

Washington Statesman.

VOL. II. WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. NO. 23.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY R. R. AND S. C. REES, Editors and Proprietors.

Office, Statesman Building, Third Street.

TERMS INvariably in Advance.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in Advance, \$5.00

Three Months, in Advance, 1.50

Single Copies, 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) four insertions, \$1.00

Two squares per year, 20.00

Three squares per year, 30.00

Half yearly per square, 15.00

Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.

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For each of the following articles will be promptly filled: BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NOTES OF HAND, HANDBILLS, ORDERS BOOKS, BALANCE SHEETS, RECEIPTS, INVOICES, BUSINESS CARDS, BILLHEADS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BLANK RECEIPTS, AND ALL KINDS.

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THIBODO & BROTHERS.

Physicians, Surgeons and Midwives.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE Main Street, four doors above the Jail—Established 1855.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

A. J. Thibodo, M. A., M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons England.

O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy.

M. Thibodo, B. A., M. D. and Fellow of the Botanical Society of Canada.

We have a full set of all the instruments required in Surgery and Midwifery.

Our Diplomas can be seen at our office. 47 1/2

W. PHILLIPS.

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, MANUFACTURED BY THE BEST WORKMEN, STOVES of various sizes and patterns, Mining Implements, etc., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 17

Dallas, City of H. P. ISAACS, City.

Forwarding and Commission Merchant, STORE-FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

Consignments Solicited. 25

July 26, 1862.

EDWARD NUGENT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.

OFFICE over the Bank Exchange Saloon 27

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O. Conner

Proprietor.

The What Cheer House will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for storing valuables. This house is conducted on the most reasonable principles.

F. A. CHENOWETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE over the "Bank Exchange" next door to Cain & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. 18 1/2

A. J. CAIN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE with County Surveyor, north side of the creek, Walla Walla. 18 1/2

E. L. MASSEY.

Justice of the Peace and City Recorder.

OFFICE in the City Chamber, in the rear of the Union Hotel. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. The hearing of all civil actions will be set for Friday and Saturday.

April 18, 1863. 18 1/2

H. H. BLACK.

DENTIST, Late of the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery.

OFFICE and LABORATORY No. 10 Alder Street, (over Doors from Front, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Artificial Teeth of my own manufacture inserted by every method known to the profession. 14 1/2

WALTER W. JOHNSON.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Civil Engineer and Notary Public.

LAND CLAIMS adjusted. Surveys, Plans and Maps made with accuracy to order. Levels by barometer and aneroid. Levels by spirit level. Profiles and Estimates made. Invoiced in any part of the mining region. Drawings, Plans and Specifications for carpenters and mill work, and for machinery of all kinds, made on short notice.

Office next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla. 34 1/2

DR. L. DANFORTH.

OFFICE in the professional residence to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. Having had twenty years practice in the profession, (fourteen on the Pacific coast) he is well qualified to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. I am well supplied with instruments for giving different branches of the profession—Surgery, Midwifery, etc.

Office on Main street, one door below Myer & Reese's. 23 1/2

P. S. I am prepared to pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye and all Chronic Diseases.

Jan. 3, 1863. 23 1/2

WILLIAM YOUNG.

DEALER IN Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Counter Tops.

MARBLE MATHEWS, HEATH STONES, Stone for building purposes, etc.

All Stone cutting done to order. Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15 1/2

Regular Line of Stages

WALLULA!

ABROT'S REGULAR LINE OF STAGES leave this city regularly for Wallula on the arrival of the steamer, carrying passengers down in time to meet the boat, and returning with them on their way up. [June 9th—26th]

E. G. RANDALL.

DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENT in Oregon for Stearns & Sons' celebrated pianos, upright and square, by ANDERSON, Mason & Hanley's MELODEONS. A select catalogue of sheet music and Music Books just received.

53 First Street, Portland, Oregon. 15 1/2

JOHN HUNTON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Provisions, &c.

WALLA WALLA CITY, W. T. 11 1/2

GIFT BOOKS and POETICAL WORKS FORSALE AT THE CITY BOOK STORE, Post Office Building, Walla Walla.

HAMILTON & COULSON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, WILL attend the Courts in Washington and Oregon. Office in C. S. Kingsley's brick building, Front St. Portland, Oregon. [Jan. 17, 1863] 24 1/2

BRIDGES & SON.

Attorneys at Law, Walla Walla, W. T. WILL ATTEND FAITHFULLY and PROMPTLY to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon. Dec. 20, 1862. 24 1/2

HUMASON & ODELL.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 201 Duane, Oregon. Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands. March 29, 1862. 24 1/2

J. W. COOK.

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Collars and Sacks, Portland, Oregon. Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order. Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order. Distance promptly attended to. All orders made returnable by the first conveyance. 17

HENRY LAW.

FRONT BUILDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Oregon. Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Oak, Collar, Bolts, etc. 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. 17

Notes to Druggists.

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

BRANDIES AND WINES.

supplies for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO. 17

McLAUGHLIN & LAW.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Collecting Agents, AUBURN, OREGON. WILL practice in the different Courts of the State. Business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and dispatch. Special attention paid to collections, and remittances carefully and promptly made. 17

CHARLES HERZOG.

PRACTICAL DENTIST, is prepared to do all kinds of Plated Work in the line of DENTISTRY. Artificial Teeth of every description inserted. Charges Moderate, and all work warranted. Office one door above Kohlhauff & Gilchard's Store, Main Street, Walla Walla. 18 1/2

Walla Walla Drug Store.

Main Street, opposite Bank Exchange. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE cheaply and in large quantities, the following assortment of Drugs: Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Pottery, Medicines, Vaccines, Brochures, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene, in which is included the most complete assortment of Walla Walla and vicinity. Prescriptions put up with care and Addressed to the Patients. DR. JAMES S. COLE. Jan. 21, 1863. 24 1/2

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Corner of Front and Washington Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON. B. P. SINNOTT & BRO., Proprietors. A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the very center of the city, convenient to the various approaches to the City, and in the immediate vicinity of all the River and Ocean Steamer Landings. Board and Lodging, \$1.50 per day. BAGGAGE taken to the House free of charge. Fire-proof safe in the building. 25 1/2

Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any watch entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted. He also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. DR. JACOB COHEN. Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. 10 1/2

DENNISON HOUSE.

