



\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME III.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

NUMBER 10.

The Washington Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
Office, Statesman Building, Third street, next door to Brown Bros' & Co's fine-proof Brick Store.
R. R. and S. G. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

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done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:
BOOKS,
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PROGRAMMES, BIRTH RECIPES,
ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFTS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Job Work must be paid for before it is taken from the office.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his Profession, Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel, July 28, 1863. 227

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES. Office and Residence Main street, four doors above the Jail, Walla Walla, established 1859.

A. F. THIBODO, M. A., M. D., and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

O. J. THIBODO, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

J. BOSWELL, M. D. OFFICE WEST SIDE
of Main street, Walla Walla, W. T., two doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's store. Office Hours:
From 9 A. M. to 12 M. 12 M.
From 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. 4 P. M.
Oct. 19, 1863. 211y

BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
at Walla Walla, W. T., will attend faithfully and promptly to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon.
Dec. 29, 1863. 211y
OWEN L. BRIDGES,
EDWARD L. BRIDGES.

LEASER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS
at Law, will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office second door west of Keyer & Reese's Brick Store, Walla Walla, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1863. 291y

J. HAY S. TURNER, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.; practices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives undivided attention to his profession and receives prompt attention to all professional business entrusted to him. Walla Walla, Jan. 9, 1864. 41f

JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE
and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Liqueurs, Groceries, and Provision, Walla Walla City, W. T.
Feb. 28, 1863.

FRANK'S HOTEL,

Cor. Main and 3d sts.,
Walla Walla, W. T.

FRANK CARPENT, PROPRIETOR.

THE proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately known as Buckley's Saloon, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and has thoroughly refitted and newly furnished it, and it is now opened to the public as a

First Class Hotel and Restaurant,

With an Entire New Suite of Rooms, FURNISHED WITH CLEAN BEDS.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with the best LIQUORS AND CIGARETTES the country can afford. The proprietor hopes, through his long experience in the business, and an extensive acquaintance to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Stages will arrive at and depart from the above house.
FRANK CARPENT.
Dec. 20, 1863. 211y.

EMPIRE HOTEL

AND RESTAURANT.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

"Captain Jack," Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. As it has heretofore been the best Hotel and Restaurant in Walla Walla, it is now conceded to be the best house east of Portland. It will be conducted as heretofore, on the hotel and restaurant principle—

Meals at all Hours, Day and Night.

Ice Creams, Oysters Snaps, or any other "extras" served those who may desire them. A full stock of Fine Wines, for Table Use, kept constantly on hand.

NEW SUITES OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such manner as to make the Empire not only a good boarding house, but a comfortable home for the traveler and boarder.

The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and feels confident that with its new improvements he can render the enjoyment of strangers, with him in every respect comfortable.

Board per week, ten Dollars.
Single meals, seventy-five cents.
Lodging per night, fifty cents.
JOHN SELBY.

WALLA WALLA HOTEL

and Restaurant.

H. SANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. It will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel and Restaurant.

The kitchen is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

MEALS,.....50c. | LODGING.....75c.
House open all night.
An Extra Stand is connected with the establishment.
Main street, Walla Walla, Dec. 5, 1863. m3

Walla Walla Drug Store.

Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale

cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs.
Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating apparatus, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Prescriptions put up with care and Advice gratis.
Jan. 31, 1863. 211y
DR. JAMES S. CRAIG.

L. J. RECTOR,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States Acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court.
Aug. 8, 1863.—1f
L. J. RECTOR.

WM. PHILLIPS,

DEALER IN STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining Implements, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1863. 1-y

Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the press) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.
He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices.
JACOB COHEN.
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. 19m3

FRANKLIN MARKET,

East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store.

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton, also, BACON, BALDWIN'S, etc., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to. (Oct. 24, 1863. m3

H. MAUL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER and Paper Hanger. Shop near Linkton's Lumber Yard, in the rear of E. L. James' residence. All kinds of work in the line of painting and paper hanging promptly attended to, and at moderate prices.
(Dec. 5, 1863. m3

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

Abbott's Old Stand,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

J. F. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in these premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public patronage.

HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE.

By the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.
Walla Walla, Aug. 1, 1863.—1f

Notice to Druggists.

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving the finest qualities of

BRANDIES AND WINES.

expressly for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine. HUMBLETON, WILSON & CO.
Walla Walla, Aug. 1, 1863.—1f

J. M. VANSYCKLE, WHOLESALE AND

Retail Commission Merchant,
Walla Walla City, W. T.

[WRITTEN FOR THE STATESMAN.]

Spring and Winter.

BY J. C. GILLET.

Old Winter roused him, stern of mien,
And flung his snowy flakes about him;
The South Wind whispered that the Queen
Of Spring was on her way to rout him.

"Not yet, not yet," old Winter said;
"Will I yield to this vain intruder?"
Then roughly shook his hoary head,
And blew his bitter blasts theuder.

"Around me allies will I draw,
Whose breath the hopes of Spring shall wither;
But tell me, South Wind, what you saw
While on thy journey coming hither?"

"I saw," the mild, South Wind replied,
"The streamslet from the mountains gushing;
The joy buds they'd thrown aside,
And to the valleys gay were rushing;

Along the margin of the streams
The wild vines were in clusters creeping,
And where the grass was springing green,
Sweet violet eyes were at me peeping.

Even here upon the mountain height,
As I passed by you stern old sinner,
Each day your winter robe of white
Was ragged rent, and growing thinner."

"Enough," old Winter said, "I've heard;
Too long, indeed, have I been napping,
And now, almost without a word,
The Spring upon my door is rapping.

I'll hie me to the ro-rother caves,
Where Spring nor Summer dare not follow,
Where, undisturbed, my scepter waves
O'er mountain height and plain and hollow.

When Spring and Summer both have fled,
If I come again, I'll ensure ye,
And when you hear my northern tread,
Beware! for I'll come in my fury.

Port Walla, W. T. 211y.

Henry Clay, in one of his great speeches

before the Senate of the United States, said of the disunionists:

"If any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the government of the United States, I am for trying the strength of the government. I am for ascertaining whether we have got a government or not—practical efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt? Upon the supposition I maintain, it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be, that voice and arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of the Union."

Henry Clay, in another of his great speeches before the Senate of the United States, said of the abolitionists:

"With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."

They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings of the slaveholding portions of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but, impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of persuasion. To the agency of their powers of action, they now propose to add the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or defamed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

The abolitionists themselves, so far from shrinking back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of the ruin they have aided to draw down upon the Republic, are pressing forward with demoniacal zeal to consummate and seal that ruin. Not even the penetra-

ting glance of Mr. Clay, though intensified by a noble indignation, could fathom the malignity of the abolitionists. He indeed described them as political demons; but they have proved themselves even worse than he described them.

How THE GAMBLING IN GOLD IS MANAGED.—The financial article of the New York Herald, of December 14th, says: The curiosity of outsiders may be gratified by learning how the gambling operations in gold are carried on in and around Wall Street. The amount of coin that is kept aloft in that locality cannot of course be ascertained, but it may be estimated at about \$1,000,000. It is divided into sums varying from \$1,000 to \$10,000, which are placed in small, stout canvas bags, around the neck of each of which is tied a piece of red tape, the knot covered with sealing wax, stamped, and the amount which the bag contains marked on the outside. The speculators, or gamblers, after paying for an admission ticket, daily visit the saleroom, and there they buy or sell with the prospect of a rising or falling market may exhibit itself to their imaginations. If an operator sells without time being specified, he must deliver to the purchaser the amount disposed of before fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock on the day the sale is made, if the contract was entered into previous to that hour. A canvas bag containing the stipulated sum is then intrusted to the hands of a porter, who makes the delivery. In the meantime prices have advanced, or danger is apprehended of a sudden fall, and the purchaser, with a keen eye to his interest, offers his newly acquired five or ten thousand, and in like manner delivered, but if the sale was made after the hour above stated, the delivery does not take place until the following day. In this manner the little bags, with their precious contents, are kept constantly on the move. There are of course purchasers in the market who desire specie for shipment; but the amount thus abstracted is replaced by outsiders, who sell in small quantities to the brokers, and by this means the average is preserved from month to month.

REBEL ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Richmond "Examiner" of the 14th December says:

We this morning gratify the curiosity of our readers with the Message of Abraham Lincoln. Recovering but recently from an attack of the small pox, some excuse may be made for the Mess. It is but another exhibition of his weakness and folly. Why his Cabinet will permit him to make such a fool of himself, and render their country an object of contempt and ridicule throughout the world, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is the easiest way to get rid of him. They therefore permit him to have the freest and fullest use of his pen. To his proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction we especially invite the attention of our readers, and when the "one-tenth" are ready to succumb, we ask the privilege of announcing it to their Father Abraham.

At the present we have not the space to review the Message, and do not know that we shall hereafter have time; but as there are some features in it so characteristic of a Yankee, we may on future occasions recur to this Message.

What is the difference between a cat and a dog? One has claws at the end of its paws, and the other has paws at the end of its claws.

It is stated that the commerce of the world requires 3,000,000 able bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea, averages twenty-five millions of dollars.

