Washington Statesman.

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The Washington Statesman

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N. NORTHROP and R. R. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

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WASHINGTON STATESMAN BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE—Main street, Walla Walla.

The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of Walla Walla and vicinity, that they have a varied and complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL JOB AND CARD TYPES, which make their facilities for executing all kinds of plain and ornamental printing unsurpassed by any office in the Territory. All orders for any of the following named descriptions of printing will be attended to promptly, and executed in the neatest style:

BOOKS,	BLANK CHECKS,
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DR. F. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Surgeon of the Military Post at Walla Walla

LATE of Yreka, Cal., offers his professional services to the citizens of the city of Walla Walla and surrounding country. He will devote especial attention to the diseases of Females and Children. Private consultations held at his office, in John Scranton's building.

DR. J. A. MULLAN,

FORMERLY Resident Physician at Blackwell's Island Prison, N. Y., and at the Baltimore Almshouse, Md—has located in Walla Walla, and respectfully tenders his services to the community, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Office on Main street, in Court Building. 1tf

WALTER W. JOHNSON,

CIVIL ENGINEER, United States Deputy Surveyor for Donation claims, Walla Walla. 1y

E. HAMILTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Office on Washington street, second door above First street. 1y

R. T. ALLEN,

AUCTIONEER, WALLA WALLA—Will attend to the purchase and sale of Horses, &c. Goods sold upon the most reasonable commissions. 1ml

W. PHILLIPS,

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, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 1y

J. W. COOK,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Ceilings and Sacks, Portland, Oregon.
Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order.
Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to—All orders made returnable by the first conveyance. 1y

J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTIST—Will visit Walla Walla on professional business within a few weeks. Definite notice of the time will be given. 1y

ELFELT BROS.,

MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON—Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing goods, and Groceries.
Every steamer supplies us with the best of the above description of goods.
All orders, large or small, will be attended to with promptness and care. 1y

GRADON & STUDERUS,

WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—Front street, Portland, at North end of the Bridge, nearly opposite Besser's Sawmill. (Shop formerly occupied by Hay & Gradon.)
Wagons of every description made to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1y

BUTLER & BRO.,

PIONEER HATTERS, Portland, Oregon—Manufacture to order, and have on hand every description of Hat to be found in San Francisco.
Give us a call, or send your measure, and you shall be fairly dealt with. 1y

HENRY LAW,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit. 1y

I. VILOTT,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc., Dalles, Oregon.
Goods received on storage, and a general Commission Business transacted.
Orders filled at short notice, and a full assortment of goods constantly on hand. 1y

DR. J. G. GLENN,

DENTIST. Office on Front street, between Morrison and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon.
Jan. 3, 1862. 6m3

Law and Collection Office,

OTIS L. BRIDGES, N. H. GATES
(Late Attorney General of Maine.)

BRIDGES & GATES,

DALLES City, Oregon, and Walla Walla, W. T., will practice in the Courts of Oregon and in Washington Territory. Office in Dalles City, at the corner of A and Second streets. Office in Walla Walla at the Court House. (Jan. 3, 1862—6ly

W. A. OSBORN, J. O. SPARKS

GEORGE & SPARKS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
Will attend all the Courts in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and the Supreme Court of this Territory.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and the securing of pre-emption rights.
Office on Main street, opposite the Printing office. Dec. 6, 1861. 3y

MOSSMAN & CO'S EXPRESS,
TO AND FROM
THE NEZ PERCES MINES!

EXTENDED to all parts of Oregon and California. Offices are established at the places hereinafter mentioned, and the following names are given as
REFERENCES:
Pierce City—Hon's M. Moore and J. C. Smith;
Oro Fino—Messrs. Thompson & Jesse;
Walla Walla—L. S. Baker & Co;
Dalles—Messrs. Plummer & Riley;
Portland—Williams, Gibbs & Hoffman, Esqs.;
Salem—Hon's L. F. Grover and L. Heath;
Albany—Judge S. D. Maley and N. H. Grafton;
Corvallis—J. H. Slater and Dr. R. Shall;
Eugene City—S. Ellsworth and A. J. Welch.
J. V. MOSSMAN,
C. H. MILLER.
Portland—S. B. PARRISH, Agent.
Salem—C. N. TERRY, Agent.
Nov. 1, 1861. 1tf

CAIN & NUGENT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.—Office, near the residence of A. J. Cain. 2y

CHARLES HERZOG,

DENTIST—Tenders his services to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, and promises to the various branches of his profession to render entire satisfaction to those who may desire to patronize him. Office, 4th Door above Union Hotel, Main street, Walla Walla. 2tf

E. M. SAMMIS,

PHOTOGRAPHIST AND AMBROTYPIST—Main street, Walla Walla.
Pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. Likenesses of children accurately taken. 1tf

FARMERS' HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon, first door above the Court House—Thos. McBurney, Proprietor.
Board per week $4 50
Board and Lodging per week 5 00
Board and Lodging per day 1 00
Single meals 38
Travelers will find this house a comfortable home. Families can procure rooms neatly furnished. The house is conducted on temperance principles. A stable and wagon yard adjoining the premises.

GRANVILLE B. GILMAN,
(Successor to Trevitt & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Wines and Liquors—Three doors below the Express office, Main street, Dalles, Oregon.
Would respectfully call the attention of the trade of Walla Walla, and the mining region, to his choice and well selected stock of Wines, Liquors, &c. 1y

P. G. STEWART,

WATCHMAKER, Front Street, at Wm. Birnbaum's Old Stand, has constantly on hand a variety of CLOCKS and WATCHES, which are warranted good time-keepers.
☞ A good assortment of Spectacles, Bayley's Gold Pens, &c., &c.
Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. Give me a call.
Portland, Nov 20, 1861. 1y

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,

MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON, OPPOSITE the Express office—where the substantial epicurean of life will be served up at all times.
Price of Board, seven dollars per week;
Single Meals, fifty cents,
Lodging, fifty cents.
N. B.—I will always have on hand a supply of mattrasses, where miners can sleep on their own blankets.
1y THOS. SMITH, Proprietor.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O'Connor Proprietor.
BOARD REDUCED.
Board per week, $4 00. Board per day, $1 00.
Board and Lodging per week, $6 00 to $8 00.
Single meals, 50c. Lodging, 50c.
☞ The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.
This house is conducted on temperance principles.

Walla Walla Drug Store.

DR. J. S. CRAIG,

DRUGGIST, Main street, Walla Walla, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of the best quality. Physicians making orders for drugs can rely upon having them promptly filled and put up with care. A general assortment of pure wines and liquors, for medicinal purposes, always on hand; also, a general stock of Patent Medicines 1y

FOR NEZ PERCES MINES.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION Co's Steamers will run on the Columbia river as follows:

THE STEAMER JULIA,
WOLF ..... Commander,
Will leave Portland every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M
Connecting with the steamer
IDAHO,
McNULTY ..... Commander,
At the Cascades,
FOR DALLES CITY, Arriving next day.