(Formerly Metropolis Hotel), CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STS. PORTLAND, OREGON. THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel. JAMES KINNEY & QUINN. June 7, 1862. 25 1/2

Dr. I. H. Harris.

HAS JUST received a new addition to his stock of

Stock of Medicines.

AND WILL SUPPLY HIS CUSTOMERS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

He has a large assortment of Patent Medicines, also select. Jan. 10, 1862. 10 1/2

HOWARD HOUSE.

FRONT STREET, Near the Ocean Steamship Landing, PORTLAND, OREGON. JAS. W. GOING, Proprietor. Charges Moderate. Portland Dec. 20, 1862. 24 1/2

WESTERN HOTEL.

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON. S. D. SMITH, PROPRIETOR. THIS HOTEL is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of Hard-finished, Well Ventilated Rooms. For the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. May 2, 1863. 20 1/2

W. G. LANGFORD.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY for the First Judicial District, W. T., will practice in the Courts of Washington and Idaho Territories and State of Oregon. Office Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. March 24, 1863. 14 1/2

J. BOSWELL, M. D.

OFFICE EAST SIDE OF MAIN ST., Walla Walla, W. T. Six doors South of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office. 14 1/2

S. W. TATEM.

Wholesale and Retail—COMMISSION MERCHANT, WALLA WALLA, W. T. May 14, 1863. 22 1/2

Will Meet Again.

"We'll meet again"—the parting hour Hath many a charm to lure; Its memories have a winning power, An influence chaste and pure, That in the heart of hearts survive, When joys and hopes are vain— But none these few short words outlive, "We'll meet again."

"We'll meet again!"—how sweet the sound When fond affection binds! In traveling life's weary round, The lonely pilgrim finds, A bliss where all was grief before, A joy where all was pain, When memory calls to him once more, "We'll meet again."

"We'll meet again!"—show noble one That round my heart has cast A halo when all else is gone, Will cling unto the last— Know that each fiber of the breast Echoes this sweet refrain, When the soul seeks its final rest, "We'll meet again."

"We'll meet again!"—if not on earth, Oh, look above and see, The spirit that around my heart beats, And throbs with mine, Of all thou wast or art to me, There'll be 'tis holy strain, To hear my spirit back to thee, "We'll meet again!"

A Street Sweeper's Story.

The late Mr. Simcox, of Herburne, near Birmingham, was on one occasion in London, when he was obliged, in consequence of a heavy shower of rain, to take shelter under an archway. The rain continued for a long time with unabated violence, and he was consequently obliged to remain in his place of shelter although beginning to suffer from his prolonged exposure to the damp and cold atmosphere. Under these circumstances he was greatly surprised when the door of a handsome house opposite was opened and a footman, in a splendid livery, with an umbrella, approached with his master's compliments, and said that he had observed the gentleman standing so long under the archway that he feared he might take cold, and would therefore be glad if he would come and take shelter in his house—an invitation which Mr. Simcox gladly accepted. He was ushered into a handsomely furnished dining room, where the master of the house was sitting, and received from him a kindly welcome. Surprised, however, had Mr. Simcox set his eyes on his host, when he was struck with a vague remembrance of having seen him before, but where, or in what circumstances, he found himself unable to call to mind. The gentleman was soon engaged in an interesting and animated conversation which was carried on with increased mutual respect and confidence; while all the time this remembrance kept constantly recurring to Mr. Simcox, whose inquiring glance at last betrayed to his host what was passing in his mind. "You seem, sir," said he, "to look at me as though you had seen me before."

Mr. Simcox acknowledged that his host was right in his conjectures, but confessed his entire inability to recall the occasion. "You are right," replied the old gentleman; "and if you will pledge me your word as a man of honor not to disclose to any one that which I am now going to tell you, until you have seen the notice of my death in the London papers, I have no objection to remind you where and how you have seen me. In St. James Park, near Spring Gardens, you may pass every day a man who sweeps a crossing there, and whose begging is attended by the strange peculiarity that whatever be the amount of the alms bestowed on him, he will retain only a half-penny, and will seragliously return to the donor all the rest. Such an unusual proceeding naturally excites the curiosity of those who hear it, and any one who has himself made the experiment, when he happens to be walking by a friend, is almost sure to say to him: "Do you see that fellow there? He is the strange beggar you ever saw in your life. If you give him six-pence he will give you five pence half-penny back again." Of course, your friend makes the experiment, which turns out as predicted, and as crowds of people are continually passing, there are numbers of persons every day who make the same trial; and thus the old man gets many a half-penny from the curiosity of the passers-by, in addition to what he obtains from their compassion.

"I, sir," continued the old gentleman, "am that beggar. Many years ago I first fell upon this expedient for the relief of my then pressing necessities; for I was at that time utterly destitute, but finding the scheme beyond my expectations, I was induced to try it, until I had at last, with the aid of profitable investments, realized a handsome fortune enabling me to live in the comfort in which you find me this day. And now, sir, since the force of habit that although I am no longer under any necessity of continuing the plan, I find myself unable to give it up, and accordingly every morning I leave my home, apparently for business purposes, and go to a room where I put on my old beggar's clothes, and continue sweeping my crossing in the park till a certain hour in the afternoon, when I go back to my room, resume my usual dress, and return home in time for dinner, as you see me to-day."

Mr. Simcox scrupulously fulfilled his pledge, but having seen in the London papers the announcement of the beggar's death, then communicated this strange story to a friend.—London Paper.

DRINKING IMPURE WATER.—Set a pitcher of ice water in a room, inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the vapors and impurities of the air, and the water will be rendered pure, and fit for use. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in the room while it is always kept for use, and should be often renewed whether it has become warm or not. And for this same reason the water in a pump stock should also be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh pure water for all domestic uses.

Late Eastern News.

New York, May 7th.—Richmond papers of the 5th say: Stoneman's force made and have with the railroad at Hanover Junction, and in other places; besides a large amount of valuable property, and all the railroad tracks within five miles of Richmond. Some papers also say Stoneman's force is seriously wounded.

Last evening's Washington Star says, we have news from Stoneman, that he divided his force, 12,000 cavalry, into three columns, the 1st, commanded by himself, committed the havoc. They lost several killed. Second column, under Averell, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, pushed to Broad's Station, near Culpeper, where 600 rebel cavalry were captured, and a large amount of flour. He then pushed on after the retreating rebels, following to Rapidan Station, where they burned the railroad bridge over which they retreated, after a sharp fight.