A dentist presented a bill for the tenth time to a rich skinfint. "It strikes me," said the latter, "that this is a pretty round bill." "Yes," replied the dentist, "I have sent it round often enough to make it appear so; and I have called now to get it squared."

The Richmond Enquirer, of Dec. 6th, says that there is in the Libby Prison and its dependencies over 10,000 abolition captives.

DESERTERS.—Every day or two we hear of deserters from Fort Dalles. As a general thing, the scamps head for the mines. The fellow who lives on Uncle Sam's grub all winter, and then deserts in the Springs, richly deserves hanging.—Mountaineer.

Josh Billings is a new star in the literary firmament that is cutting up queer shins with the President's English, but he is wondrous wise. He says: "Aul or us kumplain or the shortness or life, yet we all waste more time than we use."

It has been discovered that pictures may be photographed on steel, and an engraving thus obtained will give 5,000 copies.

IMPORTANT OF EMPHASIS.—A stranger from the country observing an ordinary rolling-rules on the table, took it up, and on inquiring its use, was answered, "It is a rule for counting houses." Too well-bred, as he construed politeness, he turned it over and over, and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curiosity, inquired, "How, in the name of wonder, do you count houses with this?"

An Irishman complained to his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs that he was sick a long time after he got well.

MICE AND REPTILES.—In an English

work, called "The Life of a Soldier," we find the following account of battles between mice, scorpions, and centipedes, in Barbadoes. The brief narrative is full of interest.

In clearing the ground for the camp, we disturbed a variety of noxious reptiles, such as whipscorps of an extraordinary length, but not thicker than a goose quill; centipedes of a large size, whose backs were plated like a lobster's tails, and scorpions.—Having heard that mice were natural enemies to the two latter, I procured a few that I might be a witness to their combat. The arena was the space circumscribed by a glass bell; and upon letting a mouse and scorpion loose in it, a grand display of maneuvering ensued—the mouse trying to bite off his opponents tail, which terminates in a sting, and the scorpion watching for an opportunity to strike him with it. Should the former succeed in his first object, the latter falls a prey; but if stung the mouse swells up and dies in convulsions. However, the mouse is generally victorious. Equal generalship is required in the engagement with the centipede, which defends itself with two small nippers, placed at either side of its mouth, near the poison bags. One of our men found a large tarantula on his shoulder one morning when he awoke, and it suffered itself to be removed without doing him any injury. He brought it to me, as an accurate; and accordingly I placed it under the bell with one of the hardest bitten mice. It immediately reared itself on its hinder legs, remained motionless in this posture, while the mouse ran round the bell, evidently unwilling to face its new antagonist. This continued a short time; and then as if under the influence of an irresistible fascination, the mouse jumped suddenly into the arms of the tarantula, which quickly seized him with two nippers, resembling the claws of a cat, and situated either side of the head, and with such deadly effect, that the little quadruped instantly swelled up and burst. I next let loose two or three mice at a time on a tarantula, but they all shared the same fate.

VOLUNTEERING BETTER THAN THE DRAFT.—Recruiting to fill our quota under the last call of the President has improved during the last two weeks. Still the idea of filling it, in this way, by the 5th of January, has been abandoned, and active preparations are being forward for another draft. It cannot be disguised, however, that a large majority of our loyal population, (I take no account of Copperheads, because they oppose everything intended to injure the rebel, and I verily believe they would oppose the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth if the present Administration had anything to do with it,) while not opposing the draft, are nevertheless of the opinion that it will not produce as many soldiers as could be obtained in the same length of time by volunteering.

The first draft under the U. S. conscription law commenced here the latter part of last July, and the examinations of those claiming exemption under it is not yet entirely completed. The number of men obtained, including substitutes, is said not to exceed 4,000—about one-third the number called for. Twice 4,000 of volunteers could have been obtained in the five months if the present bounties had been offered; and there is no reason to suppose that the next draft will be executed more promptly or be more successful than the last one was. Of course, the justice of the draft no patriot questions; but the expediency of enforcing it at the present juncture of affairs may well be questioned.—Phila. Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—Among the public receptions and conventions recently held here, the most important is that of the Anti-Slavery Society. Its Convention was largely attended, but its proceedings were not particularly interesting, though thoroughly patriotic. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, Senator Wilson, Fred Douglass, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster, Mrs. Anne Dickinson and others. Some of the speeches were very good, while others were decidedly of the same old "sharp order." However, the Convention must be set down as a success, in spite of the women stump speakers. And, by the way, these male orators I detect. Not the feminine part of them, as such, but their unsexed, public gab.—1b.

A DURABLE INK.—The Romans wrote with an ink made from finely pulverized charcoal. The durability of this ink has been most strikingly manifested by the legible character of the writings found in Herculaneum, which have retained their original blackness for more than 2000 years. The enduring character of this ink is owing to the carbon which was present in the charcoal—carbon being one of the most durable substances known. The incorruptibility of charcoal was known to the ancients, and its durability is not overlooked at the present day. Charred stakes, with no apparent decomposition upon the surfaces, have been taken out of the Thames within the present century, which were placed there by the ancient Britons to prevent the ascent of the river by Julius Caesar and his army.

A work has been issued showing "how young ladies should receive attentions." "The author," Mrs. Harris says, "might as well write a printed book, telling young folks how they should kiss, eat honey or suck new cider out of a bung hole." Some things "come by nature," she says, "and courting is one of them. Teach a gal to court?—might as well," says she, "set a dog to tell water to run down hill!" It is evident from this that Mrs. Harris looks upon the new book as a new humbug.

Eastern News.

News of February 24.
Chicago, Feb. 3.—Natchez intelligence of the Federal lines a few days previously who reported a rebel General with two brigades of Texas and Louisiana troops, marching from the interior of Western Louisiana, opposite Rodney, intending to blockade the river temporarily in order to get arms and ammunition across from the eastern side; also that Bragg, with his staff, is expected to cross there and assume command of the rebel forces on the west side of the river. The enemy succeeded the week before last, in crossing in a flat boat, containing 1,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition near Granville. A company of the 39th Illinois mounted infantry are reported to have been captured 14 miles in the rear of Natchez by rebel cavalry, a few days since.

New York, Feb. 3.—A special Washington dispatch to the Herald, dated Headquarters Western Virginia of the 2d, states: Col. Mulligan this morning drove the enemy from and reoccupied Burlington, Moorfield Junction, in Patterson creek valley, at noon; 500 rebel cavalry attempted to burn the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges and cut the telegraph. They were driven off without doing serious damage.

The Herald's New Orleans letter says that troops are being towed over Lake Ponchartrain and landed at Madisonville. Alleged that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

The World's Hilton Head letter says operations against Charleston have virtually ceased, Gen. Gilmore goes to Washington to represent affairs between himself and Admiral Dahlgren.

The Senate in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the following appointments: J. Duane Doty, Governor of Utah; John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona; Amos Reed, Secretary of Utah; O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah; and D. D. Porter Rear Admiral from July 4th, 1863.

News of February 4th.
Chicago, Feb. 4.—The Senate yesterday confirmed Halph S. Dorr, Receiver of Public moneys, San Francisco.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 3.—A terrific storm swept over the entire southwest on Sunday, about 12 A. M., and rose to a tornado, which raged for 20 minutes, doing immense damage to a portion of the Indian Territory and down the Arkansas Valley.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The Conscription Act was considered in the House yesterday. The proposition to strike out all conscription was lost by a large vote. An amendment to exempt for three years those who commute was agreed to by a vote of seventy-three to forty-nine.

New York, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the loyal citizens of Florida was held at Key West, on January 21st, for purpose of restoring that State to its original status in the Union.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—On Jan. 28th a train of about 80 wagons, with commissary stores for the garrison of Petersburg, escorted by 800 of Mulligan's command, was attacked 8 miles south of Williamsport by 2,000 rebels. A fight ensued, lasting all the afternoon. At night our forces retreated, losing the wagon train, and leaving 80 killed and wounded on the field. The rebel loss is supposed to be about the same.

New York, Feb. 4.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington says: A caucus of Republican Members of the House was held in the Hall of Representatives this evening. It was well attended, but the members present and the proceedings were rather of a conversational and informal nature. National politics was discussed, but no definite action was taken. It was finally decided to invite the Unconditional Union Senators to meet with them at a meeting on Monday evening next, at which time a Resolution will be introduced and an attempt made to initiate a regular basis for future political action. It resolved to put through amendments explanatory of the Conscription Act, and amendments to the Enrollment Act, and if possible obtain action upon them this week.

A large number of refugees from the South are entering our lines in order to escape the Conscription. They state that the night after the passage of the Act, conscripting all persons liable to military duty, 90 refugees were caught by rebel pickets along the Chickahominy. These were given a pass for 30 thirty days, with an order to report at the expiration of that time for duty. Fears were entertained in Richmond of an insurrection on the part of this class, and the rebel authorities will not allow more than 500 conscripts to accumulate at the camp near Richmond, from an apprehension of such an attempt. Bands are being organized in many parts of the South for the purpose of resisting the Conscription.

