

NO. 24.

Hours.

[Gleanings from Late Atlantic Papers.

A soldier writing from Virginia to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the realities of campaigning says: "N. P. W. sanctumized, his delicate person elegantly draped, his neatly slipped toes nestled in Brussels bouquets, with pearl inlaid escriming and rose-water ink, might pen an exquisite

lancys sketch of soldiers' life. Sweetly flavoured
lancels might praise its prettiness and its puni-
ness. Ah! how fascinating such pictures! But

dare say the shocking realities of a campaign
life never occurred to the imagination of our dainty
brother. Who could extract poetry from daily
and nightly mud-swallows, such as we have re-
corded who bemoaned an average ration of diet his

fruit and pork three inches fat to one of lean
sleeping with rain streaming in his face, rivulets
percolating through his blankets, chilling his spi-
ritual marrow, heels dabbling in muck, while cheer-

... March winds howl through the forest with
dismal strain? Ah! a man feels like the devil
when he shakes with soldiers' ague in the morn-
ing, his clothing saturated and mud plastered, his
side shriveled like a washerwoman's fingers of

Monday. But I suspect this is a crippled effort. It should be, to equal the occasion. I suppose men could not realize horrors, after a fortnight's spree on Pike's Magnolia and a week's lodging

The great pier at Hilton Head, S. C., now completed, is upwards of 1,400 feet in length, the width being 40 feet, and the head, sometimes called the "bait," 120 feet long. The workmen

ship throughout is of the most solid kind. To sustain it, more than 1,000 pine trees have been cut down, their trunks drawn from three to four miles, and driven far down into the sand, so that

no violence, either of man seas or mad men, will be likely to displace them. The largest ships that have yet been there can run up alongside of this pier, and discharge their cargoes with almost as much ease as at any of the piers in New York

The structure is worth at least \$100,000 to the Government, and will soon yield a saving of several times that sum in the time of loading and unloading chartered vessels. The work has all been

done by Serrell's corps of volunteer engineers who, during the earlier stages of the enterprise, labored night and day, Sundays and all.

Warren. She is a staunch Unionist, and her first exclamation on meeting him was, "Oh, my rebel

"When I heard you were taken, I thanked God that you had been arrested from secession influences, and were I to hear there was any chance of your being exchanged, would go on my knees

to the President to prevent you again joining the rebels, for I would rather have you remain here during your life than to know you were among the traitors of the country." She returned to Philadelphia.

John B. Gough is very much disgusted with Canada. He recently said in Troy: "There are a great many good people and a great many unobnoxious people in Canada. The British resi-

lents there endeavor to be much more English in their habits, customs and prejudices; than those who dwell in England. They play second fiddle to English snobbery. The present season I have

lecturing nine evenings in different places, the language and conduct of the people in reference to this country, became so unbearable, that on the 11th day I sat down, wrote a letter, and declined to

The subscriptions in England to the Albert Memorial amount to over \$200,000, and will be expended—at the Queen's suggestion—in erecting a memorial on the site of the Crystal Palace.

1851, 100 feet high and 12 feet in diameter; a single block of red or gray granite. The idea, with all respect for Her Majesty, is not popular in England, and even the *Times* compares the

CAIRO, May 11.—The desperation of the rebels culminated yesterday, in an attack on our

At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the rebel ram *Louisiana* (Hollins') rounded the Point, accompanied by four gunboats, and immediately opened fire on the gunboat *Cincinnati*, stationed in the advance.

The rebel boats were held in check by the vigorous firing of the *Cincinnati* alone, until the federal fleet came to her assistance. In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her guns ineffectual

against the armor of the *Cincinnati*, approached her, with the evident intention to run her down. Capt. Stenipel, commanding the latter, prepared to meet her assault by putting his steam batteries in readiness for use. As the ram approached

within close range of the *Cincinnati*, she turned head about, causing the ram to run alongside. When Capt. Stempel drew his pistol and shot the pilot of the ram through the head. At this time

Just then the steam-battery of the *Cincinnati*

pened with terrible effect, throwing a volume of steam and scalding water into the midst of the rebel crew, placing all who appeared on deck *hors de combat*, and instantly causing the craft to withdraw in haste. In the meantime, the rebel

...had been reinforced by three other vessels, among them the new iron-clad steamer *Mallory*, lately built at Memphis. This vessel immediately engaged the *Cincinnati* and she withstood it

ably, the shot of the enemy glancing from her plating without causing the slightest damage, while her own guns were pouring shot and shell into the enemy with powerful effect.

Washington Statesman.
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1862

Freighting from the Dalles.

As nothing promotes more rapidly the growth and prosperity of a country than home productions, so nothing so much insures and makes permanent that prosperity as home economy. In pursuance of this latter doctrine, we notice that some of our merchants are preparing to send teams down to the Dalles to transport their goods to this place. This is a good move on their part and will, under existing circumstances, result profitable alike to them and their wagoners, and in the end benefit the community at large. The merchant by this means avoids the new dodges of the Steam Navigation Company—"advance charges" and "storage and commission" at the Dalles, and enjoys the privilege of measuring or weighing his own freight, a matter which when not carefully attended to makes a vast difference in the sum total paid for freights. Besides this, employment is given to our farmers and teamsters, and the money paid them for freights is kept in circulation at home instead of being shipped off down the Columbia. The merchant—selling as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, of course—secures the patronage of his teamster, receives his profit on his goods, and in the end gets back the money paid out for freights; and if not in sum total from the teamster directly, through other hands in the community into which the money of the teamster is paid. The present rate paid teamsters for freighting from the Dalles is six cents per pound. Last fall it was brought up for three cents. But at six cents it is cheaper for the merchant than the charges by steamer—they of course being the better judges of the advantage of paying a portion of their freight money in goods. Another advantage the merchant has in having his goods transported by teams is in articles of case goods, which, coming by steamer are charged by measurement; but by teams he receives them by "dead weight," and many articles of goods in this line which will measure a ton will not exceed half a ton in weight. Then, in a large proportion of the goods brought to this market, at present prices, the difference in favor of the merchant who has his goods transported by teams is from 30 to 50 per cent. The teamster can also make it profitable. He can easily make one trip per month to the Dalles and back, and some allege that they can make three trips in two months. But granting that they can only make one trip per month, they must, to make their business equally as profitable at hauling from Wallula, make six trips per month. This they rarely do; and going thither, they must, of course, run the risk of finding a full load ready for them there. In going to the Dalles, they would, of course, be sure first of a full return load. These facts are worthy the attention of our merchants in general, and if the Steam Navigation Company, or their agents are playing a "sharp game"—as is too frequently alleged for their good name—there is a way to keep from being "grabbed" by them. We are not in favor of retrogression, and have no particularly strong desire to see a line of "prairie schooners" established between this place and the Dalles; yet the exigencies of the times and the prosperity and advancement of the community seem to demand it.