NEW STEAMER
TENINO,
WHITE ..... Commander
Will Leave Bee Cluster for Wallula every Tuesday. Returning, leaves Wallula every Thursday at 6 A. M.

Passage from Portland to the Dalles, ... $8 00
Portage at Cascades extra.
Animals from Portland to Dalles, ... 5 00
Passage from Des Chutes to Wallula 10 00
☞ No Extra charge for meals.
J. C. AINSWORTH,
1y Pres't O. S. N. Co

ASSAY OFFICE,

I AM prepared to receive GOLD DUST and Minerals for Assay,
CASH ADVANCES
MADE ON GOLD DUST.
Returns Made in Bars or Coin
WITHIN SIX HOURS,
☞ Official G. Collier Robbins' Watch and Jewelry Store, Front Street Portland, Oregon.
1y JOHN AGRELL, Assayer.

NORWAY Pick Iron, Picks, and Handles, long and short handled Shovels and Spades, just received, at NORTHRUP & CO'S
1y Portland Oregon.

THE and Carriage Bolts; Horse and Mule Shoes; Norway shoe-shapes, and Norway Nail Rods, at NORTHRUP & CO'S Portland Oregon

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory on the estate of Israel D. Davis, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers within one year from this date and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
JOHN FORSYTH, Executor.
Walla Walla County, March 15, 1862. 14w8

IRON, Steel, Wagon and Spring, Griffin (G) Nails, at NORTHRUP & CO'S,
1y Portland, Oregon.

THE newest styles Paper Hangings can always be found at H. J. M. TROUTT'S

The Volunteer's Wife.

I knew by the light of his deep, dark eye,
When he heard the beat of the mustering drum,
That he never would fold his arms and sigh
Over the state of ills that would come;
I knew that the blood of a patriot sire
Coursed through his veins like a stream of fire;
So I took his hand,
And bade him go,
But he never dreamed
That it grieved me so.

Two fair-haired children he left with me,
Who lisp his name at the eventide—
The very hour when upon his knee
He used to fondle his pet and pride.
Alas! they may never again be blessed
By a father's care in the old home nest;
And he nor again
May hear the voice
Or kiss the lips
Of his little ones.

I know that he has answered a country's call
That his breast is battle-proof to fear and pain,
But my heart will break, I know, if he fall
In the battle front by a traitor's hand;
Yet I murmur not, though my tear-wet eyes
Attest the worth of the sacrifice;
'Tis a wife's free gift,
Two lives in one,
In the name of God,
And of Washington.

Perhaps, when the maple trees are red,
And the golden glories of harvest come,
I shall wake some morning to hear his tread,
And give him a warm heart's welcome home;
To kneel with him in a fervent prayer,
Thanking our God for his watchful care,
In shielding his heart
From the rebel's brand,
Who honored the flag
Of the cherished land.

Marengo.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

When Napoleon returned from Egypt, the latter part of the year 1799, he found republican France assailed, both by sea and land, by the combined fleets and armies both of England and Austria. The peril of France was so great that dictatorial power seemed essential for its salvation. Napoleon, by general acclaim, was placed at the head of the government, with the title of Council.

His first act was to write to both England and Austria, imploring peace. Both governments contemptuously refused to heed his appeal. An Austrian army, 150,000 strong, was on the banks of the Rhine, menacing the northern provinces of France. Napoleon placed 150,000 veterans, the elite of the French army, under the command of Moreau, and sent them to repel these invaders. The work was effectually accomplished in the great battle of Hohenlinden.

The Austrian General, Melas, with 140,000 men, was marching upon France through western Italy. He had already reached the plains from which the Alps ascend, and was preparing to penetrate France through the undefended defiles. Napoleon formed the plan of presenting no resistance to the head of these formidable columns, but secretly to cross the Alps, where his passage would not be thought of, and to assail the foe unexpectedly, and with overwhelming energy, in the rear.

Sixty-five thousand troops were assembled at points on the eastern frontiers of France, where they would attract but little observation, but from which, at a few hours' notice, they could be concentrated at the contemplated rendezvous at Dijon. From this station, at the foot of the Alps, almost with a rush they were to cross the pass of the Great Saint Bernard, and to sweep down, like an avalanche, upon the Austrian hosts. The minutest details of the expedition were arranged with the utmost care, that there should be no possibility of failure. Immense magazines of provisions were collected. An ample amount of gold was placed in the army chest to hire the peasants, with their mules, to aid in dragging the guns over the pass. Mechanic shops rose, as by magic, all along the way, to repair promptly every possible breakage. The ammunition was stored in small boxes, which could be transported on the backs of mules. Hospitals were established on both sides of the pass.

On the summit of the mountain is a convent of world-wide renown. The monks were provided with an ample supply of bread and cheese, and a cup of wine to present to each soldier as he passed. Napoleon superintended all these details, while, at the same time, he arranged all the comprehensive combinations of the campaign. As the precipitous path could only be trod in single file, the carriages were taken to pieces, and slung on poles, carried by men. Large pine logs were split and hollowed out, so that the heavy guns could be fastened in the grooves, and thus they were dragged, by long strings of mules, in single file. When the mules failed, a hundred men were harnessed to a single gun. The summit of the pass is eight thousand feet above the sea. The distance across, from the plains of France to the plains of Italy, is twenty miles.

Though there were several disasters by the way, and not a few lost their lives, the feat, which was deemed impossible, was accomplished, and the army appeared, as if it had descended from the clouds, upon the plains of Italy, traversing the banks of the Aosta. The Austrians, who were eagerly crowding upon the frontiers of France, had no conception of the peril thus gathering in their rear.

Melas heard the tidings, and alarmed, began to concentrate his forces. Napoleon gave him not a moment of leisure. To Lannes and Murat he issued the order, "Gather immediately your divisions at Stradella. You will have on your hands fifteen or eighteen thousand Austrians. Meet them and cut them to pieces. It will be so many enemies less on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas."

The prediction was true. Lannes and Murat encountered 18,000 of the foe at Montebello, strongly posted with batteries which swept the plain. The French soldiers, inspired by the almost miraculous power with which Napoleon infused his own spirit into his troops, appeared to pay no regard to shot or shell. Though but eight thousand in number they rushed upon the entrenched foe. "At the first discharge of the hostile batteries," said Lannes, "I could hear the bones crash in my division like glass in a hail storm."

For nine hours the carnage continued. Just as the Austrians were routed, and were flying before their victors, Napoleon appeared upon the field. Lannes had been the hero of this bloody day. As he stood amidst mounds of the dead, blackened with smoke, and with his uniform soiled and tattered with the terrible strife, Napoleon grasped his hand with a smile of gratitude, and conferred upon him the title of the Duke of Montebello.

Four days after this, Napoleon with but 20,000 men, encountered Melas, with 40,000 troops upon the plains of Marengo. The Austrian force included 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of artillery. The French General, Dessix, with 6,000 men, was nearly thirty miles from the field. Fortunately, when reclining in his tent, he heard the first crash of the battle, as it came booming over the fields like distant thunder. His troops were instantly on the march, and they pressed forward with all possible speed to the aid of their comrades.