A special Washington dispatch of the Tribune, says that it is stated that Mr. Dayton will be recalled from France. Gen. Fremont is appointed to succeed him. There are those who assert, however, that Fremont could not be tempted even by a daintier dish.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Waters gunboat, now here, is destined for the Pacific. Frank K. Murray, her commander states with heavy guns she makes 12 miles an hour steadily at sea.

New York, Feb. 4.—The Time's special dispatch from Washington says: We have authority for contradicting the sensation reports published in the Northern paper on Tuesday, of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of correspondence of Mr. Seward with Drouyn de Lhuys on fitting out rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts

in the case of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, the latest dispatches from Dayton is of quite a different tenor.

A bill was reported in the House yesterday, for a Ship Canal from the Mississippi river to the Great Lakes.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 3.—A Union Convention at Little Rock has nominated Judge Isaac Murphy, for Provisional State Governor, and has organized a Provisional State Government. Its proceedings are to be submitted to the people in March.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Greatly exaggerated reports have been published as to the number of rebel deserters received by the Army of the Potomac. They averaged last month from 5 to 12 a day, but the arrivals this month are more frequent—not, however at any time exceeding the latter estimate. A letter from the army says that last Monday was the time appointed for the rebel conscripts in Virginia to assemble at their various rendezvous. Refugees say that a portion design doing so, but many will reach our lines.

A regular Democratic caucus was held last night. The only business transacted was the announcement of a committee to prepare an address to the country. The committee is composed of one member from each Congressional Democratic State delegation.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Internal revenue bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, provides that after the passage of 1862, and in addition to the duties payable for licenses, there shall be paid on all spirits distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption and sale, after the passage of the Act previous to July 1st, a duty of 60 cents; after July 1st and previous to the 1st of Jan. next, 70 cents; after Jan. next, 80 cents. In addition to the duty heretofore imposed by the law there is to be paid on spirits distilled from grain, and other material, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries previous to July 1st, a duty of 40 cents; All from July 1st to Jan. 1st, 50 cents; and thereafter 60 cents. The Senate struck out the House provision taxing spirits on hand for sale, and also a clause proposing an additional tax of 20 cents on undenatured liquor, and the Senate also rejected the provision increasing the duty on cotton to 2 cents.

News of February 5th.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—The following has just been received from Fort Monroe: A messenger has just arrived with dispatches to Gen. Butler from Newbern. On the afternoon of the 2d, Newbern was attacked, and the rebels held the railroad between Newbern and Moorhead city, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon. They surprised and captured the gunboat *Underwriter*, and destroyed her. As long as we can keep the river open we are all right.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A brief mention has been made in previous dispatches of an extensive expedition down the Mississippi. The general impression seems to be, that it will co-operate with Gen. Banks in a combined land and naval attack on Mobile.

Gen. Sherman commands the land forces from the North, and Admiral Porter the fleet. Every gunboat has been ordered to join the fleet, and every available transport is pressed into the service carrying troops. Seventeen large steamers were taken at Cairo on the 15th ult. On the 24th, the 6th Division of the 10th Army Corps, consisting of over 8,000 men left Columbus.

At Memphis great activity prevails. Corinth was evacuated on the 25th, everything of value being brought to Memphis. The railroad east of Lagrange was abandoned at the same time, and the whole force holding the country between Memphis and Corinth have gone down the river under command of Gen. Hurlbut. A large and effective cavalry expedition has been organized under Gen. Smith, Grant's Chief of Cavalry. This expedition will make an extensive raid through the heart of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, to look after the railroads, cotton and negroes. The force will probably number about 12,000. In Louisiana, all things are working. Troops are being hurried over Lake Ponchartraine and landed at Madisonville, to co-operate with the Northern expedition.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Col. Mulligan says: After six hours fighting, we succeeded in driving Early from Morgantown. Our cavalry is pursuing, and was sharply engaged with Rosser on the south side of the fork.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5.—Colt's pistol factory is in flames. The loss will be immense. Several lives were lost by the falling of one of the buildings of the factory.—The loss, it is believed, will exceed half a million of dollars. The factory was insured for \$250,000. The new building in which the new machine rifles are made, was saved, but the original building, with all the machinery, is destroyed. Half of the workmen employed are thrown out of work.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—A Washington dispatch to the Ledger says: A rumor is current of a combined attack on Mobile, by the fleet under Farragut and some 20,000 troops by the way of Pascagoula, made on Saturday last. If this is so we will probably hear of it through the Richmond papers, due to-day.

News of February 6th.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act passed the House yesterday—82 to 74. The resolution as passed amends the joint resolution of July 19th, 1862, by making it read that no punishment, or proceeding under it, shall be construed as to work a forfeiture of the estate of the United States, provided no other public warning or proclamation, under the act of July, 1862, chapter 50, section 5, shall be required than the Proclamation of the President, made and published by him on the 25th of July, 1862, which proclamation so made shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise under said act.

Hartford, Feb. 6.—The stock of pistols and rifles destroyed by fire are valued at two millions. The whole loss was estimated at two millions. The insurance was only for \$600,000. The Minnie Rifle Factory continues operations. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Rumor says that Gen. Banks will soon embark for Texas, betokening an advance movement in that quarter. The people of the State are ready, in large number to join our forces.

There are nearly 21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

News of February 7th.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A Nashville dispatch, dated Jan. 23, says: Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from North Carolina. Our communications with Gen. Park at Cumberland have been cut off, but he thinks he can hold the place for months to come.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Private information has been received from Chattanooga that several days ago there was [but a small rebel force] at Dalton—the main body of the rebel army having retreated to Rome (Ga.) under Johnston. The retreat is accounted for on the ground that the enemy were forced to go to Rome in order to gain convenient access to their supplies, and to prevent desertion. Between eight and nine thousand rebels have come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The War Department received authentic intelligence to-day from Knoxville. The latest advices represent our forces there to be in a critical position.

Louisville, Feb. 7.—The reporter of the associated press has just arrived here. He reports on the highest military authority in Nashville, that all the skirmishes heretofore reported, were merely foraging fights between our own and the rebel pickets. Also, that Gen. Park was at Knoxville and had no communication. It was cut off this side of Cumberland Gap.

Mobile, Feb. 6.—Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. Nothing had been destroyed there, but everything carried off—Yankee Cavalry in strong force crossed the Big Black yesterday. They were met by Jackson's Cavalry. A lively fight took place.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 7.—The Richmond Examiner of Feb. 3d has the following:

Charleston, Feb. 3d.—A steamer from Nassau the 28th, attempted to run in about two o'clock this morning, but got ashore on Sullivan Island. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the steamer at daybreak, and continued all day. It is believed that the vessel will be a total wreck. The enemy have discontinued firing on Sumter. 135 shots have been fired upon the city within the last 24 hours.

News of February 8th.

New York, Feb. 8.—The World's Memphis letter fully confirms previous statements as to Sherman's movements toward Jackson and Montgomery. A capable force is attached under Gen. Smith and Grierson. A large negro force from Port Hudson, under Gen. Ullman, are to join the expedition.

The specie contract bill was debated in the Senate to-day and laid over for to-morrow. In the Assembly Thompson Campbell read the following dispatch, which is in answer to one sent by him to Secretary Chase:

Washington, Feb. 8.—To Thomas Campbell: I am of the opinion that the California Specie law is against the National policy, and shall be much gratified to hear that California declares herself in favor of one currency for the whole people by its repeal of the specie contract law.

S. P. CHASE, Secy.

The telegram was greeted with applause in both houses. Great pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the repeal of the laws, and memorials against it are being handed in from all parts of the State.

1. OBJECTS OF UNION LEAGUES.—To preserve through all coming time, the unity of the United States from disintegration and decay.

2. To secure to posterity our birthright of freedom of conscience, speech and action.

3. To afford the people of other lands an asylum, a refuge from tyranny, oppression and political wrong.

4. To perpetuate the memory of the founders of this great Republic and of their worthy and immortal successors.

5. To teach by covenants, emblems and solemn ceremonies, the harmony, strength and beauty of National Unity.

The above is the "League" version. The following is the Democratic idea of the objects of these Leagues:

"The dark lantern is being relit, and 'Sanbo' assumes the fallen mantle of 'Sam.' 'Union Leagues,'—not American, but Negro Union—are springing up like toad stools, in all the dark damp holes and corners of the North. Their work is to spy upon their neighbors, to control the weak by mysterious fears, to ruin the firm by secret intrigues, to defame fair characters, to destroy reputations, to mine in secret, like the mole, to fit around in the dark, like the bat, to pursue vile ends by vile means, to hide in secret plans and projects they dare not let healthy daylight shine on. This is the work which free born men, American citizens, are called upon to join in. These are the disciples of 'Liberty!'"

Ohio, Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, meeting by the light of a dark lantern, for such purposes as these.—Boston Courier.

Below will be found a resolution which was offered by Ben. Harding in the U. S. Senate, and laid over:

Resolved, That the Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any of the seceding States shall be put down and subdued, either by force of the Federal army or by the voluntary submission of the people of each State to the authority of the Constitution, then such State will thereby be restored to all its rights and privileges as a State of the Union; and the Constitution of such State, and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions according to the Constitution and laws of such State, free from all congressional or Executive control or dictation.