Horse Thieves.

It has for a long time been believed that an organized band of horse thieves had their habitation at some point between this place and the Dalles, and the recent frequent disappearance of horses, both from the farms of settlers in this valley and along the road, and from travelers passing through the country en route to the mines, has confirmed this belief. Many of our settlers here have lost a large proportion of their stock, both horses and cattle, by this "mysterious disappearance," and all their efforts to recover them have been made in vain. In some instances, persons on their way to the mines have been left without a horse to pack their goods. A young man, while hunting for lost horses, in the Blue Mountains, some fifteen miles from this city, last week came in sight of a large band of horses, with four men who seemed to be herding them. Upon his approach, the men mounted their riding animals and drove the band rapidly off into the mountains. He followed them some distance, until their maneuvering convinced him that they were horse thieves in charge of a band of stolen animals, and being alone he did not deem it safe to follow them. Upon the representations of this young man an armed party left this city on Monday morning to go in quest of this band, but they returned on the following day without having made any discovery—too soon of course, to scour the country thoroughly. If such a band of thieves exists in the upper country, there can now be but little doubt of this fact, the interests of the people demand that they should be hunted as the robbers were in the early days of California, with rifles, and shot, as their deeds deserve, like wolves. The process of law is too slow for the punishment of such outlaws, and we hope soon to see a system inaugurated that will rid the country of their infernal presence.

FARMING.—The farmers generally throughout the valley are preparing to put in large crops of grain the coming fall. There will be a demand and a home market for all the grain that can be produced in the valley for the next two years at least; and farmers, in putting in their crops, should remember that they can always command a price equal to the price in the lower country, with the cost of transportation added. The cost of transportation alone incurs a large price; besides, merchants will not ship articles of produce here unless they can make a profit on them. The producer here, then, has the advantage of first cost, transportation and profit. With the large number of miners now in the upper country, together with the prospect of a continued increase to their population, as well as in the towns springing up around us, the idea of overstocking the market is not to be thought of. The farmers here, by not holding their products at too high a figure, so as to keep out opposition until their own stock is exhausted, have the power to rule the market, and also by looking well to their own interests, to make the Walla Walla valley the wealthiest agricultural district on the north Pacific.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The County Commissioners' court will convene in this city on Monday next.

THE MINES.
POWDER RIVER.

The evidences in favor of Powder river are daily increasing. Though it is not claimed by any one that these mines exceed, or even approximate in richness to those of Salmon river, it is now being placed beyond doubt that there are paying mines on Powder river. The extent of the mines is a matter yet to be determined. We are informed by persons lately from there that the prospecting thus far has been confined to a space of not more than twelve miles in extent, and that gold has been found, as is supposed by the prospectors, in paying quantities at various places within this circumference. The snow and high water still interferes with prospecting in the mountains at the heads of the streams, and the majority of the miners there seem to be of the opinion that it is at these points where the richest diggings will be found—the quartz and other indications being the most favorable there. From Mr. J. L. Kinney, who left Powder river on Tuesday of last week, we have the following items:—

Mr. Kirkpatrick and party—three men—had got their sluices set and were regularly at work in their claim. On Saturday, 17th, they took out \$50, and on Monday they took out \$74. Mr. K. brought in a number of specimens from this claim which he exhibited to us, some of them weighing upwards of a dollar. The gold obtained in this claim is all coarse, and, to all appearances, of the best quality.

Mitchell Krafel and partner had just opened a claim on a place called Wilson's gulch (near the old diggings) which they were working with a rocker, and took out first day \$17; second day \$27, and third day \$30. The gold is coarse here also.

A town site was laid out week before last on a flat about four and a half miles from Griffin's Gulch, at the junction of Blue Canon and Freeze Out creeks, on which a man in sinking a hole to obtain water, found a prospect of fifty cents to the pan. The whole town site was taken up within a few hours after the discovery, for mining claims, and the excited claimants immediately set about preparing to go to work on them. This occurred as Mr. K. was about leaving with the express.

New diggings were being found every day—none of them promising Salmon river yields, yet sufficient to justify working.

As yet there are no trading posts in the mines, and many of the miners are coming out to this valley for supplies.

The roads are yet in bad condition, and the streams throughout the Powder river valley are very high. No ferries established yet. The old emigrant road, in the Grand Ronde valley, was mostly overgrown, and traveling over it is impossible for the present, though pack animals can travel to the mines by keeping along the foot-hills.

One or two prospecting parties returned on Monday, reporting that they had found several quartz lodes somewhere up in the mountains, which they supposed would pay well for working.

SALMON RIVER.

We make the following extracts from a private letter from Salmon river:

SALMON RIVER, May 18, 1862.

The mines pay quite as well as men of sense here anticipate. As high as thirty-one pounds have been taken from one claim in a single day.

A party of fifteen men left Bitter Root valley for the Salmon river on the 23d of April. Soon after the Indians left them on foot and killed some of them. All but a Mr. Gird are missing. Some are supposed to have starved, while others have probably been killed by the Banocks. Several found almost starved to death by a miner while out prospecting nearly 150 miles above Florence.

The Flatheads and Nez Perces have declared war against the Snakes. This arose out of some horse stealing expedition in which fourteen Nez Perces, two Flatheads, and five Snakes got killed. Several steamers were advertised to sail from St. Louis for Fort Benton this spring. They are expected to arrive at the latter place about the 1st of July.