Richmond papers, May 6th, claim that they took, in the engagement on Saturday, 9,000 prisoners from our 11th corps.

Washington May 6.—The object of Gen. Averell's expedition seems to have been the destruction of Rappahannock Station, which the rebels, in their retreat, did for him. After proceeding as far as Orange Church, he returned with his forces to the main army at Chancellorville, forcing the Rebels to retreat, which was done directly for Gordonsville, and positive information has been received regarding his success in the capture of Virginia Central Railroad, between Gordonsville and Richmond, and also between the former place and Charlottesville; other columns destroying the railroad communication between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and completely stopping railroad communication in any direction out from Lee's main army; breaking up, for the time being, the enemy's facilities for forwarding supplies to Richmond.

New York, May 7.—The Tribune Extra correspondent says, the army of the Potomac crossed the river at the U. S. Ford, to the old camp near Aquia Creek. The crossing was effected with loss. Sedgwick, at Fredericksburg, was overwhelmed by numbers and barely able to escape. He saved his artillery and trains. His loss, however, was not great.

Fredricksburg, May 6.—The heights are occupied by the enemy. Hooker occupied crossing Tuesday night, and was covered by the Rebels. The crossing was effected with the loss of a considerable number of artillery horses and other property. The batteries occupied all the advanced positions and were pined with vigor on the 5th. On consultation of commanders, it was decided that the enemy were too powerful. Sedgwick's unsuccessful attempt to join Hooker, added to the counsel of the corps commanders, led Hooker's confidence and he ordered the evacuation.

The list of casualties thus far show the following: Meade's corps, 3 officers and 21 privates killed; 7 officers and 122 privates wounded. First division, 2 officers and 30 privates killed; 6 officers and 124 privates wounded. Sickles's corps, 2 staff officers and 7 line officers and 79 privates killed; 7 staff officers, 40 line officers and 196 privates wounded. First division, third corps, 10 officers and 82 men killed, 64 officers and 788 privates wounded.

The Times says, had we been content with holding the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, the Rebels would have been well, as had the enemy in a tight place.

News of May 8th. Postmaster Moore, May 7th.—Union prisoners who arrived from the hands of the Rebels, First Division, 2 officers and 30 privates killed; 6 officers and 124 privates wounded. Sickles's corps, 2 staff officers and 7 line officers and 79 privates killed; 7 staff officers, 40 line officers and 196 privates wounded. First division, third corps, 10 officers and 82 men killed, 64 officers and 788 privates wounded.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th claims to have taken 5,000 prisoners on Sunday, but admits a heavy loss.

Gen. Stoneman's raid the same paper says that 15,000 cavalry had destroyed the Fredericksburg railroad at Ashland; took possession of a train of cars, captured several government officers, and destroyed the cars. A detachment of Yankees then proceeded to Hanover Court House, tearing up the Central railroad track and cutting telegraph wires. They also destroyed the Court House, and several bridges on the Fredericksburg railroad, and destroyed the water tanks. They were evidently guided by some one familiar with the country. He was a small, dark, middle-aged man, dressed in fresh ones, and proceeded across the Chickahominy, destroying the telegraph and railroad bridges over the river. They captured a locomotive which was sent out this morning on a reconnaissance.

St. Louis, May 8th.—A gentleman from Shreveport reports that rebels have one gunboat on the mouth of the Arkansas river, and 10,000 rebels were reported to be at Toulon. At Danville, five miles above Shreveport, he saw five Texas regiments en route for the river. He saw the invasion of Missouri. They are to be mounted, and will leave about the 25th May and move up the Black river.

Blunt telegraphed from Leavesworth that Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 24th and attacked the rebel force that had been concentrated and fortified at the mouth of the Arkansas river. The rebels were routed, and he captured several pieces of Longstreet's division. Loss on both sides very heavy.

Washington May 8.—It has been ascertained that the Rebels have arrived with all its equipments, at old camp Fairmount, but simply a failure. Less than three-fourths of the whole force could be engaged, owing to the dense forests and impassable roads. Our loss in prisoners does not exceed 1,500.

The President and Gen. Halleck visited Hooker's army, Tuesday, and returned tonight. We will probably not know when it is to be made until after it has commenced.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Last evening's Washington Star says: It is understood that Gen. Hooker estimates his loss at 10,000 killed, wounded and missing, and also that he brought away all his material from his late position, and that while so unfortunate as to lose some artillery, he took as many prisoners as he lost.

New York, May 8.—A special dispatch states that Gen. Stoneman says that on Monday night his forces rushed into the city with news of Stoneman's appearance in the suburbs, and that our cavalry were gobbling up everybody as prisoners. The bells were rung and fearful consternation prevailed.

Stoughton states that Stoneman's force went within eight miles of Richmond, and four of our men were captured within a mile and a quarter of that city.

THE purity of moral habits is of very little use to a man unless it is accompanied with that firmness that enables him to act up to what he may think right, in spite of solicitations to the contrary.

YOUTHFUL minds, like the plant wax, are susceptible of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evil has then received is seldom if ever, eradicated.

How to meet a bankrupt—Take no note of him.

A Curious Study.

How many kinds of insects are in existence is a question that would require a good deal of figuring. Whence come many varieties is another question to which no one can pretend to give an answer.—Scarcely a species of plant exists without a distinct variety of insects that grow upon it. The idea appears an absurdity, yet it seems as if animal life was imparted by light alone, when its germ has no existence.

A curious illustration was shown to us, Mr. Hubbel, the well-known apothecary, was experimenting on different colored glasses, with a view to finding the tint that would best prevent chemical change in substances, contained in the jars and bottles, made from it. This was four years ago.—He applied the test to African peppers. These peppers are bright vermilion in color, with a surface as beautiful as coral.