DEATH OF MRS. PIERCE.—Mrs. Jane M. Pierce, wife of Ex-President Pierce, died on the morning of Dec. 24, 1863, at Andover, Mass. She had been in feeble health for some years.

STOCKING THE ROAD.—The Stage Companies will commence next week stocking the Boise line, with horses, etc., preparatory to running their stages over the road.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1864.

THIS CRUEL WAR.—It is a habit with the radicals, when speaking of the war, to pliously attach something cruel to it, as for instance, 'This cruel war'; 'this wicked war'; 'unholy war'; 'unholy rebellion,' etc. We take no exceptions to these terms, as such, but they sound strangely enough in the mouths of radicals—when spoken by those who contributed so largely and willingly to help bring about the war. A few years ago, when there was a chance to avoid the war, by concession and compromise, the Northern radicals and the Southern nullifiers were wont to speak of such an event as something rather to be sought after than avoided. It was common with the abolitionists, in Congress and out of it, to give vent to such remarks as the following when speaking of the probabilities of a civil war and disunion:

"If it comes to blood, let blood come. No, sir, if that issue must come, let it come, and it cannot come too soon."

This blood-and-thunder moral is an extract from a speech delivered in the Senate, in 1856 by Hon. John P. Hale, and hundreds of similar instances might be given where the representative men of the abolition party made similar utterances prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. They could then contemplate civil war with stoical indifference. With them civil war was nothing, a dissolution of the Union, nothing, the freedom of the bondsmen would compensate for the destruction of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives and the national debt of millions. On the other hand, were their co-workers, the Southern disunionists,—the Rhett, Yancey, Wigfall and scores of other demi-devils. They, too, could contemplate disunion and civil war with perfect indifference.

Now the fiends that got up the rebellion, and produced all the miseries of the civil strife, can impudently hold up their hands and exclaim, 'this unholy, wicked, wicked war! The Union destroys North, shift the responsibility of producing the war upon the shoulders of the Southern fiends, and they in turn shift the responsibility to the Northern abolition demons. But the future historian will scarcely make a distinction favorable to either party. They will be alike held accountable for deluging the country with blood and attempting to destroy the best and freest government that ever existed upon earth. If it could be so arranged that the radicals on both sides would be compelled to do the fighting and be the sufferers, it would be a happy thing, but unfortunately the gettysburg of the rebellion have mainly kept out of the blood, and better men—who sought to avoid a conflict—have fought the battles of this cruel war.

FROM WASHINGTON.—From a letter just received from Hon. Geo. E. Cole, dated Washington, Dec. 19th, we make the following extracts:

"I have introduced, as you will notice by the Globe, two bills,—one amendatory of an act donating lands to States for Agricultural Colleges, so as to donate 30,000 acres of land for such purpose to each of the Territories. The title to the original act includes Territories, but the body of the act only provides for the donation to States. Also a bill providing for the endowment of a Military Professorship in the University.

I have given notice, as you will perceive, of intention to introduce two other bills, one providing for an additional Land District in the Territory, and one amending the act granting two townships of land to the Territory for a University. The original act only reserves the land to the Territory, and therefore the sale is void unless the act is amended so as to grant the land. This is of vital interest to those who have purchased the lands.

The land district bill, if passed, will establish the land office at Walla Walla. I shall give notice soon of a bill to construct a Military Road from Walla to some point on Puget Sound."

INDIAN TROUBLES.—On Sunday last a messenger arrived at the post from the Pelouse with the intelligence that a band of Indians had gathered on Snake river, a few miles above the Pelouse and ordered a number of miners, who have been wintering and prospecting in that vicinity, to leave the country. On the refusal of the miners to comply with their request, the Indians tore down their house, and compelled them to leave, threatening their lives if they did not do so. On Tuesday, Capt. Curry, with a detachment of troops left the Fort for the scene of the trouble, and as he has heretofore proven himself capable of settling difficulties of this kind, will no doubt bring back a favorable report.

PETTY THIEVES.—Our city has for the past few weeks been infested by a set of petty thieves, who have been appropriating to themselves every variety of goods and chattels left out of nights. A few days ago they took from Dr. Baker's store a feed cutter and a barrel of lime. At another place they took a carpet from the fence of Mr. Phillips' yard. The carpet was nearly new and had been taken up to be dusted and aired. Last week they visited Mr. Buckley's yard and robbed his clothes line of a considerable amount of valuable wearing apparel.

"OPINIONS OF THE PRESS."—The opinions of the loyal press at Olympia seem to be guided by the same rule of some of their brethren in Oregon—the printing question. The Standard, speaking of the late Legislature, says:

"Collectively, as a Legislature, we do not hesitate in ranking them beneath the meanest deliberative body of which we have any knowledge in point of ability and patriotism."

The Overland Press, not to be behind its cotemporary in point of loyalty, says:

"The Journal of the lower House presents a record of corruption and inefficiency to which it would be hard to find a parallel in the history of our national existence."

When we consider that the lower House was largely "loyal," these remarks appear in bad taste, coming from loyal presses. But the gist of all this acrimony lies in the fact that the House sustained Secretary Evans (Republican) in the appointment of a reputed Democratic Territorial printer. Both the above presses were candidates for the three or four thousand dollars worth of greenbacks that is paid for the printing.—That's what's the matter.

WHY HE WENT TO WASHINGTON.—A gentleman of undoubted Union sentiments, writing from Portland to a friend in this county, gives the following in regard to the object of Jonathan Jumpup McGilvray's visit to Washington:

"FRIEND—Below you have an extract of a letter, from a mutual friend now in Washington City:

"McGilvray has made an effort in Washington City to have Judge Oliphant removed, and himself appointed in his place; failing in that he tried to have Gen. Alvord ordered East and himself appointed Brigadier General to command this District.—These are facts which can be proved if McGilvray denies it."

The Portland correspondent adds the following:

"The fact is McGilvray is, at the bottom of all the attempted military changes in this District. No unprejudiced person, who has seen the correspondence between him and Gen. Alvord, can arrive at any conclusion other than that he offered his friendship to the General for a price. He is as much as said, if you don't buy me I will have you removed."

I do not give you the name of our mutual friend as he does not want his name used unless it is necessary, then he will be ready with the proof."

We got the following from the Boise News of Feb. 6th:

The Blodoo ditch, on Grimes' creek, is said to be almost completed. This ditch, with a capacity of 1000 inches, will command a very large district—some seven or eight miles—of our richest placer mines.—The miners along its entire course are putting everything in readiness for the Spring harvest, which will come as soon as the snow begins to melt.

With a small armistice, which was set in operation last Fall, the company working the Ophir at South Boise have been experimenting, and out of 40 days' run cleaned up one thousand dollars in gold. This is undoubtedly one of the richest gold bearing ledges in the country. Preparations are in progress for erecting a large arrastra, to be propelled by water power, in the Spring.—Claims now readily command \$25 per foot, and going up.

An affray occurred at Placerville lately between Frank Britten and T. Holbrook, in which the latter received three slight pistol wounds. Holbrook fired five times, and Britten six. Britten was untouched. Mr. Holbrook is said by those who know him, to be a very quiet peaceable man, and not disposed to be quarrelsome; and we know from an acquaintance with Frank Britten extending through a period of nearly twelve years, that he has always been regarded as good humored and agreeable. Both parties were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Underwood.

They both promptly gave bonds conditioned for their appearance before his Honor for examination, and so the matter rested at last accounts.

A NIGGER IN THE FENCE.—The Mountaineer has lately been discovering a nigger in the fence in the Union organization of Oregon—that two of its objects are, the election of Harding as Senator and D. W. Craig, formerly of the Argus but now of the Statesman, State Printer—and he promises that the woolly-headed individual shall be dislodged. We don't suppose the Senator question troubles N's head much, but that printing question—he must have a chance at that like all the rest of 'em, or "but this glorious Union" party up—that's what's the matter. He had as well begin now; for his chances for the State Printership are about as small as "the little end of nothing whittled down to a point." By way of setting aside any claims the Mountaineer may have the Oregonian gives it a back-handed compliment in the shape of a quotation from the Mountaineer in which it took occasion only a few months ago to speak of the Administration as "imbecile" etc.

SETTLERS FOR GRAND RONDE.—Several families, with their wagons, horses, cows, and "household stuff," spent the day in our city yesterday, awaiting transit to-day by the O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Julia, to the Cascades, and thence on up the Columbia. One informed us they were from Benton county, and that they were intending to settle in the Grand Ronde Valley. Our informant added that thirteen years before he had passed the same portion of the route by land then an emigrant for Oregon. What a change has been worked along that old dusty trail since then.—Oregonian.

EXCHANGE.—Stealing grindstones and carpets and trading them for whisky.

The Life of the Constitution.

The Republican theory of a Constitution recalls the answer of the English bishop to an anxious seeker of religious truths. "Pray my lord, is it not difficult to trace the exact line between orthodoxy and heterodoxy?" "Not at all, nothing can be more simple.—Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is any other man's doxy."