All the day long Napoleon held his ground against a foe outnumbering him two to one. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The contending hosts were within pistol shot of each other, and in many cases blending in the fiercest fight. On parts of the field the French, exhausted and overpowered, were retiring in confusion, pursued and cut down by the cavalry of the foe. Napoleon, by his personal supremacy, still held a few squares together, slowly, reluctantly, but in good order retiring while the victorious Austrians closely followed them, ploughing their ranks with two hundred pieces of artillery. Melas doubtless not that he had gained the day, and dispatched couriers throughout Europe to announce his victory.

Just then the solid columns of Desaix appeared, impetuously entering the plain. Dessix cast an anxious glance over the confusion around him, and upon the broken, bleeding and retreating battalions of the French, and spurring his horse, galloped to the point where Napoleon stood enveloped in the smoke and the dust of the conflict.

"I see," said Dessix, "that the battle is lost. I can do no more for you, I suppose, than to cover your retreat."

"By no means," Napoleon replied. "The battle, I trust, is gained. Charge with your column. The disordered troops will rally in your rear."

Dessix, at the head of his division, made an impetuous charge upon the front of the advancing foe. At the same time Kellermann received an order to charge the foe in flank with his cavalry. The change was like one of magic. In an instant the whole aspect of the field was transformed. Those on the retreat were promptly rallied by the voice of Napoleon as he rode along their broken ranks.

"My friends," said he, we have retreated far enough. It is now our turn to advance. Recollect that I am in the habit of sleeping on the field of battle."

The French now raised shouts of victory which rose above the thunders of the cannonade. A panic, and a well founded one, now pervaded the ranks of the Austrians. In the wildest confusion they broke and fled. They were pursued, cut down, and trampled beneath the iron hoofs of Kellerman's dragoons. When the sun went down behind the distant Alps, after witnessing twelve hours of this frightful carnage, more than twenty thousand human beings were strewn upon the plain, weltering in blood.

The rout of Melas was so entire that escape was hopeless, and he was at the mercy of his victor. Napoleon rode over the field, and gazed sadly upon the aspect of misery spread everywhere around him. As some ambulances passed him laden with the mutilated forms of the wounded, he stopped, and uncovered his head, saying:

"We cannot but regret not being wounded, like these unhappy men, that we might share their sufferings."

Under the influence of such feelings he took a pen, upon that gory field, and wrote as follows to the Emperor of Austria:

"SIRE:—It is on the field of battle, amid the sufferings of a multitude of wounded, and surrounded by fifteen thousand corpses, that I beseech your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, and not to suffer two brave nations to cut each other's throats for interests not their own. It is my part to press this upon your Majesty, being upon the very theater of war. Your Majesty's heart can not feel it as keenly as does mine."

The letter was long and eloquent, but unavailing. England and Austria still continued the strife until the French armies, within sight of the steeples of Vienna, compelled a peace.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A HINT TO SPORTSMEN.—A French journal, entitled *Feuille de Tout le Monde*, makes the following explanation of a fact which has puzzled sporting men—namely, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right? The explanation is this: The sportsman, on going out, loads both barrels, and on seeing a bird rise, fires naturally the right one; he reloads that barrel, and when he again sees a bird or hare, he fires it again, and so he does, perhaps, twenty times in succession. But each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left hand barrel, and at last the succession of shocks separates the wadding from the powder and shot, the consequence is that a vacuum ensues between them, and when the second barrel is fired, it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger, the recommendation is made that whenever the right hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left hand one should always be rammed down.

Ages of Military Commanders.

Phillip of Macedon ascended the throne at the age of twenty-two, and soon distinguished himself in his wars with the neighboring States. At the age of forty-five he had conquered all Greece.

Alexander the great had defeated the celebrated Theban band at the battle of Cheronea, and gained a military reputation at the age of eighteen. He ascended the throne of his father, Phillip, before twenty, and at twenty-five had reached the zenith of his glory, having already conquered the world. He died before the age of thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded the fleet sent to blockade Mytyline, where he distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two.

Hannibal joined the Carthigenian army in Spain at twenty-two, and was made Commander-in-Chief at twenty-six. Victorious in Spain and France, he crossed the Alps and won the battle of Cannæ before the age of thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus (the elder) at the age of sixteen, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus; at twenty was made edile, and soon after pro consul in Spain; at twenty-nine he won the great battle at Zama, and closed his military career.

Scipio Africanus (the younger) also distinguished himself in early life; at the age of thirty-six he had conquered the Carthigenian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage.

Ghenghis Kahn succeeded to the dominion of his father at the age of thirteen, and almost immediately raised an army of thirty thousand men, with which he defeated a numerous force of rebels, who had thought to take advantage of his extreme youth to draw from his dominion. He soon acquired a military reputation by his numerous conquests, and before the age of forty had made himself emperor of Mogul.

Charlemagne was crowned King at twenty-six, conquered Aquitaine at twenty-eight, made himself master of France and the greater part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his brow the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the "Great Captain," entered the army at fifteen, and before the age of seventeen acquired a brilliant military reputation, and was knighted by the King himself on the field of battle; at forty-one he was promoted over the heads of the older veterans and made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy.

Henry IV., of France, was placed at the head of Huguenot army at the age of sixteen; at nineteen he became King of Navarre; at forty he had overthrown all his enemies and placed himself on the throne of France.

Montecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with two thousand horse attacked ten thousand Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; at thirty-two he had gained the great victory at Triebel.

Saxe entered the army at twelve, and soon obtained the command of a regiment of horse; at twenty-four he became Marechal-de-Camp; at forty-four Marshal of France.

Vauban, the celebrated French Engineer, entered the army of Conde as a cadet at the age of seventeen; at twenty was made a Lieutenant, and at the age of twenty-five he himself conducted several successful sieges and had assisted at several others.

Turenne entered the army at the age of fourteen. He served one year as a volunteer, four years as a Captain, four years as a Colonel, three years as a Major General, five years as a Lieutenant General, and became Marshal of France at thirty-two. He had won all his military reputation by the age of forty.

Prince Maurice commanded an army at eighteen, and acquired his military reputation in very early life.

The great Conde immortalized his name at the battle of Rocroi, in which, at the age of twenty-two, he defeated the Spaniards. He had won all his great military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, gained the battle of Zena at thirty-four.

Peter, the Great, of Russia, organized a large army at the age of twenty; at twenty-four he fought the Turks and captured Asoph; at twenty-eight he made war with Sweden; at thirty he entered Moscow in triumph, after the victory at Embach and the capture of Noteburg and Marlenburg.

Charles the XII, of Sweden, completed his first successful campaign against Denmark at eighteen; overthrew 80,000 Russians at Navarra at nineteen, and conquired Poland and Saxony at twenty-four.

Frederick the Great, of Prussia, at the age of twenty eight, entered upon that career of glory which has immortalized his name. He established his reputation in the first Silesian war, which he terminated at the age of thirty. The second Silesian war was terminated at thirty three; and at forty-three, with a population of five millions, he successfully opposed a league of more than a hundred millions of people.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, decided the victory of the Prague at thirty-one.