They are as hot as a dozen Americans, and were concentrated into one. He filled with them two jars, one of white glass, the other of bluish green, made to his order. The peppers in the white jar underwent a change, and after two years, though the vessel was hermetically sealed, were filled with minute worms. No other variety could exist among African peppers. Opening the jar a short time since there was nothing left but odorless powder, utterly void of pungency, composed of the dead and dry worms, and the worthless debris of the peppers. The contents of the other jar were as sound and bright as on the day when first deposited. We were also shown a tin can of sawbush, a medicinal root, in thick slices, brought from Siberia. It had arrived sound, but not being immediately used had become full of little purple insects, unlike to any thing heretofore seen. The germ of these insects must have existed, when it was dug up by the Russian exiles in the high latitude from which it came. If not, why not?

By this as it may the fact is worth knowing that greenish blue glass neutralizes the chemical agency of light, and entirely prevents the growth of insects. It is, therefore, the destruction of quality in articles kept up in bottles of that color.

AN EXHUMED CITY.—A most singular discovery has been made on the French coast, near the mouth of the Garonne. A town has been discovered buried in the sand, and a church has already been extracted from the sand. Its original shape, it is to be seen, had been toward the close of the Roman Empire, but changes made in it had given it the appearance of an edifice of a more modern style in Gothic architecture. It has several of the places of the Roman. The original paintings, its admirable sculptured choir and Roman capitals, are adorned with profuse ornaments which are attracting numbers of visitors. This temple is all that remains of these cities described by Pliney in the ruins of the ancient cities. It had been 1,500 years since Navigamus, the old capital of Medech, which was a very celebrated city when the Romans were masters of Gaul, was buried under the ocean; of all that tract of territory the Roche du Coridon alone is visible. The remains of Roman roads, the site of Jupiter's temple, the vestiges of Spanish Moors, and the roads to Eleanor de Guyenne, have been rescued from the sands in the neighborhood of the long buried city of Enlacs. Nowhere have the erosions of the ocean been greater than on the coast of Gascony.

A GREENY COMPOSER.—Hendel, whose divine composition seems to have proceeded from a heart glowing with the fire of a seraph, was, notwithstanding, what some would call rather a gross mortal, since he placed no small reliance upon good eating and drinking. Having received a present of a dozen of superior champagne, he thought the quantity too small to present to his friends, and therefore reserved the nectar for private use. Sometime after, when a party was dining with him, he longed for a glass of his choice champagne, but could not easily think of a device for leaving the company. On a sudden he assumed a musing attitude, and striking his forehead with his forefinger, exclaimed: "I have got one thought!" (meaning thought.) The company imagining that he had gone to commit to paper some divine idea, were silent, and awaited admiration. He returned to his friends, and very soon had a second, third and fourth "thought." A wag, suspecting the frequency of St. Cecil's visits, followed Handel to an adjoining room, saw him enter a closet, embrace his beloved champagne, and swallow repeated doses of it.

The company communicated infinite mirth to the company, and Handel's "thought" became proverbial.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—The New York Times has the following in reference to this law: The law does not fix \$900 as the sum that any one must pay in order to obtain exemption from the draft. It gives to the Secretary of War discretionary power to fix the sum which shall buy exemption in each individual case, but in no case shall over \$300 be demanded. The Secretary may require of a rich man \$500 for exemption, and he may let a poor man off—no one who deserves exemption for reasons of sickness and helplessness of his family—for the sum of \$3, if he will. The language of the law is this: "That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it,

The News.

The news by trans-continental telegraph for the last week has been like the weather—variable. We have undergone all the alternations from the glorious news of the capture of Richmond to the discouraging information that Gen. Hooker's army was safe, and able to resist the enemy. But the dashing exploits of Stoneman's cavalry are confirmed, and that is glory enough for one while. It seems that the practice of making raids in the rear is no longer monopolized by the enemy, but that we have at last cavalry and leaders capable of cutting up the rebels communications and robbing their chivalrous countenances of the smile with which they welcomed the news of Stoneman's and Wheeler's raids in the rear of their forces. We are in hopes to hear, by another week, that Lee's army is not safe, and that Richmond is in danger. It is quite plain that Gen. Heintzman has gone to the White House Landing on the Pamunkey; from whence it is not fifteen or twenty miles to Richmond. It is likely that the next news will be to the effect that Gen. Lee has fallen back on Richmond.

The news from Gen. Rosecrans army is meagre, but a great battle is likely to ensue there at any time. The recent cavalry raid of Gen. Grierson, extending from Corinth to Baton Rouge, a distance of three hundred miles, is one of the most daring military exploits ever recorded. On his march he carried devastation through the entire length of the State of Mississippi, burning depots, destroying railroads, cutting telegraphs and making prisoners with but trifling loss. His operations produced a temporary gap in the rebel communications between the East and the West.

Gen. Grant has captured the batteries at Grand Gulf with over a thousand prisoners. These batteries control the entrance to Big Black river, which the Union army must ascend to get in the rear of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant was half way between Vicksburg and Jackson, at the last accounts, or about a days forced march from either place.

There is no news of importance from Gen. Banks' department, but he has established communications with Gen. Grant's army, and, for all military purposes, the famous Southern Confederacy is cut in two. Whether the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi will be established this season or not, is the problem which the next two months will decide.

LATEST FROM BOISE!

Through in Thirty-nine and a half hours: By the arrival of Mr. W. H. Rockfellow, of the Walla Walla and Boise express, we have news from Bannock City up to Tuesday night, Mr. R. left Bannock City on Tuesday at midnight, and arrived here yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock—making 56 1/2 hours from the time he left Bannock City. He left Bannock City to come in 48 hours and came by way of Brown's Ferry; but never having traveled the road before, and owing the fact that his guide was thrown from his horse and died so that he could not accompany him, he got lost in the night and was compelled to camp. Arriving in the Grand Ronde valley, he was told that he could not cross the mountains by the trail and so came around the old road. But for being thus misled in regard to the trail he would have reached here in less than forty-eight hours, including stoppages. His traveling time was 56 1/2 hours and a half hour. He speaks of the road by Brown's Ferry as a good pack trail, and nearer than the old traveled road, and is confident that the trip can be made by this route and the Grand Ronde trail in forty hours.

By this express we have a letter from our correspondent "Items," dated 10th, which we regretfully lay aside till next week, for want of time to set up for this number. He writes that the reports in regard to the mines on the South Fork are confirmed and that about 1500 persons have gone thither from Bannock City and Placerville. Goods of all kinds are scarce and high. On Tuesday there were no shovels and picks in either of the towns. Three wagons with light loads arrived at Bannock City on Saturday. The people of that place are confident that it must become the capital of the Territory. Rich quartz speck mens have been brought in from the new diggings on the South Fork.