The distance from the Bitter Root valley to the Salmon river mines is eight days with pack animals. The road is rocky.

At the Flathead, for several years past, a man known as "Old Gold Tom" has mined enough to keep himself in the bare necessities of life, and a party of four or five who lately went to Deep Lodge valley prospecting, stated that they had found good prospects, and one man hired two others to go back with and work for him. There is, however, nothing yet known to justify men going from here to that place in search of gold.

As most of the settlers were compelled to use their seed grain for feed last winter, crops will be very light this season.

Route from the Dalles to Lewiston.

LEWISTON, W. T., May 26, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Having had a slight acquaintance with you I will presume to send you these few lines, hoping you will insert them in your paper for the benefit of those who come after me.

I am on my way to Salmon, and at Deschutes I was advised to take the river trail, which I found pretty rough, though passable; and when I arrived at old Fort Walla Walla, or Wallula, I was told that there was a new route direct to Lewiston, which cut off some 25 miles, and was a good road, and besides avoided all toll-bridges. So I started in on that trail, and after a few miles travel I found it disappearing until at last we were without a road entirely. Determined not to go back, we pushed ahead, over hills, hills, hills, sand and sage, until we, after many dry camps and much hard traveling, came into the Tucannon, a short distance from the wagon road—reflected once more to see a practicable road. Now I wish to say that those people at Wallula are endeavoring to get the traveling public to find them a road through there, for I do not think they have faith enough in the practicability of the enterprise to spend a few days prospecting it themselves. Hoping no one else may be deluded in this way, I remain yours respectfully.

SAMUEL J. HENDERSON.

RETIRED.—We learn that Capt. L. White has retired from the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and is now engaged in running a sloop between the Deschutes and Wallula.

MILITARY.—Col. Cornelius and command are on the way up from the Dalles to this place. They will probably be here in a few days.

LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The Slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Proclaimed Free by Gen. Hunter.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES FROM MARYLAND!

Dates up to Friday, May 16th.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Gen. Viele (commander at Norfolk) has issued a proclamation, declaring that private associations and domestic quiet would not be disturbed; but that violations of order and respect to the Government would be followed by the arrest of the offenders. People are in a state of great excitement, and a strong police force is out to-night.

The Navy Yard has been completely destroyed, together with a large number of steamboats and other vessels.

Numerous Union flags are flying at Portsmouth. The place is now occupied by the 18th Massachusetts Regiment. Gen. Viele has established his headquarters at the Custom House, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The national flag was raised for the first time this morning.

A special dispatch to the New York papers says that the loss of the Norfolk Navy Yard is much regretted. The Yard will be immediately rebuilt by the Government.

The following from Fort Monroe yesterday, 12th inst., gives the only account received of the destruction of the *Merrimack*. It says: At four o'clock yesterday morning a bright light was observed in the direction of Craney Island, and half an hour afterward an explosion took place which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of bright flames which shot up in the distance, the timbers and iron of a steamer were seen flying. One of our tugs was sent towards the island to reconnoiter and ascertain the cause of the explosion, and that the *Merrimack* had been abandoned and the *Merrimack* blown up. The forts on the island, which were constructed with the best of engineering skill are left in excellent condition, as were also the barracks which had accommodated, during the siege, a detachment of over 2,000 men.

Every heavy gun was mounted at different parts of the works. There were also six guns not mounted, on the main point of the island. The works commanded the approaches and the river channel. Four men were found on the island, it was reported, and one of them was seen during the night by the officers. The crew landed a slow match was applied to the magazines, and she was torn to fragments by the time the crew were out of danger.

The Memphis *Journal* of May 6th, says: "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. It declares that the city is in the hands of the rebels, and that Butler and Farragut got up for New Orleans."

Of affairs in New Orleans, the same paper says the Mayor and all the Aldermen have been arrested and sent to prison, on the refusal to take the oath. Great distress is prevailing in the city, food of all kinds being extremely scarce.

Gen. McClellan's lines now extend from White House to New Kent, and thence to the Chickahominy river. A strong picket of the enemy made an appearance two miles from White House, to-day, but the gunboats which arrived at 1 o'clock shell'd them out.

The Atlanta *Confederate* states that in its judgment, Beauregard is well flanked on both sides. He has a large army, but not so large as the enemy. "It were idle," it says, "to conceal the fact that we have fears for the result."

Gen. Butler has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in New Orleans, and suppressing the circulation of taxes, except such as were imposed by the laws of the United States. The circulation of Confederate bonds is prohibited, and was strictly forbidden; but, in consequence of the great distress which would ensue among the poorer class if the circulation of Confederate bank notes was suppressed, such circulation is permitted, and sent to prison, on the refusal to take the oath. "It were idle," it says, "to conceal the fact that we have fears for the result."

The London *Daily News* correspondent gives a similar rumor, derived from both French and American sources, and says the two Governments are giving serious consideration to the question of intervention in America.

The London *Times* claims that England has observed the most self-denying course, and concludes by asserting that the real question rests entirely as to whether the heart of the South is set on separation.

Paris papers of the 17th publish a dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated April 3d, stating that France, not opposing the Convention of Soledad, the French troops had retired from Tehuacan to Vera Cruz, and would start for the city of Mexico.

CAIRO, May 15.—Deserters who have arrived at the fleet on the Mississippi represent the rebels as engaged in repairing the damages sustained during the naval engagement of Saturday, 10th inst. The rebel ram is said not to have been sunk, as at first reported.

From Pittsburgh Landing we have nothing of a positive character. Our army is advancing slowly and cautiously, forcing its way as it can. All of Gen. Halleck's movements are predicated upon the supposition that the enemy are in large force, and that they will make a stand at headquarters. The number of the enemy is estimated at 170,000. Grand Junction is being fortified by Halleck, with the evident intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth.

A dispatch received here from Monterey, Tenn., yesterday, states that a reconnoitering party had a skirmish with the rebel pickets on the right wing on the 13th, killing and wounding and capturing five. Our loss was two. The party went within half a mile of the rebel battery, just outside of the rebel entrenchments.