Cortez effected the conquest of Mexico at thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five.

Lord Clive reached the zenith of his military fame at thirty-five.

The great Napoleon was Commander-in-Chief at twenty-six.

Dessaix became a General of Division at twenty-six; he died at thirty-two with a reputation second only to that of Napoleon.

Soult became a General of Division at twenty-nine.

Eugene Beauharnais was one of Napoleon's ablest Generals. At twenty-eight he commanded the army of Italy, and at thirty-one gained great glory in the Russian campaign, at the head of the fourth *corps d'armee.*

Gouvion St. Cyr, Suchet, Oudinot, Ney, Lannes, Joubert, Victor, Murat, Marmount, McDonald, Bernadotte, Lefevre, Bessieres Duroc, all acquired a high military reputation in the field before the age of thirty-five.

This list might be extended with the same results, but names enough have been given to show that the world's heroes, especially those who assisted the first Napoleon in his memorable campaigns, were all, with scarcely an exception, young men still burning with the fire of youthful ardor and enthusiasm.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS!

MORE FEDERAL VICTORIES,

THREE BATTLES.

News of March 18.

CHICAGO, March 18.—News from Key West partially confirms the report of the evacuation of Pensacola.

Baltimore March 18.—Newburn, N. C., has been captured by Gen. Burnside, after a hard fought battle. A large quantity of cannon were captured. Federal loss reported at 90 killed and 200 wounded. Newbern was defended by 10,000 rebels. After four hour's hard fighting the Union troops drove them from all their positions, and took 1000 prisoners. Most of our loss was in New England regiments. The fall of Newburn leaves Nashville at our mercy.

Rolla, Mo., March 18.—Five companies of Gen. Halleck's force encountered the rebels in Texas county, killing 500 and taking many prisoners, among them three colonels. Federal loss about 150.

The naval committee have reported in favor of appropriating $15,000,000 for the construction of iron clad steamers.

News of March 19.

St. Louis, March 19.—Telegrams from Gen. Curtis state that his loss at Pea Ridge was 1400 killed and wounded. The rebel troops are still retreating. No rebel troops in Northern Arkansas, except marauders and Pike Indians, who kill and plunder the Federal forces indiscrimately.

News of March 20.

Fortress Monroe, March 20.—The rebel Yancy was captured on board a schooner, while trying to run the blockade, disguised as a sailor.

St Marys, Florida is occupied by our troops.

Cairo, March 20.—The Legislature of Tennessee, which sat at Memphis, has adjourned and gone—nobody knows where. The subject of burning Memphis was still discussed. Men were empressed as soldiers and sent to the camp of instruction by hundreds. The Union men were leaving Memphis in great numbers.

The Federal flag floats over the fort at St. Augustine. Flattown surrendered without fighting. Jacksonville, Florida, has surrendered. The Governor of Florida recommends the evacuation of East Florida.

The rebel forces are concentrating at Decatur, Alabama, and Corinth, Mississippi. They are said to number 40,000 men. Federal transports are moving in their vicinity, indicating extensive military operations.

Winchester, Va., March 20.—General Shield's force encountered the rear of the rebel Gen. Jackson's force beyond Middletown. A skirmish occurred. Our troops entered the town.

New York, March 20.—A special dispatch to the New York papers says: Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling all the male population between the ages of 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies, and report immediately at headquarters.

In the House, Hickerman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills and resolutions—referring to the confiscation of rebel property, including slaves, with a recommendation adverse either to their passage or adoption.

In the Senate, Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a joint resolution for co-operating with States in accordance with the President's Message with recommendations. It passed.

News of March 21st.

CHICAGO, March 21.

Cairo, March 21.—The effect of the cannonade of Monday, from the gunboats and mortars on Island No. 10, was terrific. The rebels could be seen carrying of the dead and wounded. Our pickets could plainly hear their groans at midnight. A moderate fire was kept up on Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday, the gunboat Minnesota dismounted the 128-pounder on the enemy's upper battery. The rebel gunboats tried to force their way up again yesterday, but failed to succeed.

Information has been received from Gen. Grant, from Savannah, on Tennessee river, that the troops are in fine health and spirits. Beauregard commands 15,000 troops from Pensacola, at Corinth. Cheatham and Bragg also command divisions near that point. The Federal forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions. 600 volunteers have enlisted in Savannah in the Union army. On the night of the 13th a skirmish took place between a division of the 5th Ohio Cavalry and a part of Cheatham's force. The rebels were routed.

Washington, March 21.—As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, numerous applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department for permission to trade with the recaptured ports, but are uniformly refused. Nothing will be done to interfere with the blockade. Permission, however, has been granted by the Department for internal trade.

Hereafter the public debt, and all foreign drafts are to be paid at maturity, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects on the Treasury.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter's new Department is to be called the Department of the Gulf. As constituted, it will comprise all the coast of the Gulf west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as will be occupied by the Federal troops. Its headquarters will be movable—wherever the General commanding may be.

New York, March 21.—The steamer *Vanderbilt* is being converted into an ironclad man-of-war. The steamship *Ocean Queen* will be converted into an iron ram steamer.

St. Louis, March 22.—A rebel dispatch from Fort Smith, to Memphis papers, acknowledge the death of Gen. McCullough and Mclntosh at the battle of Pea Ridge. The Memphis *Appeal* contains a speech from Richmond, stating that Jeff. Davis is coming west soon, and urges every body to rally to the standard.

Philadelphia, March 21.—A letter from Ship Island, dated March 12th, says that the gunboat *Rosa* captured a schooner off Mobile Bay, having on board 100 bales of cotton, and that the *Pinola* captured the schooner *Cora* with 200 bales.

New York, March 21.—A letter from the engineer of the *Water Witch* confirms the capture of the *William Mallory* with Yancey on board. Against this a telegram from Nashville to-day says that Yancey arrived at New Orleans and made a speech, avowing that no help can be expected from England or France. He urged retaliation by stopping the cultivation of cotton.

News to March 22d.

Washington, March 22.—The Navy Department has received of the builders of the *Monitor* six more iron clad vessels similar constructions, but more formidable. They are to be two hundred feet long, instead of 175, and to carry two 15-inch in stead of 11-inch Dahlgrens.

Gen. Blenker has been suspended, on account of unbecoming conduct.

Orders were sent to-day to Generals Halleck and Wright, to send troops to protect the entire overland route, emigrants, mails and treasure, as the Government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil and not through foreign countries.

St. Louis, March 22.—Gen. Halleck has telegraphed to Secretary Stanton that the enemy's flotilla, hemmed in between Gen. Foote and Gen. Pope, made another attempt to escape down the river, but were driven back with severe loss. One gunboat was sunk and others disabled. They have been completely hemmed in, and can only escape by fighting their way out.

Washington, March 21.—The Senate is in executive session to-day, and confirmed as Major-Generals—Buell, Curtis, Pope, Sigel and McClellan. Wallace and Smith, the Colonels who commanded brigades at Fort Donelson, were confirmed Brigadier Generals.

Fremont left for New York to-day. It is said that his department has been enlarged so as to include Ohio and other points.