We learn from Mr. Rockfellow that at Placerville the miners were prosecuting their labors with usual good success. The necessity of representing all claims on the 18th of June will seriously retard the development of these mines. The Engineers preserve strict order, and the scenes of violence once so prevalent in the mining districts are unknown in that section of country. Flour is selling at an average of 30c., and bacon at 75c.

THE NEW TREATY.—We learn from Lewiston that affairs in regard to the Nez Perce treaty are not progressing in as promising a manner as could be desired, though the Indians are coming into the council grounds in considerable numbers. Big Thunder and his band have thus far refused to treat, and it is thought they will take no part in the Council. Eagle of the Light and Joseph's bands are with Big Thunder and had not at last accounts made their appearance at the Council grounds. There has long been a feud between these bands and that of Lower—they never recognized Lawyer as a Chief. Lawyer was appointed Chief by the Indian agents, and it is said by those who pretend to know, that before a treaty can be effected, the differences between the bands must be settled.

New Express Arrangement. Messrs. C. B. Austin and Wm. A. Yates have become associated with Mr. W. H. Rockfellow in the Auburn and Boise express. The two former gentlemen have been well known as Messengers of Tracy & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., and added to the experience and accommodating business capacity of Mr. Rockfellow the people of these places cannot be otherwise than well served in the express line. The express is to run in connection with that of Wells, Fargo & Co., at this place, and Mr. E. L. James, the popular agent of that firm is to be their agent here. They are having the road well stocked with animals and perfecting such arrangements as to be able to make the trip through from here to Boise in summer time, in two and a half to three days.

DEMAND FOR PACK TRAINS.—There has been an unusual demand for pack trains for Boise in this city this week. We are informed by merchants that there has not been sufficient animals in town to supply the demand for packings.

Umatilla Landing.

The speculative gentlemen, who have been hunting for the head of navigation, have at last found where all the trade of the Columbia river valley will centre.—This point is Umatilla Landing. But two months since and the picturesque spot, referred to, was a small village, of one small shanty, built in no particular style of architecture and of no imaginable use to any human being. At times a forlorn Indian might have been seen, mounted on an emaciated, white-eyed Cayuse-horse, riding slowly along the banks of the mighty Columbia, eyeing wistfully the site of what is now looked upon as an embryo city. Occasionally an Indian canoe landed at that point, and sometimes a band of stray horses came down to drink from the pebbly margin of the river. Save these signs of life Umatilla Landing was then the lifeless place of desolation, or any other, times.—But suddenly a change comes over the spot—speculative characters arrive on a steamboat, view the places, and decide at once that there is a fine field for improvement, requiring nothing but business talent and capital to make it the largest town on the Columbia; and now there are considerable signs of improvement at that point. Many persons interested in Lewiston have rushed wildly into this new town-site speculation, and are spending money on the land and greatest "sell" of all the paper cities of this north-west region.

We assume that where the staple necessities of life are produced, and the imported articles of commerce are sold on as favorable terms as elsewhere, there trade will centre. It is this, and this alone, which has kept Portland in advance of Oregon towns. There is no doubt that means of communication can be devised by which imported goods can be laid down cheaper at Dalles by not touching at Portland, than by coming through that place; but all buyers who go as low down as Dalles to purchase imported articles find it necessary to complete their stocks by buying Willamette valley produce. Hence they go on to Portland, and would continue to do so, even if "direct trade" was established between Dalles and San Francisco.

To explain this we can put Walla Walla in the place of Portland. Here, we will have a vast quantity of flour, stock feed and agricultural products generally, after the coming harvest. This we can and will produce cheaper than Oregon produce can be brought here and sold, and then make large profits. At the same time we can afford to sell, to those who carry away our produce, imported goods at a smaller profit than any purely commercial town; because we have a large, and increasing local trade which is very profitable, and, for the better reason that the freight of these imported goods is not an important part of their total value. The heavy articles are the very things which we produce hundreds of miles nearer the points of consumption than any other community on the waters of the Columbia east of the Cascades.

The settlement at Umatilla Landing is almost exclusively commercial, and must have a profit on all its sales of heavy articles or lose money, while we propose to sell all these things for just a little less than Portland cost and steam freight. Then by dint of being the wealthiest and oldest community we propose to buy all imported goods as cheap and sell them as cheap as Umatilla Landing can sell them, excepting the cost of transporting from that place to a point as close to the mines as Walla Walla.

Umatilla Landing is forty-five miles below Walla Walla, and no goods can be carried by land from that place and laid down in the mines, commercially speaking, any cheaper than they can be sold in this place. Every mile that is saved in ascending the Columbia river, from Umatilla Landing to Walla Walla, is half a mile added to the land carriage of goods. From this fact the eventual fate of speculators in Umatilla Landing stock is obvious.

Up to the present time, however, the steamboat companies are carrying goods as cheap to Walla Walla as to Umatilla Landing. So that there is not really the slightest advantage in favor of Umatilla, as far as the river carriage is concerned; and as for the land carriage, the cost from that place to the mines is greater, for the best reason in the world,—because it is farther off.

We assume, in relation to this matter, that the advantage of the extensive and profitable local trade of Walla Walla; its central position, in relation to the mines in general; its superior advantages in the sale and purchase of horses and cattle, and the equal facilities for supplying the mines with imported goods, will keep it in advance of any place above the Dalles in the Columbia river valley.

Wool Clip. Mr. A. Frank of this city has shipped to Portland 10,000 pounds of wool, and about 7,000 more is to come in. These years ago the entire clip of Oregon did not exceed 250,000 pounds, and with that amount the yield of this county compares very favorably. The grazing lands of this county are capable of sustaining enough sheep to produce twenty times the amount of wool clipped this year, and stand tenfold less—involving the hungry herds of California and Oregon to occupy them. With but trifling preparations, stock can be secured against the worst winters, and three seasons out of four it would not be necessary to feed at all. This valley is convenient to all the principal mining camps, and must command a high price for many years to come, and will at no time cease to be fairly remunerative. Those who have herds on short feed will find it to their advantage to look for a location in this vicinity.