What is the Constitution? asks the citizen. Whatever we wish it to be, is the answer of the Republican party. Upon all questions of doubtful constitutional rights, says the President, we divide into majorities and minorities. But what constitutional rights are doubtful, asks the inquirer after truth. Palpably the answer must be, whatever a party chooses to doubt. Then practically, as the law of England lay in the conclusions of the judges, the Constitution lies in the will of the majority. In other words, a written constitution is no constitution at all. This monstrous fallacy is ruling these United States at this moment, as it has ruled them for nearly three years, and the people seem incapable of being awakened to the inevitable results of its continued rule. Every now and then, as a sick sleeper opens his eyes for a moment and then re-lapses into his feverish slumber, some Republican paper, leaving the beaten way of vituperation, attempts argument, and for a moment is alive to the great blessing it had once, and was rejected; but it dares not pursue its own train of thought to a conclusion, and abruptly turns off with an allusion to war powers which supersede all rights of all sorts.

A man may be a very good man, and a very sincere, self-sacrificing patriot, and a very bad reasoner. The British statesman who undertook to tax the colonies believed in the right to tax, in the expediency of taxing, in the justice of taxation. They meant well for England, but they saddled her with a debt of four hundred millions of dollars; they sanded the colonies from her and caused great suffering and loss of life. Their motives were pure, but their logic was bad, and political communities always suffer more from the stupidity of good men than from the wickedness of bad men. The reason is clear. Wickedness is soon seen and guarded against; but stupidity, like a malarious atmosphere, poisons goodness itself.

The fallacy which lies in the principle of the Republican party was not only dangerous in the beginning, is dangerous now, but must be dangerous in all time. It is far more fatal than the principle of secession, just as an absolute enacting power is far more hostile to liberty than an absolute veto power.

The path to peace has been distinct and clear from the beginning of this war, but it cannot be trod by the Republican party. In to it a Republican cannot enter. He may attain it as the Romans did, "make a solitude and call it peace," but in no other manner. So long as that party insists upon not merely admitting the government, but upon determining the rights of another section, so long must war go on to the exhaustion of the one combatant or the exhaustion of both. It cannot be avoided nor averted. All the dreams of peace which men have so cherished, hoping against hope, for month after month, will vanish as do other visions. From the three years past questions present themselves to the people of the United States which will be answered and cannot be dodged. Will you have a government in which minorities have no rights, or one in which they have? If you prefer the latter, how will you secure these rights?—N. Y. World.

PROBABLE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS NEXT SUMMER.—Gen. Alvord writes to Gov. Gibbs of Oregon, that he will "recommend to the General commanding the Department, that troops be sent to traverse thoroughly the whole region between Auburn and Canyon City and the California line. I hope to put two expeditions in the field the whole season for that purpose, against the Snake Indians. One from Fort Dalles, south-easterly, and one from Fort Boise, westerly and South-westerly. I shall also recommend a movement from Fort Klamath easterly; but as that post is not in my District, I cannot speak so definitely in reference to it."

"I am just advised from Department Headquarters that a small expedition will probably be sent from Lapwai next summer to explore the route from Lemhi (the Mormon Fort) to the mouth of Big Horn, on the Yellowstone."

HUNG BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—In the East Bannack mining district, where, as in most newly settled mining camps statute law is inoperative, the people have organized a Vigilance Committee and the murderers and robbers who infest that region are being brought to speedy punishment. Thirteen persons have lately been hung there, according to Salt Lake intelligence, as follows:

George Ives, at Nevada, Stinking Water diggings.

At Bannack City, Henry Plummer, Sheriff; Ned Ray, an escaped convict from Salt Lake Penitentiary, Buck Stinson, John Wagner, alias Dutch John, and Spanish Frank.

At Stinking Water, Reed and Brown.

At Virginia City, Jack Gallagher, George Lane, alias Clubfoot, Haze Lyons, Boon Helm, and Frank Parrish.

WHO'S TO BLAME?—A number of memorials mailed to this post office at Olympia one and two weeks before the adjournment of the legislature, only reached here the middle of the present week. With a daily mail from Portland to Olympia, our mail matter should certainly reach here with greater expedition. We learn from some of the members that letters mailed by them before their departure from the Capital did not reach here for more than a week after they had themselves returned. Certainly either some of the post masters or carriers below are very delinquent in their duty.

SUPPER.—The ladies of the M. E. "Sociable," gave a supper to their guests on Tuesday evening last.

RETURN OF MINERS.—Among the passengers that have come up on the boats this week from below are a number of miners who hold rich claims at Boise, and who have been spending the winter in California.—Having laid aside their buckskins and corduroys for the more elegant styles of "wearables" worn in the Bay city, they appear completely transmuted, and look much more like "gentlemen of leisure" than miners.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of California has decided the soldiers' vote at the late election in that State unconstitutional. The vote has accordingly been "counted out," and, says the radical press, "this gives some of the counties Copperhead officers."

PRICE OF LOYALTY.—The Oregon Statesman, Oregonian, Mountaineer and Portland Union are all vying with each other as to which can exhibit its loyalty the fiercest. They could all be much more temperate and yet be considered "loyal," but a State printer is to be elected in Oregon at the next election—that's what's the matter.

LUMBER.—Mr. Linkton put his saw mill into operation this week, and will be prepared in a few days to supply the demand for lumber.

SUSPENDED.—The Auburn and Boise mail has been discontinued for the past two weeks, on account of the failure of the contractor to fulfill his contract. This is now one of the most important mail routes in the upper country, and it is to be hoped that some means will soon be adopted to put it in operation again.

A Card

THE STATESMAN.—The undersigned desire through your paper to express their thanks to Captain Grey and Pomeroy Stone, of the steamer *Olym*, for courtesies extended on a recent trip from Olym to Walla, and to recommend them to the traveling public as essentially the right men in the right place—capable of appreciating the wants of travelers and well understanding how to make strangers "at home" upon their boat.

G. W. Thatcher, J. I. Ayres,
S. Bradley, C. Campbell,
W. Jenkins, W. H. Tucker,
E. E. Fleming, H. C. Harvey.

Walla Walla, Feb. 19, 1864.

Horses and Wagon at Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD IN WALLA WALLA ON Thursday Next, (20th February) at public sale, two Spanish Horses and a wagon and set of harness. Sale to take place on Main street, at 10 o'clock. Price, not less than \$200.00.

Feb. 20, 1864. G. W. LOUNDAIN.

Application for Sale.

Estate of Samuel R. Moss, deceased.

APPLICATION being made by R. Jacobs, by petition, to the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, W. T., for an order for the sale of a portion of the real property belonging to the estate of Samuel R. Moss, deceased, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1864, has been set for a hearing in the matter, and all persons interested are required to be present and show cause, if any, why said order should not be granted.

W. B. KEEL, Probate Judge.
Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 19, 1864. 10w4

Administrator's Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT OF Walla Walla county, W. T., I will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1864, to the highest bidder, for Cash in hand, all the real property belonging to the estate of John Colclasure deceased, late of said county, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South-east quarter of the North-west quarter and the West half of the South-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of Section thirty-six, Township eight north range thirty-six East, containing 160 acres—situate on Dry Creek, in said county of Walla Walla.

N. B.—The highest bidder on said land will acquire no right of interest whatever in said land, by reason of the bid unless he immediately pays to the undersigned the full amount of the purchase money.

J. W. WILEY, Administrator.
February, 20, 1864. 10w5

Disolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. H. Wainwright & Ammann, in their various business has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the late partners jointly, at their former place of business, lower end of the city, where all persons knowing themselves indebted are invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Walla Walla, W. T., J. H. WAINSHIP,
10w4 Feb. 20, 1864. J. AMMANN.

H. B. LANE,

Quartz Broker, Bannock City, I. T.

WILL BUY AND SELL FEE IN THE SOUTH BOISE, OREGON AND BOISE BASIN QUARTZ MINES. Information given as to the legitimate title of claims. Feb. 20, 1864. 10w5 H. B. LANE, Bannock City.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

Published Every Saturday Morning

New York Gold Quotations, San Francisco Legat Sales, Money Market.

THE KOOTENAI MINES.—Mr. W. B. Yantis, writing from Colville, to Mr. W. V. Brown of this place, says of the Kootenai mines:

"From what I can learn from reliable men of my acquaintance, there are good and extensive diggings in that country. They are in a north-easterly direction from this place, and from four to five hundred miles distant. It will be necessary for persons going there to start from this place or Walla Walla as early as the 10th of March, as there will be some thirty miles of the road impassable after the spring thaws until July or August."

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A party of fifteen or twenty men left Florence last summer, so we are informed by a gentleman recently from there, to go to the States via Benton. Since their departure nothing has been heard from them, and it is supposed they were murdered either by "road agents" or Indians. If murdered at all, it was quite likely done by the former, as our informant says they had a large amount of gold dust with them. He could not give us the names of any of the missing men.