News of March 24th.

Chicago, March 24.—Gen. Burnside has captured Beaufort, N. C. The rebs blew up Fort Macon, and burned the steamer *Nashville*.

Winchester, Va., March 23.—A battle took place 3 miles from here, on the Strasburg road, between the Federals, numbering 8,000, under Gen. Shields, and the rebels, numbering 15,000, under Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The latter was routed, with 500 killed and 300 wounded. A large number of prisoners were taken. The enemy was in full retreat. The ground was strewn with muskets thrown away in the flight. The battle lasted from 10 in the morning till dark.

Washington, March 24.—Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, has been confirmed Governor of Colorado Territory.

Stephen S. Harding was on Friday nominated Governor of Utah, vice Dawson, rejected.

Washington, March 23.—This evening there is an impression among naval and military circles that New Orleans is ours, the mortar fleet having attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolettes on the 11th. Letters from Ship Island confirm this. The fort referred to is Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain.

Washington, March 24.—In the House, Dunn offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war.

A Key West letter, of the 11th March, says: The steamer *Florida*, of Tennessee, has succeeded in making her escape out of the Mississippi, while other rebel steamers were being pursued by the *Brooklyn*. The *Florida* had 2,400 bales of cotton.

News of March 25th.

Washington, Va., March 25.—General Shields has received a dispatch from Gen. Banks, dated five miles beyond Strasburg, stating that the enemy was in full retreat, and our forces were in hot pursuit.

Washington, March 26.—Advices from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the main body of the rebels cannot be far distant, as known scouting parties have been discovered, within the past 24 hours, near Manassas. Appearances indicate that the enemy is strongly fortified behind their lines at Rapahannock.

The Tax bill was under consideration in the House to-day, and the proposition to tax slaves was rejected by a vote of 101 to 62.

News of March 30th.

Washington, March 30.—Gen. Shields telegraphs that his victory at Winchester is more fatal to the rebels than at first supposed. The rebels admit that they had 11,000 men; also, that they had lost between 1,300 and 1,600 in killed and wounded. The victory has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah valley. General Shields was wounded in the arm.

Omaha, March 30.—The latest intelligence from Strasburg is to the 27th March. The rebel forces rallied and occupy a strong position near Strasburg. Another fight is imminent.

Big Bethel is occupied by the Federals. 1,500 rebels fled on our approach.

The rebel force is concentrating at Corinth, Miss., reported 70,000 strong. Beauregard is commanding.

The latest news from Island No. 10 is to the 27th of March, and states that the gunboats and mortars were still bombarding the rebel works, and had dismounted several guns on the main shore. Several rebel batteries were abandoned on account of the water.

News of April 1st.

St. Joseph, April 1.—A dispatch from Cairo of March 29, says: The firing yesterday at Island No. 10 was quite exciting, the rebels opening fire from a new battery. They have just completed the guns on it, and they are evidently heavy ones, as the balls were thrown constantly beyond the *Benton*. The enemy could be seen all day busily engaged cutting away trees and pushing the completion of other means of defense rapidly forward. Some of their shot now thrown are estimated to be 128-pounders. They have no idea at present of evacuating, and are daily getting more cannon into position.

Word reached the fleet last night that the gunboats, partly protected by an armor of railroad iron, had appeared below Point Pleasant. Gen. Pope's batteries extend in a continuous line 15 miles. It is thought impossible for the rebels to force a passage. It is probable, however, that if the report of their arrival be true, and they make an attempt, they will be allowed to pass up to the Island, as they cannot get back again. The enemy's boats would then be taken when the Island is captured, which, there is every reason to believe, will be before long.

The mortars still continue to throw shell into every part of the rebel works.

There is nothing important from the Tennessee river. An arrival from Memphis to-day reports general despondency, and but little confidence is felt, even in the large force concentrating at Corinth.

Fortress Monroe, March 28.—Affairs remain quiet here, so far as to news that can be communicated.

Gen. Hunter and staff arrived here yesterday en route for Port Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

The Union troops advanced yesterday on the rebel outposts, beyond Warrington Junction.

A special dispatch to the *N. Y. Herald* says: Our troops are driving the enemy, estimated at 10,000, before them along the line of the Gordonville railroad.

From Mexico.

New York, March 27, the steamer Texas, from Havana on the 12th, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 4th inst.

The Spanish troops are advancing into the interior. The English forces were on the way to Tehuacan. The French forces were on the way to Tehuacan. Their reinforcements have arrived. The Spanish forces had started on foot for Orizaba. Juarez, with 5,000 troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

An American seaman has been shot dead, from the Washington Government to Minister Corwin, was murdered between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

Negotiations between the Mexican Government and the Allies were commenced on the 1st of March. It appears that one of the stipulations made in the conference between Prim and Doblado was that no more troops should be landed. Under this some Spanish troops returned to Cuba. The French reinforcements were to return without landing. The English force will return via Bermuda. Their harness and mules were sold to the French.

All the British troops, save 100, have embarked for home.

Council Proceedings.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, WALLA WALLA, April 5th, 1862.

A special meeting of the Council was held this day by order of the President.

On motion, the Board proceeded to canvass the returns of the municipal election held on the 1st inst. The Council also indexed election returns, and from the same obtained the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 422.

For Mayor—	R. B. Whitman	received	416 votes.
" Recorder—	W. P. Herton	"	239 "
" "	W. W. DeLacy	"	183 "
" Councilmen—	I. T. Reese	"	415 "
" "	Ezra Abbott	"	410 "
" "	H. Steele	"	412 "
" "	R. P. Stone	"	412 "
" "	B. Sheideman	"	409 "
" Marshal—	Geo. H. Porter	"	289 "
" "	A. Seidel	"	126 "
" "	Alex. Miner	"	12 "
" Treasurer—	E. E. Kelly	"	219 "
" "	D. S. Baker	"	209 "
" Assessor—	L. W. Greenwell	"	213 "
" Surveyor—	A. L. Chapman	"	305 "
" "	W. W. Johnson	"	110 "

On motion, the Council declared the several persons having a plurality of the vote cast, in accordance with the returns for the offices, as being duly elected, and instructed the clerk to notify them accordingly.

Whereupon notices and commissions were issued to E. B. Whitman for Mayor, I. T. Reese, Ezra Abbott, H. Steele, R. P. Stone and B. Sheideman for Councilmen; W. P. Horton for Recorder; G. H. Porter for Marshal; E. E. Kelly for Treasurer; L. W. Greenwell for Assessor; A. L. Chapman for Surveyor.

On motion, the Council adjourned at the call of the President.

S. F. LEDYARD, Clerk.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, APRIL 10th, 1862.

Council met agreeable to call of the President.

In compliance to notice the newly elected Council appeared, together with the Mayor elect, and were qualified in presence of the old Council.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on the Tuesday following the election, viz: April 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. to receive the inaugural address of the Mayor.

S. F. LEDYARD, Clerk.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, APRIL 16th, 1862.

Council met agreeable to call of the President.