Late Eastern News.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23rd.—The Bulletin of this city publishes the following:—We have highly important intelligence this evening. We learn from the editor of the Enquirer that one of their correspondents, who has just returned from Washington, is informed that Gen. Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock in force, yesterday, the men carrying eight days rations. We also learn from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that General Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it via Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true, Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and the final attack on Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock. If Stoneman has cut off Lee as is reported, it will be the work of time for Lee to reach the Rebel capital; in the meantime Hooker is in the hands of a perfectly reliable source that Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact probably resulted from the important movements reported. We have no quotations of the price of the precious metal since the reception of this important news.

The telegraph is silent concerning this startling intelligence, which is already exciting the utmost enthusiasm.

Pitts. May 9.—It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fort Monroe stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 6th, as reinforcements, and immediately moved forward for an attack on Richmond.

There is no doubt that Hooker has crossed the Rappahannock. It is also stated that Gen. Stoneman was lying at White House on the 6th, receiving reinforcements from transports via York river, and immediately sending them forward to Richmond.

The people of this city are in the highest state of excitement over the glorious news.

Chicago, Monday, May 6.—I send you everything received up to this time in regard to the reported capture of Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The following was received last night: Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3.—We gained a glorious victory at Fort Gibson, Mississippi, on the 1st. The enemy are in full retreat, and our forces in close pursuit. The Illinois troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1,000 prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, is much greater than ours. (Signed) RICHARD YATES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received from Grand Gulf by General Halleck: We landed at Bolingbroke April 30, and marched directly to Fort Gibson and met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of that place, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. We engaged and fought him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and wounded and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the Bayou Ferry. They were re-embarked and the pursuit continues to the present time. Four field pieces and some stores were captured, and the enemy destroyed much more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in any part of the world. Our victory is complete and the enemy is thoroughly demoralized.

Signed, Grand Gulf, March 6, to General Halleck.

MARYSVILLE, May 10, 4 P. M.—There is intense excitement here, at San Francisco and elsewhere, over the news of the capture of Richmond.

News of May 9th. NEW YORK, May 10th.—The Times' correspondent says the Stoneman raid particulars are about as follows: His whole force crossed to the Orange and Alexandria road, where they met the rebels, and crossed the river between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. One of the rebel forces crossed the Rapidan at Montrossford causing 1,000 infantry to vacate Raccoon Fork. They then crossed the Rappahannock, and on the first of May, our forces got close on the heels of the rebels, and on the 2d of May, Louis Court House was occupied without opposition. The railroad track towards Gordonsville was destroyed for 10 miles, and two trains of cars were captured and burned; soon after, on the same afternoon, a detachment destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Another detachment, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Raines River and destroyed two locks and boats and a large quantity of commissary stores. Attempts were made to destroy the aqueducts but were unsuccessful. Several splendid horses were taken. A part of the 5th Cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, and destroyed the locks and levees, and set on fire the bridges across James river. Gen. Gregg pressed forward on the Fredericksburg road to Ashland, and destroyed the depot in the town, the rail road cars, provisions and telegraph. A detachment was sent to burn the bridges over the South Anna, but they were found strongly guarded. A portion of Stoneman's force, under Kilpatrick, moved east, towards the Central railroad, and destroyed the bridge over the South Anna. They captured a train of cars.

On the 6th Gen. Hampton, with two brigades, attacked 60 men of the 5th Cavalry on picket duty. His charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but rallied and captured 17 of our men. A retrograde movement was then commenced, and the whole brigade arrived at Kelly's Ford on the 6th. Our whole loss was two killed, 17 wounded and 17 taken prisoners.

The negroes joined the columns in flocks and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information, and acted as guides at several points.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says, it is reported that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce, asking supplies for the federal wounded, that his army was deficient and communications with his medical supplies cut off.

News of May 11th. PHILADELPHIA, May 11th.—The Washington correspondent of the Press says: PERSONS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 9th, represent the army to be in the best of spirits. The number of rebels found unburied was very large. It is believed no effort was made by the enemy to bury them. The fact that they left openly confirmed Hooker in the belief that they had been much cut up. Owing to the terrible condition of the roads the passage of the troops is very slow.

The next engagement will probably take place near the upper Pamunkey, whither we are moving as rapidly as possible. Many maintain that James river will be the next line the rebels will defend.

It is reported to-day, that skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard has commenced. It is also reported that Fredericksburg and the Heights of St. Mary's have been occupied by our troops.

NEW YORK, May 11th.—The Richmond papers of the 5th say that Stoneman's army's right arm is reported to have been amputated above the elbow.

The Times of this morning says it is known that Hooker has transferred his army to the south side of the Rappahannock, with the purpose no doubt, of again assuming offensive operations.

A letter to the Herald, dated West Point, Va., May 7th, reports the occupation of that place by a large force under Keyes and a reconnaissance to White House.

The steamer from Port Royal, May 6th, reports that all the iron-clads had gone to North Edisto, and our troops continue in possession of Falk, Seabrook's and Cole's islands. They were entreching themselves.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A rebel dispatch says Jackson, Miss., is virtually invested. The rebels have no way of getting out without cutting their way through the national forces.

It was a pontoon bridge, over the Big Black, that was destroyed instead of the railroad bridge.

Lebanon, Tenn., May 10.—Col. Jacobs had a hard fight of eight hours with the rebel Morgan, and our loss is severe; but Col. Jacobs succeeded in getting all his men on the north side of the river. He will be reinforced.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special Washington correspondent to the Times says that official information has been received announcing the death of Major Gen. Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, on the 7th.

The figures of our total loss from the army of the Potomac are being much diminished by returning stragglers.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11th.—General Hooker has issued a general order, tendering his congratulations to the Army, in which he says we have taken from the enemy 6,000 prisoners, 15 stands of colors, captured and brought off, and of artillery, placed hors de combat 18,000 of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with a vast amount of stores, and damaged his communications, and filled his whole country with fear and consternation.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special dispatch to the Post says: Hooker's army has not recrossed the river. An officer who arrived from Falmouth yesterday, also states that the army of the Potomac has not left that place.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Report says the army of the Potomac had not recrossed the Rappahannock up to Monday noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13th.—The overland line has worked badly all day, and no eastern news has been received in time for the evening papers. Money easy, legal tenders lower, at 50 and 67c.