Gen. Halleck moves his camp four miles from here to-day, to the front. It is believed that an engagement will come off next week.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th says that a dispatch from Natchez reports that the federal fleet had returned down the river to New Orleans. The *Appeal* declares the only terms on which the South can accept peace is a recognition of its independence, not only of all the cotton States, but all the border States whose people desire alliance with the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Little Rock says that the federal force under Gen. Curtis had commenced its march upon the Capital of Arkansas. General Steele was marching on the same place from Pocahontas.

The same paper contains official dispatches from Des Moines, Ark., and says that the federals had taken Augusta, in Jackson county, and taken possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood.

A dispatch from Washington states that matters in the department of the Rappahannock remain unchanged. The enemy's pickets are stationed five miles beyond Fredericksburg. Cavalry reconnoissances lead to the belief that their main body has fallen back. Several residents of Fredericksburg have been arrested for treason and sent to Washington for confinement.

CHICAGO, May 16.—New York advices state that Gen. Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his Department. He was organizing a negro brigade and had directed officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

A dispatch from Washington of the 14th, says that McClellan telegraphed the War Department that Commander Rogers, with the gunboats on the James River, passed Little Brandon on the 11th, and two batteries of ten guns each were discovered on the south side of the river, one opposite the mouth of Warwick Creek, and the other southwest from Mulberry Point. Between the batteries the rebel gunboats *Jonathan* and *Yorktown* lay. Commodore Rogers offered battle, but the gunboats moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the other.

A dispatch from Washington states that on Tuesday, 14th inst., the President issued a Proclamation, declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease, from the 1st of June next, that commercial intercourse, except as to that contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States. Persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are, therefore, declared forever free.

Capt. Rufus Saxton, of the regular army, has been appointed Military Governor of the Department of the South, which includes the whole district of Gen. Hunter's command. He left for Port Royal on the 15th.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Special dispatches to the New York papers state that a few days since a thousand slaves, as if by preconcerted movement, simultaneously left their homes, in Prince George county, Maryland, and came to the District of Columbia, where they now are.

The provisions of the Homestead Bill agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, are extended to all the military or naval service of the United States, whether naturalized or not. Settlers on tracts of forty acres bordered on Government land can take enough land to complete their sections.

The Impression is gaining ground that Simmons' Schedule Tax bill will be substituted by the Senate for the House bill. It proposes to raise \$100,000,000 from tax on all sales, \$66,000,000 on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, &c.

The large foundry at Fredericksburg, Va., which until the occupation of that place by the federals, was used in casting shot, shell and rifled cannon for the rebels, has been put in operation again by mechanics for the national service.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Wool prohibiting the distribution of newspapers in Norfolk. Orders prohibiting the transportation of supplies of merchandise of any kind, and also prohibiting officers, soldiers or citizens visiting the city, except on business connected with the troops of the department, have been issued.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The *Herald*, publishes an article from the Charleston *Courier*, admitting the lawlessness of the rebel cause, and acknowledging that the misfortune which have befallen the rebel States are not more than their iniquity deserves.

Since the departure of Gen. Curtis' army from Southwest Missouri, the rebels in Northwest Arkansas have become emboldened to renew their operations. Letters of recent date from Cassville, state that an attack was hourly expected. The federal force was not stated, but they have six field pieces, and were confident of their ability to defend the place.

It is reported that 2,000 Texans, and 500 Indians, near Bentonville, Ark., are preparing to march into Missouri, and also that roving bands all along the border are committing depredations.

Mining Laws of "Lost Mining District"—Powder River.

ARTICLE 1st.—Boundaries.—This district shall consist of Griffin's Gulch, Elk Creek and West Washington Creek, on the north, and Powder River on the east, and their tributaries of gulches and streams.

ARTICLE 2d.—Claims.—Claims in this district shall consist of two hundred feet, running along the beds of gulches or streams, and extending thence on both sides to the top of the hill sides.

ARTICLE 3d.—Mining.—Claims are hereby given, excepting such as are heretofore mentioned, who shall drive two stakes, one at each end of his claim in the beds of said gulches or creeks, with his name written thereon, with date of claiming, and shall within forty-eight hours thereafter post up on each stake as full a description as necessary to identify it, to be recorded in the recorder's book, paying the fee therefor, shall be held to be the owner of said claim, and his title thereto shall be guaranteed by the members of this mining district.

ARTICLE 4th.—Number of Claims.—Each person complying with the foregoing law shall be entitled to two claims (but only one claim on one gulch or stream) within this district; provided both claims are worked within ten days from date of taking, and also provided that if either claim shall remain unworked or abandoned for fifteen days, the other shall be forfeited to any party claiming, staking and recording the same as above provided.

ARTICLE 5th.—Recess through Adjoining Claims.—Any party owning a claim which shall require a water race to be driven through the claim of another claimant shall have the right to cut such race, provided no more water is drawn than is necessary—such no gold is taken from other claimants—and such race is cut and used in such manner as not to injure or damage the claims through which such race runs.

ARTICLE 6th.—Discovery of New Mines.—Whenever any party or person shall make a discovery of new paying diggings in any portion of this district other than those already prospected or claimed such party or person shall be entitled to an extra claim for such discovery.

ARTICLE 7th.—Duties and Fees of Recorder.—A Recorder shall be elected by the miners, whose duty it shall be to file and record all claims made in this district. Said claims shall be drawn up in writing, signed by the claimant, and be as nearly as may be in the following form:

I do hereby declare that I have on this day of — A. D. 1862, claimed the following described lot as my claim: (Description) And have at each end of said claim, in the bed of said creek or gulch driven a stake, with my name written thereon.

Which claim shall be filed by the Recorder, with the date and hour of filing, (the date of said filing to be regarded as the date of recording) and be recorded by the Recorder immediately thereafter; and the said Recorder shall be entitled to the fee of one dollar for filing and recording each said claim. It shall also be the duty of the recorder to keep a full and correct record of all laws, by-laws and amendments thereto of said mining district, and also full minutes of all meetings of said miners.