The N. Y. Tribune complains that the personal pronoun "I" occurred somewhat too often in a portion of General McClellan's report, which has recently been published. The Boston Courier has been criticised, and to compare it with a speech delivered by Mr. Horace Greeley at Cooper Institute lately. It finds that Mr. Greeley uses "I" fifteen times in sixty-four lines, while General McClellan uses it only eleven times in fifty-seven lines.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A farmer who resides in the valley, informs us that the cold weather the first of January destroyed the peach bud, and he thinks there will be very few, if any, peaches raised in this section this season. This is unwelcome news. The peaches raised here are much superior to those produced in Oregon, and if the buds had escaped injury there would have been quite a large crop of the fruit gathered in the fall.

A HOTEL.—It has for a long time been a subject of much surprise and comment among strangers passing through Walla Walla, that the place could not boast of better hotel accommodations. We now learn that some parties below are making arrangements and will soon be here to commence the erection of a large hotel building. It will be completed during the summer and fitted up in superior style, ready for the accommodation of the public by the first of August. It will be a great improvement to the town and will no doubt yield the projectors a handsome income.

NEW ROAD.—Mr. John Croighton leaves here to-morrow with a company of workmen to open a new road from Pyle's Ranch, Grand Ronde, to the Owyhee country direct. The road will avoid the Burnt river country, and will materially shorten the distance to Owyhee. It connects with the new road from Walla Walla, and will be open for pack animals in two or three weeks.

ANOTHER OFFICE.—Messrs. Baker and Day have opened an Assay Office at the upper end of Main street in this city. They have made several assays, and we believe have their establishment in full working operation.

MR. ROSENTHAL is having the building formerly occupied by Mr. McAuliff, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and adjoining Schwabacher & Co's store, fitted up for an assay office and jewelry store.

NEW BRIDGE.—A new bridge is being erected by order of the County Commissioners on Mill Creek, on the Walla Walla road, three miles from this city. This bridge will obviate the necessity of coming into town on the north side of the creek during high water.

RECOVERING.—John H. Seranton, late editor of the Golden Age, and now an inmate of the California Lunatic Asylum, is said to be recovering, and will soon be able to leave the Asylum. By the time Seranton recovers the present editor of the Age will be fully ripe to take his place.

OFF FOR BOISE.—A considerable number of miners have taken up the line of march for Boise during the week. We have noticed several going out a la the Salmon river emigrants two years ago—on foot, and two or three men with pack-horse.

The Oregonian of the 12th says two companies of regular troops will probably soon be sent to garrison the forts at the mouth of the Columbia river.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. J. M. McCall, of Fort Dalles, is now at the Post. He comes up to recruit veteran volunteers and will proceed to Fort Lapwai on Monday.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Mr. Armstrong has reopened the Mountain House, on the new road to Grand Ronde, and announces to the public that he is prepared with ample accommodations for travelers.

THE OREGON TELEGRAPH is now completed from Portland to Eugene city. There remains only 115 miles to complete and place Portland in direct communication with the east.

One of the scamps who it is thought is doing the principal part of the stealing about town, is now having an inveterate propensity for "Dublin" the horn.

Mr. W. V. Brown will leave for Lewiston, on Monday at the request of citizens there, to take ambrotype likenesses of the Magruder murderers.

Major N. H. McLean, Assistant Provost Marshal General of Oregon arrived at Portland on the 11th.

Greathouse & Co's Passenger train for Boise will leave again on Monday next.

TO BE SOLD AGAIN.—The Cololasure farm is advertised to be sold at Administrator's sale on the 21st March.

LIST OF AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for moneys on account of the Washington Statesman:

COLVILLE—Park Winans. PORTLAND—H. C. Northrop. DALLES—J. E. Reynolds. SAN FRANCISCO, L. P. Fisher.

Persons not convenient to an Agent can transmit moneys through the mails or express companies at our risk, by enclosing the amount in the presence of a postmaster or express agent.

Masonic. Walls Walla Lodge No. 7 F. & A. M. hold their regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturday of each month. All brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

Regular meetings of Enterprise Lodge No. 2, I. O. F. are held every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. All members in good standing are invited to attend.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea the Greatest Healing Remedy Known.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A COIT. ROBERT P. O. SALES, Angles Co. O., October 19, 1863.

Messrs. A. L. Smith & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Gentle:—One of my colts, while running with others in the field, struck a sharp stake that had one end in the ground, the other sticking up. It passed through the breast and came out through the shoulders, and was wedged in so tight that we had to tie a piece of rope to it, and it took two men to pull it out. We first bathed it with water and afterwards with Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea, and by using two fifty cent bottles, the great astonishment of myself and neighbors, the wound was entirely cured, and colt is as well as ever. It is decidedly the greatest healing remedy I ever knew.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea is not only valuable for horses, but is warranted for all other internal or external.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea for sale by all Druggists. KIDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

Sore Eyes. HAMILTON, Ohio, October 6, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co. Gentles:—My wife was afflicted with sore eyes for several years. I tried the doctors' prescriptions, and all the remedies which I thought would do her any good; but all failed to cure her. I got Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, and after the use of two boxes, she entirely recovered. I also find them the best I ever used in my family for a cathartic and breaking up fever and cold.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM POWELL.

For sale by all Druggists. KIDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street San Francisco.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills. Dr. Mott's Liver Pills.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A SINGULAR CURE, COL. AN ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Sometimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs the Troches are useful. Public speakers and singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the voice. Military officers and soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the Genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in Medicines in the United States and most foreign countries at 25c per box.

Agents for California, KIDINGTON & CO., 701-705 Main Street, San Francisco.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

This valuable preparation is the recommendation of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PEIKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Day street, NEW YORK. Price Only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, sep. 5, 1863, m6 Agents for California.

Regulations for Lent in the Diocese of New York.

1st. All week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday (Feb. 10th.) until Easter Sunday are fasting days of obligation, on which only one full meal is allowed.

2d. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

3d. The rule of fasting will be broken by taking the full meal, without sufficient cause, at any considerable time before noon.

4th. The use of salt meat and fish at the same meal is prohibited.

5th. There is no prohibition against the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but not in preparing fish and vegetables. The above extends to all days of abstinence throughout the year.

6th. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

7th. The rule of fasting will be broken by taking the full meal, without sufficient cause, at any considerable time before noon.

8th. The use of salt meat and fish at the same meal is prohibited.

9th. There is no prohibition against the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but not in preparing fish and vegetables. The above extends to all days of abstinence throughout the year.

10th. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

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12th. The use of salt meat and fish at the same meal is prohibited.

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14th. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

15th. The rule of fasting will be broken by taking the full meal, without sufficient cause, at any considerable time before noon.

16th. The use of salt meat and fish at the same meal is prohibited.

17th. There is no prohibition against the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but not in preparing fish and vegetables. The above extends to all days of abstinence throughout the year.

18th. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

19th. The rule of fasting will be broken by taking the full meal, without sufficient cause, at any considerable time before noon.

20th. The use of salt meat and fish at the same meal is prohibited.

21st. There is no prohibition against the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, but not in preparing fish and vegetables. The above extends to all days of abstinence throughout the year.

22nd. The Church dispenses from fasting on the year, Ash Wednesday, and on Holy Thursday. By the foregoing dispensation there remain only three days of abstinence each week of Lent—Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

23rd. The rule of fasting will be broken by taking the full meal, without sufficient cause, at any considerable time before noon.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building!

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Crockery and Glassware,

TIN-WARE,

Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse

CARPETING,

Oil Cloth, China Matting,

Window Shades, Looking Glasses,

Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,

Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes,

Brushes &c., &c.

One of our firm residing in New York, and purchasing for the house, we are in constant receipt of the

Latest and Newest Styles of Goods,

and having our goods from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements second to no other house on the coast.

We call the attention of purchasers and the public in general to our present large and well selected stock, consisting of

Dry Goods:

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY;

DELAINS, PLAIDS AND DEBBEGES;

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS;

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH PRINTS;

FLANNELS of all kinds, figures and colors;

SHAWLS and CLOAKS;

FURS, SCARFS, and a full assortment of

GLOVES and GAITERS, GAITERS,

BALMORALS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

CLOTHING:

French Beset Overcoats;

Beaver Dress Coats;

Cassimer Business Coats;

Capo Overcoats;

Business Suits;

Chinchilla Frock Coats;

Black and Fanny French Dressing Pants;

Harris Tweed Trousers;

Silk, Cassimere Velvet and Piquee Vests;

Davis & Jones' and Atkinson's Shirts;

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Under-shirts and Drawers;

Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Boker's Quilted Bottom Boots.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Large Stock of Groceries,

Consisting, in part of,

SUGAR.—San Francisco's refined (coffee); Sandwich Island, New Orleans, Crushed, and Batavia.

TEA.—Young Hyson, Comet, China and Japan, in papers and in Bulk.

COFFEE.—Rio, Laguaira, Java, Maullia, and Co. to Rica.

SOAP, CANDLES, APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES,

CURRANTS and RAISINS, PRESERVED FRUIT,

Standard Mills, Plain and Self-rising

FLOUR,

OREGON BACON—SIDES and HAMS,

OREGON LARD,

in Cans & Kegs,

BRANS OF ALL KINDS.