Boise Correspondence. BANNOCK CITY, I. T., May 10, 1863. EDITOR STATESMAN.—In my last letter I promised to visit this city and mining camp and report. This place, in point of location, rivals any mining town I have ever visited. It is situated about fifteen miles from Placerville, in a southerly direction, with the Warm Springs to the west, two and a half miles distant. This is a better mining camp than that of Placerville, for many reasons, and the first and main one is that it is better supplied with water. The camp includes Moore's creek and Elk creek, with their tributaries which run at right angles with each other. Bannock city is built in the forks of these two creeks, on an elevated and beautiful piece of ground, with a pine tree here and there for shade and ornament.

There is one saw mill in active operation here. It is situated on Moore's creek and is propelled by water. I understand that there are several portable steam saw mills on the way to this place and Placerville. Let them come; there will be work for them all.

Mr. Greenhouse, the Walla Walla stage man, has just arrived here with a coach, which, I believe, he intends to run between this place and Placerville.

DISCOVERY OF A QUARTZ LODE. There was quite an excitement here a few evenings since about the discovery of a quartz lode, some four miles distant from town. The lode is said to be of extensive size and has been leased over three quarters of a mile. Other lodes have been found, but not so rich and extensive.

MINERS, MERCHANTS, &c. Miners are just getting to work properly on the bars, the main creeks being too high to work to good advantage.

Laborers of the Press.

It is generally supposed that the principal mission of a Free Press is to espouse the interests of one of the great political parties of the nation, and defend all its acts, without missing an opportunity to denounce its opponents; and to this end it is expected that a free press will never tell the truth when it is likely to be injurious to the party. Every candidate of the party is to be endorsed morally, socially and politically; and though his character may be as black as the doors of the infernal regions, it is to be made as white as snow; and if it is as tainted as a leper's flesh, it must be made as pure as the angels. On the other hand, an opponent's character is to be painted blacker and fouler than the other's is pure.

But if the Free Press should stop at building up and tearing down individual character, its labors would fall far short of public approval. There still remains the more important duty of making the worse appear the better cause, whenever the party's interests require it. To this end every occasion must be seized to misrepresent opponents—to torture their expressions—garble their writings—impute to them dishonest purposes, and hold them responsible for what you don't know that they ever intended to do, as well as for what they are doing or have done. In this manner the strongest possible case may be made out against them; while, by the same rule of newspaper morals, a Free Press will be expected to defend all that the Party has done, is doing and may do—endorse all platforms, resolutions, public speeches—by drunken political leaders, mayhap—treachery-robbings, and every species of political iniquity which has been, is being or may be conceived. These are a few of the principal duties of a Free Press.

The next grade of duties is of a local character. It requires the Free Press to prove on all occasions that the town in which it is published is the best located, most healthy, thriving, moral and in every way preferable place to any other, in which to live and die; besides being certain to keep ahead of all other places which have been or may be founded, in a geometrical ratio. The Free Press will not fail to do everything to the disadvantage of adjacent towns and villages, and exaggerate such circumstances to the extreme verge of falsehood allowable. But all this concentration of excellence in the place of publication must be reconciled to a higher degree of prosperity in the State in which the Free Press publishes than in any other State in the Union; and by the same rule the Union, as a whole, excels any other and all other countries in every imaginable particular.

In defending the local attractions, the Free Press will naturally be eulogistic of the quality of whisky sold at particular houses, and the nutriment served out at particular hotels. The steamboats, running to and from the place, are of course "dash-off places," and the railroad are "dash-off at the speed of thought"—as the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

In short the Free Press must prove beyond all that the Party is the main stay of the Union, the balance-wheel of public morals; the City is the only place in the Union worth living in, and everybody is dying of anxiety to live there; the State, is the best, in all particulars in the Union, and, as for the country, as a whole, Truth would be wasted on so noble a theme—the imagination must be called on to assist in picturing it. Of course all whisky-shops, hotels, steamboats and railroads are the best.

Another minor, but still important duty of the Free Press is to puff sensation preachers and itinerant lecturers. This, to a free mind, is about the most nauseous task which the Free Press is called upon to perform. The first class of these people is to be made notorious in order to become useful; and the other is to be made notorious for no purpose of public utility whatever,—being an unqualified nuisance—giving no more orally for fifty cents or a dollar than what may be bought in print for two cents and a half. Yet to doubt the superior sanctity of one or the literary infallibility of the other is to raise all Gabbledom about our ears, so you must puff them.

It may be questioned whether any publisher desires to have the Free Press so conducted; but he is conscious that to do otherwise would take away his patronage. But why does he not defy the public and speak as he pleases about matters and things? says a verdant but conscientious man. Some of our readers will doubtless recollect the story of the unfortunate mul-hole in the Roman forum, which could not be filled up unless some patriotic Roman would leap into it, and thus sacrifice his life for the public good. Studious only of his country's good, Curtius, a noble Roman, sprang into the gulf, and it closed over him. Now, who will play the part of Curtius who will sacrifice himself for the public good?

If you stand looking into the gulf—we dare do that much—but what critic of the faults of a Free Press will leap in?—No, you cackle around the brink, each asking the other to do what he dare not, himself, perform.

THE people of Idaho are preparing themselves for a canvass in electing a delegate to Congress this summer, regardless of the fact that Col. Wallace has not yet got his merchandise colored.

ANOTHER EXPRESSMAN SOLD OUT.—Mr. Stocum, for some time past employed as clerk in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office in this city has returned from the employ of that company. He leaves next week for Boise, whither the good wishes of all who have had dealings with him here will accompany him.

Who are the Best Union Men?

There is a class of persons who claim to be Union men par excellence. This class believe in endorsing to the uttermost extent every act of the present administration, whether good, bad, very bad or indifferent. If the executive officers of the government saw fit to ignore the Constitution and laws of the United States, these men would applaud greatly and say good, and at the same time stigmatize as traitors and secessionists all men who did not say good, and applaud too. There is another class of persons who believe in the doctrine of adhering to the letter of the Constitution, and who feel quite confident that it is the true principle, and that if this Union cannot be maintained as a whole, in this way, and the rebellion put down, that it cannot be done otherwise. This class all the other traitors because they do depart, or are willing to depart, from the Constitution and the laws.