ARTICLE 8th.—Previous Claims.—The claims of those persons who made actual and bona fide claims in person within this district previous to this date shall be respected until the fifteenth day of May, 1862.

ARTICLE NINTH.—Disputes and Controversies.—In all cases of disputed rights either of or respecting claims or personal property, and in all

cases of difference between miners, the controversy shall be settled by a jury of seven miners—three to be chosen by each party, and the seventh by the jurors. The trial to take place within three days notice given by plaintiff, and at the place selected by him within the district.

We hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the laws passed and adopted at a miners' meeting held on the 21st day of April, at Griffin's cabin, at what has been known as Powder river mines.

ATTEST: A. SMITH, President.

H. MARTIN, Recorder.

Oregon Items.

[Condensed from our Portland Exchanges.]

W. G. Halsey, late editor of the *Oregon Democrat*, died at Albany on the 20th inst.—The apple crop promises to be large in Oregon this season.—Wm. Harpole, one of the Democratic candidates for the Senate in Marion county, died very suddenly of apoplexy on the 17th inst.—A new ticket, under the style of Independent Union Ticket, was nominated in Portland, Multnomah county, on the 21st. But few of the nominees were present at the meeting, or convention, and most of them have since declined to run.—Messrs. E. W. Tracy and Mark A. King have established an essay office in Portland.—Citizens of Portland have been compelled to petition the Common Council of the city to prevent the blockade of Front street by drays in the evening, on the expected arrival of the steamers.—The steamship *Jonathan* recently made the trip from San Francisco in sixty-nine hours and ten minutes.—The work of constructing the railroad portage on the Washington side at the Cascades has been commenced.—Another locomotive, intended for the railroad at the Dalles, has arrived. It is called a "Volcan."—A campaign paper, called the *Portlander*, has been started in Portland by A. C. Edmunds, a Universalist preacher. In his satirical, editor says, "We have buried the theological hatchet and taken up the political tomahawk for the purpose of fighting the good fight of patriotism in the holy cause of freedom." When he gets "bust up," as he probably will be before he gets through with publishing a political paper in Portland, we presume he will "bury the red scalping knife in the ashes of despair." The champions of Methodism and Universalism in Oregon are for once united. Well, it is augurs something; perhaps, that while the preachers are quarreling over politics they will give the millennium a chance to dawn. The people should stand ready to hold their hats.—The poles on the telegraph line from Portland to Yreka are being put up at the rate of about one mile per day.—The tide of emigration for the mines, setting out from Portland, does not seem to be diminishing.

Traveling from the Dalles.

WALLA WALLA, May 26, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—On the road from the Dalles to this place are many "humbugs" to set the traveler into. The first is the river trail, at this season especially, and many men have left the river disgusted and struck across the country to find the old road, cursing loudly at those who sent them by it. At Wells Springs is a humbug No. 2. A man named Morrison has established a bridge, formed of a few logs and some brush, on Butter Creek, 15 miles south of Wells Springs. To this unreasonable affair, men, and even those with teams, are directed, and wagons must be taken to pieces and ferried across in parts, or return over a sandy road. The pretense made is that this route is more direct. Perhaps it is; but it produces a large quantity of discontent.

Butter Creek is humbug No. 3. Here the traveler is directed to leave the trail a strike for Bitter Creek and the upper crossing of the Umatilla. This is a sandy stretch of twenty-five miles without water, except just now, and then it is mostly a mire.

About six miles from Umatilla river is humbug No. 4. At this place notice is given of an opportunity to cross the river by ferry of Onney Fry. This humbug pretends to have a ferry-boat; but the boat is so small as to be dangerous, and after crossing it is twenty-five miles to Wallula, without wood, grass or water, and over fifty miles to Walla Walla, over a sandy route, and as barren and desolate.

Three days since, I met two men from Powder river, who told me they had about a peck of quartz rock which they intended to have assayed. They also had some gold from the same place, and stated that it was taken at Powder river for better than \$18 per ounce. Many of those returning told me that they would have gone on, but were out of the necessities of life—and there are few, who, if asked, do not speak in some degree well of the prospects.

All the rivers and creeks are very high. Butter Creek is nearly one-fourth of a mile wide and very mirey—a small bridge and willows are of some use, but not much. The best advice is to give to strangers coming through this country at this season is to keep the wagon road; and for those on foot, to keep the trail. It is perhaps the best to turn off about one mile after crossing Butter creek, but I think that until high water is past, time is saved by crossing the Umatilla at Fry's ferry and re-crossing at the upper crossing of the Umatilla.

A man keeping a house a little above the upper ferry, has shortened the route to Walla Walla by about two miles by staking out a straight and tolerably level road, intersecting the old road about eight miles from Wild Horse creek. This is the only change made on the way that is not a humbug.

FRIGHTING TO LEWISTON.—We have noticed during the week a number of teams passing through the streets, loaded with freight for Lewiston—some of them from the Dalles; others from Wallula.

THEATRICAL.—The play of "The Six Degrees of Crime" will be presented at the Pioneer Theater this evening, together with a "laughable farce."

MARRIED.

ELLSWORTH—LAUGHARTY.—On the 11th inst. by W. P. Horton, J. P. Wm. Ellsworth to Emaline Laugharty.

HITCHINGS—SEWARD.—On the 10th April, by the Rev. J. B. Hitchings and Jane Seward.

MARKHAM—WEST.—On the 17th inst., by the same. Lorain Markham and Maria West.

DIED.

GAULT.—On the 23d inst., at the residence of Rev. John P. M., Mr. J. H. Gault, in the 45th year of his age. [Portland papers please copy.]

KLEIDER.—At the residence of his parents, on the 23d inst. Walter Robert Kleider, aged 14 years and 10 days.

W. P. HORTON, City Recorder

OFFICE—Court House, Main street, Walla Walla. SEEDS and all kinds of conveyances written and acknowledged.

NOTICE.—G. W. WARHAM is my duly authorized agent to transact business in my name.

