch says: Thos. Wilcox, American Consul at Bahia, had arrived at Washington and had an interview with Secretary Seward. It is said Seward will send an apology to Brazil for capturing the Florida.

ter a desperate fight, defeated Gillem who took 400 prisoners, the number of killed and wounded has not been ascertained.

The World's Washington special dispatch says the French Minister had an interview with Seward, in which he renewed the offer to place the services of his Government at the disposal of the President, to facilitate negotiations with the South. Seward said he would consult the President, and invited him to another interview on the subject.

The Herald's Shenandoah dispatch of the 10th says: "All quiet since Early fell back to Fisher's Hill. Deserters say Early has but 15,000 men under his command."

The Enquirer of the 10th says: There is no doubt but Grant planned the movement from Atlanta towards Mobile. Montgomery Blair said to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Maryland, in the place of Ex-Governor Hicks, who will be made Postmaster at Baltimore.

Do's Reservoir.—We have heard of no public demonstrations being had or any rejoicings among the Republicans over the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency! What's the matter? Do they regard the victory as a barren one, or are they in doubt about the election? If the party believe they have saved the Union by re-electing Mr. Lincoln, they ought to express their joy and patriotism in some public manner.

A FLATTERING NOTICE.—The Mountaineer of a late date gives the editors of the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Statesman the following very flattering notice: "The Statesman and Oregonian, after innumerable quarrels are now working in harness, and certainly they are well matched. Neither of the parties have any character of which to boast, and on the score of brains it is about a toss up. The first is killed by a crazy spiritualist, who has done but two things in his life worthy of note—the editing of his neighbors' hogs and the selling himself out for \$800 on the Senatorial question. Our Portland cotemporary is possibly in a still better condition. The editor of the latter sheet was first distinguished in Oregon politics by receiving a cowdying at the hands of General Lamerick, on which occasion he exhibited a spirit of meekness and endurance that would have done credit to the most patient donkey. Later still this same individual managed to borrow several hundred dollars from the school fund of Marion county, which he forgot to repay. The man who would rob the school fund might readily be expected to engage in any other thieving enterprise that came in his way, and accordingly we find that when opportunity offered he "gobbed" up the "fee bill."

WALLA WALLA.—A friend who sympathizes with Portland in her isolation, suggests that if the merchants of that town deposit a few firkins of Willamette butter at the mouth of the river, it will be found strong enough to remove snags, and bars, or any other obstruction.—Mountaineer.

A LAWYER being sick made his last will and gave all his estate to fools and madmen. Being asked the reason for so doing, he replied: "From such I had it, and to such I give it again."

WARD—JEFFRIES.—In this city, on the 17th inst. by W. P. Horton, J. P., Mr. Lewis Ward and Mrs. Mary J. Jeffries.

MALSON—BAIRD.—At Union, Union county, Oregon, on the 13th inst. at the residence of the bride, by J. P. M. Dr. P. M. Malson and Miss Susan Baird, all of Union.

CHAPMAN—GILLESPIE.—At Boise City, T. T., on the 1st inst., Mr. George Chapman and Miss Minnie Gillespie.

SELECT SCHOOL.—HAVING SECURED THE PRIVILEGE OF giving instruction in the following branches upon the following terms of tuition: Reading and Writing, per week, \$1.00; English Grammar, Geography, Mathematics and History, per week, \$1.50. Students wishing to engage in the study of any higher branches than the above named can do so upon similar terms. School will commence on Monday, Nov. 28, 1864. WALLA WALLA, W. T., 23, 1864. B. STONE, School Teacher.

ESTATE NOTICE.—TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on the Upper Kootenai, near the St. Mary's river, two extra horses, described as follows: One a Gray Spanish, or American Horse, about 8 years old, branded with a hammer resembling a P on the left hip. The other a Roan Horse, about 6 or 7 years old, with a blaze face, and all his feet white. The horses are now at John Manyan's ranch on the Lower Tontout, and the owner can have them by calling there, providing proper evidence be shown. EDWARD HENRY, Nov. 23, 1864.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—ALL Delinquent tax-payers in the county of Walla Walla, W. T. are hereby notified that the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1864 is now in my hands, and unless they come forward and pay their taxes to me at my office in Walla Walla, by the 1st day of January, 1865, the said taxes will be collected according to law, with costs of collection added. W. S. GILLIAM, Sheriff. Nov. 25, 1864.

NOTICE.—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO DR. WM. C. GIBSON that all of his accounts have been left with Mr. J. W. McGehee, at G. C. Gibson's store, who is also authorized to collect all debts remaining unpaid after that date by legal process. W. S. GILLIAM, Nov. 25, 1864.

WHEELER and WILSON'S Sewing Machines.—THE AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines has just arrived in Walla Walla, from San Francisco, and is prepared to sell these Favorite Machines to the citizens of Walla Walla city and valley at the lowest cash prices. He is also prepared to give instructions to those who wish to learn to use these machines, and to keep them in proper order. All machines that are out of order will be promptly repaired, if the owners will leave them at the Orient Hotel, on the corner of Walla Walla, Nov. 25, 1864. B. CONKELMAN, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL further notice, Freight on Fruit must be prepaid, as many of the consignees are unknown, and the season so far advanced that the goods may not be called for. J. C. AINSWORTH, President, Portland, Nov. 18, 1864.