There are many good and loyal men who cannot make up their minds as to which class of the two belongs the true Union man? There is no doubt that if the inexorable law of necessity and self preservation required a departure from written law in order to save the life of the Republic, that such a course would be prudent. The question is, then, whether this departure from written law would save the life of the Republic or only serve to endanger its life?

DR. McBRIDE, of Oregon has received his commission as commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

COL. WALLACE, Governor of Idaho, is at Olympia. When his merchandise is properly colored, we may expect to hear his fat in regard to the location of the Capital of the new Territory.

SENATORS Harding and Nesmith, and Representative George K. Shell, of Oregon, arrived at Portland by the steamer of the 11th.

The following Postmasters for the upper country have been appointed: Charles Welch, Florence city; John Flanagan, Elk city, and Joseph Patten, Oro Fino.—Post offices have been established at Durkee, Idaho Territory—Clark H. Durkee, Postmaster; Mount Idaho, I. T. Loyal P. Brown Postmaster.

JAMES KILBOURNE has been appointed Colonel and W. W. Fowler Lieut. Colonel of 3d Oregon militia.

There are twenty-nine inmates of the Insane Asylum at Portland—24 males and 5 females.

Two small steamers are to be built at Fort Denton this summer to run on the waters of the Missouri above that place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Sheriff. G. W. SHOEMAKER will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Walla Walla County, subject to the decision of the voters of the County.

A. SEITEL will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Walla Walla County, subject to the decision of the people at the election in July next.

E. R. WHITMAN is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Walla Walla County.

ED. STANESMAN—Please announce W. S. GILLIAM as a candidate for Sheriff of Walla Walla County, subject to the decision of the voters of the County. Mr. Gilliam's private worth as a citizen, his experience in the official capacity of Sheriff in the neighboring State of Oregon, his prompt and efficient manner in which he has discharged every public trust reposed in him, both in Oregon and in this Territory, give assurance to the legal voters of this county that the laws, as far as his official duties may be required, will be promptly, faithfully, impartially, and faithfully executed, and as such he is a safe candidate for our suffrages.

HENRY M. CHASE is a candidate for County Auditor for Walla Walla County.

H. PARKER will be an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Walla Walla County, at the next annual election.

C. H. ARMSTRONG announces to the voters of Walla Walla County that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Walla Walla County, subject to the decision of a regularly convened and conducted Democratic Convention.

Probate Court. The first regular term of the Probate Court for the hearing of civil and criminal cases, under the new practice act, will convene on Monday, the 23rd day of May, 1863, by order of the Court. B. N. STANSON, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla. BY virtue of an execution to me directed, from the District Court of the First Judicial District, W. T., I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises hereinafter described, the following real and personal property, to satisfy a judgment rendered on the 24th of June, 1862, in favor of said Kyger & Reese and against said Jas. McCrilly, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-two cents (\$223.72) judgment, and cost of suit, taxed at \$144.00, and interest and accruing costs, on Tuesday the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day:

- 1 Deck and contents, 15 Casks and Kegs, 1 Bar of Counter, 31 Empty Bottles, 42 Bottles and Contents, 6 Bottles Peppermint, 1 Can with Oil, 7 Tubs of Dye, 4 Sash Doors, 20 Windows.

Also, the following described real property, to-wit: One lot of ground, (in the rear of Hartworn and Kinney's building) lying on ASKER street, in Block No. 13, Lot No. 7, with one frame house, 20 unimproved lots, improvements and sticks of lumber on said lot, all situated in the city and county of Walla Walla, W. T. E. H. W. TILMAN, Sheriff. Walla Walla County, 23rd May 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S. Four Walla Walla, W. T. May 23, 1863.

Sealed Proposals. WILL be received at this office until 1 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th of June, 1863, for furnishing Peas to the troops at this Post from the 1st day of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, 1864.

DR. McBRIDE, of Oregon has received his commission as commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Final Settlement. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, Estate of H. M. PATTEN, Administrator of the estate of H. M. Patten, deceased, having filed his final account and petition for settlement in this Court, and praying a discharge therefrom, the honorable Court do hereby order that the said H. M. Patten, be appointed to hear the name of and to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said Administrator should be granted. WM. E. KELLY, Probate Judge. May 22, 1863.

FOR RENT. THE UNION HOTEL, In the City of Walla Walla, W. T. With the Furniture and Fixtures. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at his residence, in the rear of St. Hotel. JAMES GALLERIE, A. T. H. May 16, 1863.

Disolution of Partnership. J. W. VAN DYKE, formerly partner with J. M. VAN DYKE and S. W. TATEM, in the mercantile and hotel business, was dissolved on the 5th of May by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. W. TATEM, and J. M. VAN DYKE, who will be held liable for all debts paid and by whom all liabilities will be settled. WALLA WALLA HOTEL, WALLA WALLA, W. T. S. W. TATEM, Proprietor. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. May 16, 1863.

FASHION SALOON. Walla Walla, W. T. THE BEST QUALITY OF Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Always on Hand. A First Class Billiard Table in the Saloon. S. W. TATEM. May 16, 1863.

NOTICE. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the STEAMERS of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company WILL LEAVE CELLO FOR WALLA AND LEWISTON THREE TIMES A WEEK. Retaining will leave LEWISTON FOR CELLO Each Alternate Day.

ALL FREIGHTS Received on Monday, 27th April, and thereafter will be charged at the following RATES: From Portland to Dalles, \$8 per ton. From Portland to Grand Ronde, Umatilla and Walla, \$15 per ton. From Portland to Lewiston, \$25 per ton. J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. LEWIS DAY, Agent, Walla, April 24, 1863.

H. LAW & CO., Portland. H. L. & CO. have constantly on hand and for sale, the following: All kinds of Flour, including—Standard, Mission and Magnolia Mills, which they will sell at Portland prices, with orders for all kinds of WAGON TIMBER. H. LAW & CO. Portland. May 9, 1863.

For Sale or Lease. THE UNDESIGNED WILL LEASE OR SELL the property known as the "Pioneer Rice Cows," situated on the road leading from Walla Walla to Lewiston, 3 miles from town. Terms made known on application to J. E. L. BRIDGES, in Lewiston, Idaho. Possession will be given May 15, 1863.

If You Want to Make the Best Bread in the Cheapest Manner, BUY KIDDER'S YEAST POWDER.

If You Want a Good Bread, BUY KIDDER'S YEAST POWDER.