THOMAS EVANS, 2417

UNION HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.
FRANK CARPIS, PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this well known establishment is prepared to furnish all who may give him their patronage with the best accommodations to be found in the City of Walla Walla. His rooms are well furnished and ventilated, and his table is at all times supplied with the best of the market affording his guests in every respect a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Board per week, \$10.00
Single meals, \$1.00
Lodging, .50 and 75
Meals served at all hours.
Breakfast from 6 to 12. Supper from 2 o'clock till 7.
Walla Walla, May 31, 1862. 2419

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the County Commissioners of Walla Walla County until Monday, June 24, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a bridge on the Touchet, on the county road leading from Walla Walla to Wallula. The dimensions of the bridge to be as follows:

The bridge to be eighty (80) feet in length, by fourteen (14) feet in width—span sixty (6) feet, with an apex of ten feet in length at each end, with elevation of fourteen feet. The contractor to furnish all the material for the work. The contract will be given to the lowest bidder, who will be required to give a bond at double the amount of the contract, for the completion of the bridge.

By order of the County Commissioners.

Walla Walla, W. T., May 31, 1862. 241

WALLA WALLA DRUG STORE,

JUST received at the Walla Walla Drug Store a superior assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Chemicals, &c., together with a full assortment of all articles usually found in a Drug Store.
Orders from a distance promptly filled.
Store on Main street, opposite the Union Hotel.
May 31, 1862. 11y.

Humiston & MaDan,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fine Brandies, Wines

—AND—

LIQUORS.

—Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street,—

PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO our old patrons and the public of Oregon and Washington Territory generally, that after two years business we have established a trade and facilities for importing our line of goods that defies competition; also, that we are selling goods in our line at **San Francisco prices**, and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock being at all times subject to the strictest chemical analysis.

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.

Our Stock consists in part of

FINE OLD BRANDY.

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

JAMES HENESSEY,

Saturday Evening

How sweet the evening shadows fall,
Advancing from the West,
As ebb the weary week of toil,
And comes the day of rest!

Bright o'er the earth the stars of eve
Her radiant beauty shed,
And myriad stars calmly weave
Their lights around our heads.

Rest, man, from labor! rest from sin!
The world's hard contest close!
The holy hours with God begin—
Yield thee to sweet repose.

Bright o'er the earth the morning ray
Its sacred light will cast;
Fair emblems of the glorious day
That evermore shall last.

How a bed of Coal is Formed.

We are now in a position to comprehend the formation of a bed of coal in olden time. Let us suppose that a certain bed of coal has been completed by the growth of luxuriant plants over a low-lying tract subject to inundations from the sea. Rising ground of granite, or shistose rocks in the distance defines the margin of the basin, and the boundaries of a continent from which the sedimentary materials of the coal strata are derived. The growth of vegetation marks a period of rest; but now a low subsidence of the whole tract commences. The brackish waters of the estuary, and the salt waters from the ocean, invade the jungle, carrying a dark mud in suspension, with floating stems of trees, and fronds of ferns. Presently the mud subsides, and covers in one uniform sheet, the accumulated vegetation of centuries. The process of subsidence goes on, while the sea-currents and rivers pour into the estuary fine sand and mud, in which branches and stems of trees from the uplands are included. This process continues until the sinking of the ocean-bed, either altogether ceases, or is counterbalanced by the rapidity with which the sediment is deposited. The basin becomes shallower, and the plants begin to re-appear, commencing at the coast, and creeping seaward until the whole basin is again overgrown by a forest of huge cryptogamic trees, arborescent ferns and conifers, with a dense undergrowth of giant grasses. These, generation after generation, flourish and die, their leaves, branches and trunks falling around and gradually accumulating, till the pulpy mass attains a thickness of 25 or 100 feet. The process concluded, the basin again commences to subside, the waters return and bury the mass of thousands of centuries, stretches from stratum accumulates, till the vegetable pulp is subjected to the pressure of it, may be, thousands of feet of solid matter. Meanwhile chemical as well as mechanical changes ensue, and in process of time what was once a forest, is changed into a bed of coal. By a repetition of this process, with local variations, we may conceive the formation of any number of coal seams, amounting, in some districts, to fifty or sixty, and embraced within a vertical thickness of several thousand feet of shales, clays, and sandstones. Ages roll on, the strata are moved from their foundations; upheaved from the sea-bottom, the breakers and currents sweep away a portion of the covering, and the mineral treasures are brought within the reach of mining industry.—*Hall's Coal Fields of Great Britain.*

THE MUD VOLCANOE OF PONDIA—No country than this has a better right to be enrolled among the two or three which enjoy the singular distinction of containing within their limits volcanoes of mud.—Among the hills about three-quarters of a league, E. S. E. of Pondia, on the elevated table-land or mesa, circled by mountains, are these remarkable objects. Their number varies with the season; during some months they are occasionally choked up, and others opened, but the present list comprises seven in active operation. The whole center of the plain is a vast level lake of greyish mud, crusted over on the top, from whose bosom rise beautiful rounded cones from six to fourteen feet in height, containing in the centre liquid mud of various colors in a state of constant ebullition. When the season is favorable large quantities are constantly being projected violently upward, falling and condensing in part or the sides of the crater, to be rejected with additional violence at the expiration of a few minutes. At other times they content themselves with simply boiling up, barely overflowing the lip of the crater. A stamp upon the surface creates a local earthquake for hundreds of yards around. Wood thrown in becomes petrified, and animals are frequently engulfed and perish in their vicinity. The mud is excessively fine, entirely cold, and does not appear to be accompanied by the emission of gases as in the mud volcanoes of Turbaco. Take them altogether, the mud volcanoes of Pondia present a curious sight and are well worthy of a visit.

"OLD" KENTUCKY—Kentucky seems to be preeminently on the carpet just now, as it has given birth to many of the characters figuring in the drama of the second American Revolution. "President" Davis was born in Todd county, Ky., in 1808. President Lincoln was born in Harlan county in 1809—Vice President Breckinridge was born in Fayette county in 1821. Senator Crittenden, the great compromiser, was born in Woodford county in 1786. James Guthrie, the chairman on compromise resolutions in the Peace Conference, was born in Nelson county in 1795. Joseph Holt, the warlike Secretary of War, is a native of Breckinridge county. Mayor Anderson was born in Kentucky in 1805. Gen. Harney, Mr. Freton, Minister to Spain, and Senator Sebastian, are also Kentuckians.