HARDWARE:

MECHANICS AND MINERS TOOLS,

Such as—

Shovels and Spades,

Shute Forks and Brushes,

Wright's Picks,

Went's Axes,

Pick and Ax Handles,

Blades and Crowbars,

Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files,

Rockers Irons,

Mining and Frying Pans,

Nails of all sizes;

Together with a full assortment of

Shelf Hardware,

Butcher's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Shoemaker's, Saddler's and Packer's Tools and Material.

N. B. Remember the place—

Fire-Proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla, and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROS & CO. Jan. 16, 1864.

Why do you use an Inferior Article

WHEN YOU CAN BUY GENUINE LIQUORS

AT THE SAME PRICE?

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART OF—

FINE OLD OTARD BRANDY,

JAMES HENISEY, do

BISQUIT BULOUCHE, "

SEIGNETTE, "

PELLEVOISIN, "

UNITED PROPRIETORS;

Together with a large stock of Superior

WHISKEYS,

including—

HOLT'S OLD BOURBON,

OLD COLUMBIA,

DEXTER BOURBON,

BOWER'S

CUTTER, "

MILLER, "

MAGNOLIA, "

MONONGAHALA.

We keep the Genuine

OLD JAMAICA RUM,

NEW ENGLAND do,

FINE OLD BURGUNDY PORT, and

DUFF GORDON SHERRY,

With a moderate stock of

OLD TOM GIN,

in Puncheons, Barrels and Kegs.

Also, a Pipe or so of

PURE SWAN and PHILA. GIN;

With a complete stock of desirable brands, too numerous to mention

A Large Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Hard-

ware, Drugs, Patent Medicines,

Oils, Paints, Varnishes,

All of which are unsurpassed in the upper country in extent, variety and quality.

At the lowest Market Rates.

July 4, 1863.

Drugs and Medicines.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to our present large and well-assorted stock in this line, and to our extra facilities for supplying them at very low rates—importing as we do Direct from Eastern Markets.

Extra patronage will be taken to secure reliable medicines, and in no case will a worthless article be allowed to leave the store.

HODGE & CALEF,

Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,

97 Front street, Portland.

July 4, 1863.

RICH QUARTZ,

ROCKFELLOW'S

HALF-WAY HOUSE,

Situated at the Celebrated Rockfellow

Quartz Lodge, about equidistant from Walla Walla and Hancock City.

WILL BE OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the travelling public on and after the first day of December, 1863.

A Good Road is opened by way of this house, without adding distance to the road.

Everything for the comfort of man and beast will be found on the premises.

W. H. ROCKFELLOW, Proprietor.

Nov. 14, 1863.

OPERA SALOON,

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE OPENED THIS

Saloon and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling public between the mines and the points of navigation on the Columbia.

Their Liquors

are all purchased from the most popular houses in Portland and San Francisco, and they feel assured of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

MATHISON & MALVIN,

Proprietors,

<

A Smack in School.

A District School not far away
Mid Berkshire hills one Winter's day,
Was humming with its wondrous noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys—
Some few upon their task intent,
But more on festive mischief bent;
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy book—
"How loud and clear a rousing smack!
As 'twas a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled master cries;
"That, that?" a little imp replies,
"With William Willits, if you please—
I threw him Ritz Thumanna Peas!"
With words to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered, "Hither Will!"
Like wretch o'erthrown on his track,
With stolen chatties on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green, bushful simpton,
The butt of all good natured fun,
With smile suppressed and back upraised,
The thirteenth faltered—"I'm amazed
That you, the biggest pupil, should,
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school to boot.
What evil genius put you to it?"
"Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad;
But when Susanna shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'frail of girls,
And darsent kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all!
But up and laid her on the spot,
I know—too hoo—I ought not to!
But somehow from her looks—too hoo,
I thought she kind of wished me too!"

Prentissisms.

A certain radical Editor says "character
is now out of vogue." Then undoubtedly
he is now in the top of the fashion.

President Lincoln, in his letter to Horace
Greeley, and again in his letter to the
meeting at Springfield, declared that he was
for the Union with or without slavery; but,
in the message he has just laid before the
country, he proclaims that the seceding
States must return without slavery or not
at all. He now declares that he is for the
Union without but not with slavery. What
have the Unconditional Unionists par excellence
to say to this?

The fact that green and blue are the most
attractive colors is no reason why men should
always stay green or always get blue.

Every great discoverer suffers for his
discovery, whether it be of a world or of a
truth, whether a Columbus or a Galileo.

An administration paper says: "The
simplicity of the President's plan of recon-
struction is one of its highest recommenda-
tions." Yes, it has "the simplicity" of de-
potism.

There is not a pauper in any parish poor-
house in the country but is as rich as Croe-
sus in comparison with the rebel Confedera-
cy.

The papers call General Grant "the com-
ing man." We want the people of the rebel
Confederacy to look upon him as the com-
ing man, and those of the loyal States as the
going man.

The Hon. H. S. Foote is denouncing Jeff.
Davis awfully in the rebel Congress. He
used to be called throughout the North
"Hangman Foote," but, if he will only
bring Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet to the gal-
lows, the title will be rather creditable to
him.

Great battles bring rain. Nature throws
cold water on the wars of earth, and washes
the bloody stains from her bosom.

It is very unfortunate for a country when
its men of principle are not its principal
men.

The grocer who is dishonest in the use of
his scales lies in weight to deceive.

Some preachers accomplish less by thun-
dering in the ears of men than by whisper-
ing in the ears of women.

Rain contributes vastly to the wealth of
mankind. A fine shower in dry weather
will always "down with the dust."

Beautiful coquettes who set all hearts on
fire are the most dangerous of incendiaries.
And they often kindle the flames not only
without a match but without the least
thought of a match.

A man who has addressed a stranger by
mistake apologizes by saying "I was mistak-
ing in the person." Many a married couple
might make the same apology to each other.

Responsibility is very well for folks who
can have it for ready money; but to be ob-
liged to run in debt for it—it's enough to
break the heart of an angel.

Fortunes made in no time are like shirts
made in no time—it's ten to one if they hang
long together.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and
is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

There is no coat of magic in the woof of
the ear's velvet, against the madly slum-
bering under the fastian jacket.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity,
yet we can yield to them in such a manner
as to be greater than if we could.

We ought not to reflect upon the pleas-
ures of life any more than upon the beauties
of a good poem. We enjoy both better
without counting or dissecting them.

GEN. GRANT IN A HORSE TRADE.—A
few Congressmen meeting together entered
into a conversation about the merits of dif-
ferent generals in our army, in the course of
which one of them told the following story
about Gen. Grant:

I knew Ulysses Grant when he was a lit-
tle boy. We used to go to school together,
near Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio—
The boys used to plague him dreadfully
about a horse trade he once made. When
he was about 12 years old, his father sent
him a few miles into the country to buy a
horse from a man named Ralston. The old
man told Ulysses to offer Ralston \$50
at first; if he wouldn't take that to offer \$55
and to go as high as \$60 if no less would
make the purchase. The embryonic-general
started off with these instructions fully im-
pressed upon his mind. He called upon
Mr. Ralston, and told him he wished to buy
the horse.

"How much did your father tell you to
give for him?" was a very natural inquiry
from the owner of the steed.

"Why," said Ulysses, "he told me to of-
fer you \$50 and if that wouldn't do, to give
you \$55, and if you wouldn't take less than
\$60 to give you that."

Of course, \$60 was the lowest figure, and
on payment of that amount, the animal be-
came the property of the young Napoleon.

W. Weatherford,

DRUGGIST.
OFFERS AT WALESALE AND RETAIL THE
Largest, Most Complete and Best Selected
Stock of
DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS
ever before offered in this market—
comprising, in part,
ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,
Coal Oil, (Best Quality, Warranted)
BRUSHES, DYE STU FFS,
WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, LNSEED OIL.

With an endless variety of
PAINTER'S MATERIALS
All the Paints
PATENT MEDICINES
Toilet Articles,
And in fact everything wanted in a
First Class Drug and Paint Establishment.
Having recently received large invoices and being
in constant receipt of goods from the **EASTERN**
MARKETS, we are well prepared to furnish to
the Trade,
FRESH AND RELIABLE ARTICLES,
in our line, at
Reasonable Rates,
as we have our arrangements completed in the East
for receiving Goods Direct from the Manufac-
tories.
Patronage Solicited. We are certain of giving
satisfaction in every particular.
W. WEATHERFORD,
No. 139 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
June 6, 1863.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
CENTRAL WHARF, PORTLAND, OREGON.
T. L. Watson, Proprietor.
Breakfast, \$0 25 Lodging, \$0 25
Dinner, 0 25 Single Rooms, 0 50
Supper, 0 25 Board and Lodging, \$3 00
Board without Lodging, per week, \$3 00.
This house is centrally located, between the ocean
and the river steamboat landings. The traveling
public will find it second to no house in Portland.
Jan. 16, 1863.

WALLULA HOTEL.
WALLULA, W. T.
J. M. VANSYCKLE, Proprietor.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
The Traveling Public.
June 27th, 1863.

C. JACOBS & CO.
Wholesale and retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.
A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on
hand; also,
MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.
Please call and examine our stock, remembering
always that it is no trouble to us to show goods
to the mines.
C. JACOBS & CO.
Wall. Walla, Nov. 29, 1861.