In compliance to notice the newly elected Council appeared, together with the Mayor elect, and were qualified in presence of the old Council.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on the Tuesday following the election, viz: April 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. to receive the inaugural address of the Mayor.

S. F. LEDYARD, Clerk.

FAILURE.—The steamer Tenino was unable to make the trip to Lewiston last week. She proceeded only to the bar about eight miles above Wallula, and was compelled to return on account of the low stage of water. The steamers will probably not be able to ascend higher than Wallula before the 1st of May.

LIVELY TIMES—Our city is now seeing lively times. Hundreds of miners, on their way to Salmon, are passing through town every day. They mostly go well supplied with provisions.

FOR POWDER RIVER.—We are informed that about two hundred men are encamped on the Umatilla, waiting for the snow to disappear in the Blue mountains so that they can cross into the Powder river mines.

☞ We give up the most of our limited space this week to the publication of the eastern news and letters from the mines.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—We will publish Mayor Whitman's message in our next.

Washington Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 12, 1862.

OUR PAPER.—We are compelled this week to publish on brown paper, and on much less than our usual size, in consequence of the non-arrival of our stock from below. We look for paper in time for it to have reached us before now; but our agent writes us that the express company have been unable to bring it through. We hope to receive a supply in time for our next issue, and we trust our readers and advertisers will accept this "apology for a paper," assuring them that the misfortune is no less ours than theirs.

NEW TOWN SITES.—We understand that the grounds adjacent to the Old Fort at Wallula have been surveyed off into town lots, and that speculators are weighing the chances of building a town at that point. This is done with the view of making a town on the river to supply the Powder river mines, it being claimed that Wallula is the nearest shipping point to these mines—the trail to which is via this valley. Others contend that Gold Beach, near the mouth of the Umatilla, is the nearest shipping point to the mines, and "the more natural location" for a town therefore there is a slight difference of opinion among town-builders as to which of these points present the greater inducements. Our advice upon this subject would possibly be considered biased and gratuitous; therefore we will *suggest* to persons wishing to speculate in town property to come to Walla Walla. We have a "natural location" here and art and capital has done more towards building up a city here than at any other point in the upper country, thus insuring its onward march in the future. It is only thirty miles from here to Wallula and only eighty miles to Powder river. Besides, we have a fine agricultural country surrounding us, of which not her of the other points alluded to can boast. Our city *has* supplied the Powder river mines heretofore, and it is no unlikely that she will continue to do so in the future.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A most unfortunate and fatal shooting affray occurred at the Theater on Thursday night. A benefit had been kindly tendered to the Union Hook and Ladder Company by Mr. J. B. Robinson, the proprietor of the Theater and a full house had assembled on the occasion. The performance was passing of satisfactorily to all concerned, when a soldier who had been drinking too freely marred the pleasure of the occasion by boisterous conduct. Marshal Porter attempted to pacify him, and upon being resented was about to remove him from the house, when a pitched battle commenced, others of the solders engaging, and finally a general fight ensued between the civil officers and citizens and soldiers. Pistols were drawn and fired indiscriminately. One soldier was shot dead on the spot and another received a wound from which he died soon after. Others of the soldiers received slight wounds. Deputy Sheriff L. W. Greenwell, who was assisting to quell the riot, received a pistol shot in his hip, badly shattering it and dangerously wounding him. Mr. Porter was shot in the leg and otherwise badly hurt, though his wounds are not dangerous. The house was crowded and the excitement intense. No two persons give the same account of the affray. It cannot be regarded otherwise than a most unfortunate affair, and we forbear making further remark until the matter is better understood.

THE NEWS FROM THE MINES.—Our letters from the mines this week are written in a more hopeful vein than some of previous dates. They announce a moderation in the weather, giving the prospect of immediate commencement of mining operations. More gold discoveries are announced as quite probable, from all that could be learned, and a successful season is generally anticipated. Ere this the miners have received fresh supplies of provisions, and they will probably be sent forward in great abundance hereafter.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call this week from Mr. Leland, of the Portland *Times*. He goes to enter upon the labors of another season in the upper country. His absence from the *Times* will be a source of general regret. We hope his efforts during the season will be attended with the most abundant success. Other acquaintances from the lower country have called upon us, all of whom we wish may return from the mines bringing substantial evidences of success.

NEW BRIDGE.—We learn that Mr. D. J. Schnebly has bought a claim at the mouth of the Touchet and that he is collecting the materials with which to erect a substantial bridge over that stream—a work much needed. The road leading there is cut out, and it is said it not only shortens the route to Wallula, but is a much better road than the old one.

DROWNED.—Three men were drowned in the Columbia a short distance below Wallula, on Wednesday, by the capsizing of a small boat, in which they were on their way to the mines.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

LETTERS FROM THE MINES.

Fifth Letter.

FLORENCE, W. T. March 18th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—You will oblige a large number of readers and friends by telling us whether we are in the county of Eldorado or Idaho. One account says we are in the first; the upper-footmost act says we are in the latter. "Excellent authority" says it is the county of I-don't-know, and not Idaho. Of course this is a "joak"—nothing more. We much prefer the name of Idaho to Eldorado, as the last is out of place in a territory where good taste dictates that all counties should be called by the euphonious names used by the Indians themselves. I know that many will ridicule this idea, but it was in this very particular that the California Legislature gained so many plaudits—by adhering to the original Spanish names or substituting others of the same language. I hope the day will come when the counties named after small politicians in Washington Territory will all have appropriate Indian titles conferred upon them.

WHISKY IN CAMP AGAIN.

About a week since the news came over the mountain that whisky had arrived at the foot of the mountains. The intelligence was shortly afterwards confirmed by the arrival of whisky itself. It may be stated to the general credit of the community that except an occasional drunk, that indulgence in the ardent did not extend beyond the freshening of [illegible] by the ringing of whistles. For the present, [illegible] of death from lack of whisky in Florence.

DEATHS IN CAMP.

Two deaths have occurred in camp recently from exposure to the cold, producing, I am informed, congestion of the lungs. I am under the impression that they must have been men of delicate constitutions, for those who come here in good health usually become exceedingly robust. The extreme rarity of the atmosphere here often produces in new comers a gasping for breath, but the apparent effects are not injurious—quite the contrary.

THE WEATHER.

At this writing the snow—already eight feet deep—is falling fast, and the wind blowing at a furious rate. As a matter of course, all mining operations are suspended, and the miners are snugly housed, waiting for a better time. This cannot continue much longer unless winter is to constitute the lonely season of the year here. When the snows do go off there must be immense freshets in Snake river and its tributaries.

THAT LITTLE STEALING OPERATION.

Your strictures on the speculation in the Quartermaster Department at Walla Walla meets with the approbation of all classes here; for whether Americans are Union or Secesh they are not generally *thieves*, neither do they generally defend *stealing*. The only objection I see to the language of your article is that you did not denounce the men engaged in it as *thieves*. The man who *steals* at any time is a *thief*, and if taking public property for private use is not *stealing*, tell me what is. The man who at such a crisis as this would steal from his country is a scoundrel of such uncommon monstrous meanness that hell itself would vomit the villain forth to find a more appropriate place of abode.