WORTH CONSIDERING—Townsend invested the first hundred thousand dollars he made entirely in advertising, as fast as it came in; it realized him millions. Was it the virtue of a sweetened extract from roots and drugs, or the celebrity given to it by the newspapers all over the world, that sold Townsend's Sarsaparilla? It has been stated on good authority that Holloway's pills and ointment have paid the American and European papers and press over a million of dollars, and realized to the proprietors of those medicines six million dollars.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME—When it is 12 o'clock M. at San Francisco, it is 14 minutes past 3 at New York, 25 minutes 48 seconds past 3 at Boston, 19 minutes 44 seconds past 2 at Chicago, 50 minutes 40 seconds past 2 at Charleston, 9 minutes 40 seconds past 2 at New Orleans, 9 minutes 4 seconds past 2 at St. Louis, and 41 minutes 40 seconds past 1 at Salt Lake.

H. HOWARD

MAIN ST., WALLA WALLA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

THE attention of the citizens of this town and surrounding country, is respectfully called to the fact that I am prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. I shall do a
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS.
and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, &c.
Also a full assortment of
Miners' and Packers' Goods.
Dec. 6, 1861. H. HOWARD.

ABBOTT'S

LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES.
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.
Regular Line of Stages
TO THE OLD FORT.
Running in connection with the arrival and departure of the Steamers.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF WALLA WALLA AND VICINITY, AND TRAVELERS EN ROUTE TO THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE EXTENSIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AFFORDED AT HIS STABLES.
Fine Saddle-Horses,
Carriages and
Draught Teams,
will be constantly kept on hand at my stable for hire. Also, horses kept at moderate prices.
I will leave this stable for Old Fort Walla Walla regularly on the arrival of the steamer, carrying passengers down in time to meet the boat, and returning with those on their way up.
The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit, and he hopes to receive, a liberal share of the public patronage.
J. F. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

D. McCRAITH & Co.

Next Forces street, Walla Walla,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TAILOR dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CLOTHING, &c.
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Vancouver Brewery Ale,
Lager Beer,
California Native Wines,
Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Turner's Syrups,
Cordials, &c., &c.
BRANDIES:
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
Old Bourbon and Rye Whisky,
Bowers' Bourbon Whisky,
Monongahela Whisky,
London Stout,
Dublin Porter, &c.
THE CELEBRATED
Older's Delta Eye-Opener!
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
CASE GOODS, CORDIAL GIN, CIGARS,
SADDLE BAG WHISKY, &c.
Country Orders solicited and punctually attended to.
TERMS invariably CASH. 1y

Watches and Jewelry!

G. COLLIER ROBINS.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER
Portland, Oregon.
TAKES pleasure in informing his old friends and customers at Walla Walla, that he still continues his old stand in Portland, and is prepared to fill orders in his line as well as to
REPAIR FINE WATCHES.
Send all your watches, to be repaired, direct to
G. COLLIER ROBINS, Portland, Oregon. 1y

SMITH & DAVIS,

PORTLAND, OREGON,
APOTHECARIES,
and wholesale dealers in every variety of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and citizens of the Cascades, to the large stock of articles in this line of trade, calculated to supply the wants of a
Frontier and Mining Population.
The recent gold discoveries in the great basin of the Columbia, and the rush of population thither, have created a demand for many articles of the Drug Trade which have not heretofore been generally kept; but we are now prepared to execute orders from the mining region in a manner that will give satisfaction to the purchaser both as to
QUALITY AND PRICE!
Goods packed in a manner that will insure safe and easy transportation to the most remote districts. SMITH & DAVIS.
Portland, Dec. 6th, 1861. 2y

Wagon & Carriage Manufactory.

HAY & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
ARE still manufacturing WAGONS, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of all sizes and styles, at their place of business, on
FRONT STREET, Directly Opposite Hesser's Steam Saw-mill.
Where they are prepared to do anything in their line. All kinds of
JOBBING AND BLACKSMITHING
Done on short notice.
STEAMBOAT IRONS AND WHARF IRONS,
made to order.
We are constantly receiving
SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES,
and other Material.
Selected with great care by experienced men, from one of the largest Establishments in New York, which enables us to make better wagons for less money than any other establishment on this coast. We have on hand a large lot of Seasoned Lumber and other material for building

HEAVY FREIGHT WAGONS.

and will pay particular attention to this branch of our business.
We do our own work, and warrant our work well put together of good seasoned lumber.
To all those who are in want of WAGONS, CARRIAGES or BUGGIES, we would say, send in your orders and we will insure our work to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
Don't forget the place,
Directly opposite Hesser's Steam Mill
1y Front street, Portland.

Harker Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE are now prepared with our Wholesale and Retail Departments, to offer to the merchants and consumers of Walla Walla and surrounding country, all the
CHEAPEST AND MOST FAVORABLE GOODS
of the season. Having a Buyer residing in San Francisco, and an extensive acquaintance with the manufacturers and importers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, we are enabled to offer to our customers greater inducements to purchasers than any other House in the city of Portland.

Our present LARGE STOCK embraces a full line of
Fancy Coburgs,
Lapin's French Merinos,
French Chintzes,
Himalaya Lustres,
Alma Crossovers,
London Fancy Goods,
New Style Delaines,
Paris Black Silks,
Mixed Madonnas, &c.

FALL BONNETS.

High Lustered Gros de Rihes,
Rich Green, Brown and Drab Silks,
London High Lustered Alpaca,
Fine Bonnetines,
Paris style of Stash Shawls
High all-wool Delaines,
Paris Black Silks,
New style Mantillas,
Paris printed Jaconets,
Plain Cashmeres,
Masculine Collars,
Rich Brilliantes,
Chemiselettes, &c.

Ladies' and Misses' French Flats.
White Rock and Ute Red Sheetings
Boston's Celebrated Wamsutta,
and Bleached Sheetings.