J. C. ISAACS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Hardware, Groceries, Clothing,
Miners' Tools, etc.
Main street, Walla Walla.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS taken in exchange
for Goods.

THEIBODO,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
(Four doors above the Jail.)

HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY Re-
ceiving fresh supplies of

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines

TRUSSES,

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

ALSO,
BRANDY, SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
For Medicinal Purposes.

Prescriptions carefully filled. (Oct. 3, 1863.)

Fruit Trees

And Shrubbery.

THE TREES AND PLANTS ARE NOW READY
for delivery at the

Columbia Valley Nursery,

One mile south of Walla Walla, near Simms' Mill.
I have this season a most excellent assortment of
all kinds of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, which will
be sold at reasonable prices.

PHILIP RITZ, Proprietor.
Walla Walla, Nov. 14, 1863.

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE
STABLES.

OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK,
with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first
class establishment, on

Main Street, Walla Walla,

will beat the public service at fair remunerative rates.

Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers.

Saddle Horses,

Buggies,

Carrriages, and

Draught Teams,
suitable to all occasions, furnished,
50 HEAD OF HORSES,
for parties en route for the mines, at LOW PRICES.
Everything pertaining to our line of business, we
are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfac-
tory rates.
VAN DYK & WHITMAN.
Walla Walla, March 15, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

DR. FR. KOEHLER, DENTIST,

(Late of Portland, Oregon.)

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE citi-
zens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has
taken rooms at the **City Hotel**, where he is fully
prepared to practice in his profession. Having had
upwards of twenty years practice he feels confident
that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their patronage.
Artificial teeth inserted in all the different styles.
Teeth extracted and pain subdued by electricity, chloro-
form, or the numbing process if desired.
Ladies desiring it will be waited upon at their resi-
dences. Prices as moderate as the work will allow.
Consultations free.
Walla Walla, Jan. 5, 1863.

EXTRA FINE Ham, Bacon, and Lard,
at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

C. N. HUMSTON, J. Y. WILSON, Cor. Broadway &
Portland, OREGON, San Francisco.

HUMSTON, WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—
Fine Brandy, Wines

—AND—
LIQUORS.

—Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO
our old patrons and the public of Oregon and
Washington Territory generally, that we have estab-
lished a trade and facilities for importing our line of
goods that defies competition; also, that we are sell-
ing goods in our line at **San Francisco Prices**, and
guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock be-
ing at all times subject to the strictest chemical anal-
ysis.

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.

Our Stock consists in part of
FINE OLD BRANDY.

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

JAMES HENESEY,
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. BONIOTT & CO.,
PINETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE

And Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port

—AND—
SHERRY WINES.

Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and "dry")
Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry,
Harmony Nephews,
AND
COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY.

Champagne and Case Wines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—FINE OLD
JAMAICA RUM,
ST. CROIX, DO.

PURE HOLLAND GIN.

FINE OLD
WHISKEYS,
Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch,
O'Neill's Fine Old Malt

OLD BOURBON,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Superior Old Rye.

OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY.
of Superior Quality.

Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every de-
scription in the liquor trade.

N. B.—We have at all times large quantities of
liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
the mines.

Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully so-
licited.
HUMSTON, WILSON & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's
STEAMERS

NEZ PERCES CHIEF, Capt. Frank Coe,
SPRAY, Capt. Chas. Felton.

Will run regularly from **CELILLO**
to **Umatilla and Wallula,**

As follows: Leave **CELILLO**
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

RAILROAD CARS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS
to the Steamer, will start from Dalles at 6 o'-
clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Walla Walla
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.,
and Umatilla, at 7 A. M., connecting with Train at Cel-
lilo for Dalles, same day.

FOR PORTLAND:
The Steamer **ONKONTA,** Capt. J. McNelly, will
leave Dalles (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock,
A. M. For Cascades, connecting with the Steamer
WILSON G. HUNT, Capt. Wolf, for Portland.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't.
By **L. DAY, Ag't,** Wallula,
Walla Walla, 8, 1863.

NEW
FURNITURE,

BEDDING
AND
Upholstery Establishment.

First Street, between Taylor and Yamhill, Portland.

EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO.

Have constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds
of Household Furniture for
Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens.
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnoses, Sideboards,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a
well regulated establishment of this kind.

Spring Mattresses and Bedding
of all descriptions.

All orders from the upper country promptly attend-
ed to. We will ship anything in our line in original
packages, if required.

EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
First Street, Portland.
Aug. 8, 1863.—ly

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,

Importers and Dealers in
OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL

—AND—
Philosophical Instruments,
Stereoscopic Goods, Photographic Albums,
CARTES DE VISITE,
And Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Superior
Cutlery.

637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST and BEST
assortment on the Pacific coast, to which they
have called the attention of the public and the trade.
Having unusual facilities for getting our goods
from first hands, we feel confident that purchasers
will really promote their own interest by selecting
from our stock.
Complete catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereo-
scopic and other Goods sold by us may be had on
application, or will be sent to any address, by mail,
POSTAGE PAID.
Strangers visiting this city are cordially invited
to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a
call will not incur the least obligation to purchase.
Country orders respectfully solicited.
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
Opticians,
Sept. 1863.—15ly 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

1864. BROWN BRO'S & CO., 1864.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE PLATTER OURSELVES WE ARE ENABLED
to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the city.

Our present large stock embraces a full line of

French and English Merinoes; rich, new styles of All-wool and
Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombasines; plain and figured Alpaccas,
Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaises; a fine as-
sortment of American and French Prints; unshrinka-
ble Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Grape. } **Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.**

DOMESTICS.—Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Denims, Hickorys, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Linens,
Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Bands, } **WHITE GOODS.**—Jacketed, Nainsook, Bard
and Swiss Mulls.

Woolen Goods:
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Comforters, Gloves, Mitts, &c.

Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.

CLOTHING.

Our stock of Clothing consists of

FINE FRENCH CLOTH FROCK AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
Broadway styles of Cassimere Pants,
New style Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts;
Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
McClellan and Beausregard Ties;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. F. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars,
Costa Rica, Laguna, Java, Manilla, and Rio Coffee,
China and Japan Teas, Green and Black; Soap, Candles,
Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powd's, Pepper, Spice,
and Canned Goods of every Description.

FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Special attention is called to our

Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.

Jan. 10, 1864. BROWN BRO'S & CO.

HOWARD & CADY,

MAIN ST., WALLA WALLA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

THE attention of the citizens of this town and sur-
rounding country, is respectfully called to the
fact that I am prepared with a complete stock of goods
in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers.
I shall do a
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS.
and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full
assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, &c

Also a full assortment of
Miners' and Packers' Goods.
Dec. 8, 1861. H. HOWARD.

Walla Walla Brewery.

JOSEPH HELLMUTH,
Manufacturer of

LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WINE AND LIQUORS.

THE proprietor keeps constantly on hand wines
and liquors of all kinds, and of the best brands,
and will always take great pleasure in waiting upon
all who may visit his well-arranged saloon.
Nov. 20, 1861. 4y

Furniture Store!

WINSHIP & AMMANN,

At the Old Stand—Lower end of Town, Opposite
the Public Square.
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S. Mint, San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AN ASSORTED LOT
of Furniture as such as bureaus, tables, stands,
Sofas, fancy and common Bedsteads, home-made
and Eastern Chairs, of all descriptions. [All home-
made chairs warranted.] Also, Spring Mattresses
and Upholstered work of all descriptions. We are
also prepared to furnish Broom Handles—straight or
tapered, plain or fancy—at low rates. Also, a fine
lot of **FURN.** for bedding, on hand.
All kinds of **Turning and Jobbing Done**
at Shortest Notice.
Also, Undertaking, Coffin Mountings, Plates, and
Handles of various styles.
J. H. WINSHIP. J. AMMANN.
Sept. 5, 1863. 35ly

NEW and CHEAP
Furniture, Bedding,

—AND—
Upholstery Establishment.

NEXT WALLA WALLA HOTEL.

NEW and ELEGANT STYLES OF GOODS.

Mahogany Bureaus,
BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS, &c., &c.

SPRING AND PULU MATTRESSES,
Office Furniture,
SOFAS AND LOUNGES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
ROGERS & CO.
Walla Walla, Sept. 19, 1863. 1y

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted
to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Wal-
la Walla county, upon the estate of Wm. F. Davis,
late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given
to all persons having claims against said estate to
present them to me, with proper vouchers, within
one year from this date, or he forever barred, and all
persons knowing themselves indebted are requested
to make immediate payment. **JOHN CANNON,**
Dec. 12, 1863. 32m3 Administrator.

JAPAN, Young Hsion, Black Comet and Oolong
Tea, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

QUEENSWARE and Glassware, fully assorted, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

JOHN R. FOSTER, E. J. DE HART

John R. Foster & Co.,
Front Street, Portland,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUN-
TRY Merchants to their large stock of

HARDWARE,
Mechanics' and Miners' Tools,

Consisting of—
Shovels, long and short handled;
Spades, long and short handled;
Sluice Forks and Brushes;
Wright's Picks; Drifting Pick
Hickory Pick and Ax Handles;
Hunt's Axes, handled