It need never be said that the miners have applied for aid from the Quartermaster of Fort Walla Walla, or any other Fort, for it is false. It is true we are close run here for the necessaries of life, but there is no distress, and, above all, at the time this thieving operation was concocted we deemed the supply of provisions at this point amply sufficient for all.

SMOULDERING EXCITEMENT.

The abortive search for the "Mysterious Dutchman" having ended in smoke, the popular mind is exercised about reports of places between this and Crooked river—a stream to the north of this. I know of some very energetic men who have gone in that direction to prospect, and on the opening of spring there will probably be discoveries made public which will quite equal those at this point. From the reports of prospectors who were out last fall, I anticipate the discovery of an extensive mining district, of which Florence will be the centre.

A TREASURE EXPRESS.

I query the propriety of one of the Express companies putting on a treasure agent to connect with the boats below. As soon as fair weather sets in $100,000 a week will probably be sent from this point. At present the charge on treasure is 1 per cent—a sum entirely disproportioned to the cost, and which cuts down the amount sent to the actual necessities of parties sending. I suggest to Tracy & Co. to take this matter in hand early or they may find competitors in the field who will certainly do it. Their connections below gives them great advantages in going into this arrangement, but will it be done?

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

During the first rush to Salmon last fall, serious apprehensions were entertained that the unfriendly Nez Perces would attack the miners, and accordingly a meeting was held by prospectors at the foot of the mountains to consider the matter. One very excitable young gentleman was observed to be stuffed with a speech—he always has one in soak—and for a time he had no opportunity to get it off. At length it came his turn to "put in." After an animated speech of some minutes on the necessity of organization for mutual defense, he came to the clinching argument. "Gentlemen," said the excited orator, "it is sure that we are in great danger. The Nez Perces threaten our very existence. We are *entirely surrounded* by them *on one side*." That let him out.

CALIFORNIANS FOR SALMON.

By the news from Portland I see that the Californians are coming in great numbers. They will find it to their interest to be sure and have a couple of months supply of provisions and abundant tools with them, or they will have to go without when they get here. Impress this on all who are coming that everything necessary to successful mining or comfortable living is scarce at this point.

H. M.

Sixth Letter.

FLORENCE, W. T. March 26th, 1862.

Since my last letter winter has broken, and the rapidly thawing snows and the genial warmth of the sun have given the means and the opportunity to miners to commence work for the season in their claims. This is true of nearly all, and but a few more days of thawing weather will be needed to rouse the turbid torrents roar,—a big improvement on the wild tales which have blown pretty steadily—chilled as they were by sweeping over wastes of snows, for the last two months.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

Everybody here had grown nearly tired of prophesying and living to see their prognostications falsified. That "February thaw," which never misses—according to the oldest mountaineer—did not come; "a warm spell in January," failed to occur; "the break up about the beginning of March," fizzled out. But, sir, on the glorious 20th of March, or thereabouts, there was a sudden change. In near three months this correspondent had been very patient, but the day before the thaw he went down to the claim, took a look at it, nearly a foot of snow fallen over night, cold as a nigger's place of future punishment, and the correspondent looked at the snow and waxed wroth and hooled over in an impatient and—he fears—imprecatory manner. Just then something chirruped over head—up in a tree was a pine squirrel. Some days before this little prophet had got off some notes which indicated his opinion on the state of the weather, but when detected, he frisked away as if afraid that he would be held accountable for his augaries. This time, however, he held forth joyously, and his shrill voice sounded as if he were sure at last that he was right. In twenty-four hours the weather changed, and since the thermometer has risen to 60 degrees of farenheit. From this time give me squirrels as weather prophets, and let the almanac-makers go to with their trash.

THE MOUNTAINS AND THE PLAINS.

The last news from below was that the Californians were coming, plenty of pack-trains on the road, the grass up and the prairie flowers blooming on the plains. Up here things are not quite so forward. Snow is snow, and as long as it is not water the hottest sun that ever shone cannot make it warm. So, although we are having favorable weather here, it is not quite what we would like. But everything will come in its turn.

SOME MINING PROSPECTS.

During the last few days I am authentically informed that in one claim $5,000 has been made with two rockers in three days, but the gold was estimated at $16 per ounce. The minds of men in general appear to be settled down on the idea that $25 per day is a fair rate for claims to pay. Of claims that will pay from $40 to $50 I have frequent accounts, altogether too numerous to specify, but in using these reports to make up opinions, I have depended solely on those from men with whom I am acquainted. Without exciting the anticipations of any to too high a pitch, I can say with all candor that no mining camp within my knowledge at any time in California gave promise to so sure and liberal a reward for miners labor. How extensive these diggings may prove it is not in the power of man to tell, but for my own part I fully believe in the existence of a gold range through the whole extent of the western slope of the Bitter-Root Mountains. For the thousands who are bound hitherward there will be found, I believe, a large field of operations.

PROSPECT FOR A SUPPLY OF FOOD.

The news from below has removed all apprehensions of starvations, but many are feeding on "bread straight."

H. M.

Letter from Florence.

FLORENCE, April 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A shooting affray occurred here on Sunday in the well known saloon of Ben Anderson. One of the parties, a gambler, who passed by the name of Dutch Fred, was shot and instantly killed by a man bearing the name of Burnheim, an old and hardened villain. It is well known that this is not his first act of the kind. Persons are out in search of him.

Another almost fatal shot was fired by a man named McEwan at an Indian who has been packing for him here for some time past from the foot of the mountain. The ball grazed the top of his head, causing the blood to flow pretty freely. McEwan has settled with the Indian by paying him the sum of $50 for the damage done.

A committee was appointed yesterday evening at a citizens' meeting for the purpose of drawing up a code of civil laws to govern the actions of residents here until the county is organized, or until such time as civil officers arrive.

A report has been in circulation for the past week that a party, consisting of Charley Silverman, Jack Burnett and two others, have been killed, on their way below, by Indians, lying on the river between Slate creek and Lewiston. As Burnett and Silverman are known to have filled considerable money with them, it is more reasonable to suppose that if murdered at all the deed was done by white men instead of Indians.

No pack-trains have yet arrived from below, but it is supposed a number are on the way. The price has risen to $2 per pound, and everything else in proportion.

The weather has moderated so that work will soon be commenced in earnest.

FELLOW CRAFT.

FROM BITTER ROOT.—From Mr. McBride, who arrived here on Wednesday day night from Lieut. Mullan's command, we learn that the Road Expedition is progressing finely, grading on the Hellgate. The winter had been unusually severe in the Bitter Root valley; the thermometer had stood at 37° below zero, and nine-tenths of the stock in the valley had died. At Deer Lodge there was but little snow. Considerable stock perished on the Spokane. At Couer d'Alene the winter had not been severe. On the div de of the Bitter Root mountains the snow was ten feet deep when Mr. McBride came over.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of John Francis, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at his place of residence in said county within one year from this date; or the same will be forever barred, and all those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

W. H. PATTEN, Administrator.

WALLA WALLA, April 11th, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of T. S. Mynatt, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to either of the undersigned, at his respective place of residence in said county, within one year from this date, or the same will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

W. H. PATTEN } Executors.
T. SWEANY }

WALLA WALLA, April 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Walla Walla.

In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

TO THOMAS S. SLOANE.

YOU are hereby notified that Charles Bennett has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 24th day of January, 1862, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of the said complaint is for the recovery of the sum of two hundred and forty-three 15-100 dollars, balance due on a promissory note made by you to one David W. Helm, for the sum of five hundred dollars, dated 1st November, 1860, and payable six months after date. Which note was on the 27th day of November, 1861, duly assigned and delivered to one W. W. Wesner, and on the 28th day of February, 1861, the same was assigned by said Wesner and delivered for valuable consideration to said plaintiff, with interest thereon and costs of suit.

W. A. O'BRIEN, Pltf's. Atty.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

L. H. Wakefield and E. P. Fitzgerald, vs. Samuel Oliver. } Action on Account.

To SAMUEL OLIVER, Def't:

YOU are hereby notified that Wakefield and Fitzgerald, plaintiffs above named, have filed their complaint against you and sued out a writ of attachment against your property (and affidavit of non-residence) in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which will commence more than three months after the date hereof, and unless you appear at the said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain judgment against you, and enforce the collection of the sum of $216 and interest, since June 13, 1861, the plaintiff for goods, wares and merchandise, by you had and received of said plaintiffs, in June, 1861, and costs of suit.

H. C. COULSON, Pltf's Att'y.

Jan. 3, 1862. 6m3

For Sale or Rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE—Desirable location.

TERMS EASY.

☞ Apply at this office. 16tf

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Wasco.

To all people to whom these presents shall come or may concern:

I, James A. Odell, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, residing in Dallas city, Oregon, send greeting:

Know ye that on the 28th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-two, before me appeared O. B. Gibson, Agent of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and moved to me form of law, before me, the said Notary, his protest, and requires me to extend the said protest. And together with the said O. B. Gibson comes R. J. Drew and C. H. Johnson.

All of whom, being by me duly sworn, voluntarily and freely and solemnly declare and depose as follows, that is to say: That in the month of December and December, and previous thereto, the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. were engaged in carrying freight and passengers from Portland, Oregon, to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, by steamboats plying on the Columbia river above the Dalles, that between the Dalles, Oregon, and Deschutes landing, on said river, a distance of fifteen miles, land portage had to be made, and that said Company kept and used at the said Deschutes Landing a good stone warehouse, in which freight in transitu was stored; that in said month of December, while a large amount of freight was stored in said warehouse, in transitu for the said Walla Walla, the Columbia river between said warehouse and said Walla Walla became blocked and closed by ice so that boats could no longer navigate said river between said points, and that the said river between said points remained blocked and closed as aforesaid until about the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, during which time the weather was very cold and much of the freight stored as aforesaid at said Deschutes Landing was damaged and injured by freezing and the extreme cold weather, but not by any neglect or want of care on the part of the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company; that the said freight was as well protected from the elements as could have been done; that the said warehouse in which said freight was stored was a good stone building in good repair, and that all damages that have accurred to said freight was solely by the circumstances hereinbefore stated, and cannot, nor ought not be attributed to any negligency in said warehouse, or default of the said Company, or their agents in charge.

And the said O. B. Gibson, as Agent for said Company, now requires me, the said Notary, to make his protest and it is publicly and formally protested that the same may be used as of full force and validity of right shall appertain.

Wherefore, I, the said Notary, do protest, and by these presents do publicly and solemnly protest against the weather and freezing, and against all and every accident met with as aforesaid, whereby said freight has sustained damages or been injured, for all losses, damages or expenses and injury which the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company or the owners and proprietors of said freight, or any other person or persons interested or concerned, have already or may hereafter sustain or incur on account of the premises, and that no part of said expenses or losses already incurred, or hereafter to be incurred, do fall upon the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company or their Agents.

Thus done and protested at Dalles City, Oregon, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1862. In witness whereof we, the said appearers, and I, the said Notary, have hereunto subscribed and I have affixed my notarial seal.

O. B. GIBSON.
R. J. DREW.
CALEB H. JOHNSON.
JAMES A. ODELL,
Notary Public, Oregon.

We, the undersigned merchants doing business in Dalles city, having assembled and acted as a board of appraisers for the examination of freight in transitu from Portland and Dalles, Oregon, to Walla Walla, Washington Territory by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and now stored at Deschutes, find the following facts to the premises after a thorough and careful examination, to wit:

That the said goods have been stored during the past winter in a good stone warehouse, that more than ordinary care has been taken in storing the same, and that any damage they may have sustained has been in consequence of the extreme cold weather of the past winter, and was unavoidable by the parties having said goods in charge.

J. KAUFMAN.
O. S. SAVAGE.
FRED. M. STOCKING.

DESCHUTES, March 26th, 1862.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASCO.

On the 26th day of March A. D. 1862, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, residing in Dalles city, Oregon, J. Kaufman and Fred M. Stocking, to me known to be the identical persons whose names appear in the foregoing report and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal affixed.

JAMES A. ODELL,
Notary Public, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of Joseph Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with proper vouchers, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JULIUS BROWN, Administrator.

Walla Walla, March 31st, 1-62.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Jovina, having left my bed and board, this is to warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN DOYLE.

Walla Walla, March 21, 1862. 14w3

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Frank Stone and Antoine Bisellite of the Belle Creole saloon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and from the said late firm of Frank Stone & Co. will be settled by said Frank Stone.

FRANK STONE.
his
Walla Walla, ANTOINE BISELLTE.
March 24, 1862. mark.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Ryan & Cross, in the Brewer Saloon, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by John J. Ryan, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, and those having claims will also present them for payment.

JOHN J. RYAN.
FANNY CROSS.

Walla Walla, March 24, 1862. 3w4

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that Mr. A. H. Rose has withdrawn from the firm of Way, Rush & Co., by mutual consent of all concerned—to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1862. The remaining partners will settle all business connected with the firm prior to this date, and will continue the business under its former style.

WAY, RUSH & CO.

Walla Walla, March 29, 1862.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

TO JOHN BUSENGER.

YOU are hereby notified that Keuhel & Guichard have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the 24th day of January, 1862, and unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is for the recovery against you and one Henry Brown of the sum of four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, for building material, goods, wares and merchandise, sold and delivered to you and said Brown, about the 6th day of November, 1861, the same being material for the building and erecting of a certain one-story board house on lot number seven (7) in block number four (4) in the town of Walla Walla, and also to enforce a mechanic's lien on said house and lot for the payment of said amount and costs of suit.

GEORGE & SPIKES,
Pltf's Atty's.

Jan. 25, 1862.—8m3

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Means & Taft, of Chatsworth A. Taft, individually, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, at the store of Brooks & Cranston, with whom our business will be left for settlement. These accounts must be settled immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MEARS & TAFT, Wagon Makers.

Walla Walla, March 10, 1862. 15m1

Found.

A Note for $127, in favor of A. Green, which the owner can have by applying at this office.