NEW STYLES OF OIL CLOTH

Three-ply & Brussels Carpeting.
Byrd's French Cloth Frock Coats,
Linen's French Duckskin Pants,
Lyon's Fancy Silk Velvet Vests,
New York Broadway style Business suits,
Paris style of Raglans,
Broadway style of Overcoats,
Harris' fancy mixed Gas, Pants,
New style silk and velvet Vests,
Boys' and Youths' latest styles
Black Navy Caps!

ALSO A NEW LOT OF
Washington, Napoleon and Wellington Neck Ties,
100 pieces Virginia Tobacco,
Little Boy's French Cloth Jackets and Jerseys,
New style Oil-cloth and Check Matting,
Heavy U. S. Pilot and Raven Duck, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Heavy Brogans,
Together with a full assortment of
HEAVY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR MINERS!
Also, a fresh supply of the choicest brands of
GROCERIES.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
100 lbs strictly prime N. O. Sugar,
50 lbs strictly prime S. F. Crushed Sugar,
100 mats No. 1 China Sugar,
150 boxes East India and Golden Syrup,
100 sheets 1st and Young Hyson Tea,
50 sheets Black Oolong Tea,
50 sheets Japanese Tea,
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco,
100 boxes Hill's Pale Soap,
100 cases Black Pepper,
20 cases Cinnamon,
200 cases Salsaparilla,
100 cases Carbonate Soda,
100 cases Ground Ginger,
25 cases Mustard,
100 cases Cloves and Green Tartar,
All of which we are either wholesale or retail at San Francisco prices!
Orders accompanying the cash, promptly attended to, and goods forwarded with dispatch to all parts of Oregon and Washington Territory.
HARKER BROTHERS.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1861. 1y

NEW GOODS!

FRANK
ONCE MORE IN THE FALL WITH
Fifteen Thousand Dollars Worth
Of the most desirable Goods
Ever Brought to the City of Portland.
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, &c.
and will sell them lower than any other house in the City.

HAVING recently spent several weeks in the city of San Francisco, and made arrangements with some of the largest Houses there, I am prepared to keep my stock replenished by every steamer. I would say to all who call and examine my stock, and will be happy to show my goods at any time, even should they not wish to purchase. Thankful for the extensive patronage bestowed on me in the past, I hope to continue in your confidence for the future.
At the old stand of Dr. W. Weatherford,
Corner of Front & Morrison sts.,
Portland, Oregon.

J. L. PARRISH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DEALERS IN
Books and Stationery,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON,
[Opposite Masters & Hall's wharf.]

HAVING permanently established ourselves in the
Book and Stationery Business,
we would invite particular attention to our extensive stock of Books, consisting in part of
HISTORIES,
NOVELS OF TRAVEL, LAW BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC WORKS, THEOLOGICAL WORKS,
BIOGRAPHIES, RELIGIOUS WORKS,
and a full assortment of
Miscellaneous Books,
School Books, and
Toys for Children

Our stock of STATIONERY is complete, embracing PAPER of every size and description, for
BLANKS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, NOTE
PAPER, &c., together with a large stock of
BLANK BOOKS:
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books,
Receipt Books, Draft Books,
Slates, Pencils, Pens,
Ink stands, Pocket Books, Envelopes,
Bristol Board, Gold Pens, Muslinage,
Pen Knives, Ivory Cutters, &c., &c., &c.
In fact, every article usually to be found in a Book and Stationery Establishment.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
J. L. PARRISH & CO.

JOHN WILSON,

Portland, : : : Oregon.
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,
Billiard Cloth,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Tailor's Trimmings, &c.
New Goods are received by almost every steamer.
Orders (with the Cash) for any kind of merchandise promptly filled. [Dec 20, 4th

20 SPTS Iron Axles, 2 1/2 x 12; 20 dozen long and short handled Spades, just received at
NORTHROP & CO'S, Portland, Oregon.

Brown Bro's & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, clothing,
GROCERIES, &c.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public generally that they are now in receipt of a full and complete stock for the winter's trade.
DRESS GOODS—French and English Merinos, Scotch plaids, and Allover Delaines; French and American Calicoes; Black and Colored Silks.
DOMESTICS—Bleached and Brown Shirtings, and Sheetings; Linseys; Grey, Blue, Red and white Blankets; Plain and Twilled Flannels.
White Goods—Jaconets; Swiss Mull and check Muslin Collars and Sleeves; Emb'd Bands and Laces; Russian and Linen Towels; Irish and table Linens.

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls Shawls!
Brush, Stella and wool; also,
Ladies' and Misses Cloaks.

Clothing:
Business, Dress and Overcoats and Cloaks,
Pants and Vests;
Davis & Jones' white and Fancy Shirts; 4
Merino, Silk, and Lumbered Drawers
and Under-shirts; Linen and Silk
Handkerchiefs; Cotton Socks,
and Wool Half Hose.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
MATting AND CARPETING.
and an endless variety of
GROCERIES!

Miners' Outfitting Goods!
all of which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!
Dec. 27, 1861. 5ms

EDWARD E. KELLY,

Periodical and News Depot,
Main Street, Post-office Building.
RETAIL DEALER IN
Stationery, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
NOVELS, &c., &c.

WILL receive by every Express
above well known Restaurant, new
large variety of leading Eastern,
California and Oregon papers, Period-
icals, &c., &c.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF NOVELS kept
constantly on hand. 1y

CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having purchased the
above well known Restaurant, new
prepared to furnish both permanent and
transient customers with superior Board at greatly
reduced rates. The table will be supplied with all
the delicacies of the season. Fowl, Game, and Oys-
ters, when in season, and the best market affords.
The proprietors having had long experience in the
business, and attending personally to all the depart-
ments of the house, feel satisfied that they can
furnish better board than any other house in Oregon,
and at lower rates.
The Bar will be supplied with the best wines and
cigars.

TERMS:
Board per week, seven dollars.
Single Meals, fifty cents.
Meals served up and parties furnished at the short-
est notice. 1y TAYLOR & MACK.

J. C. ISAACS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Hardware, Groceries, Provisions,
Miners' Tools, etc.
Main street, next door to Printing Office.
WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS taken in exchange
for Goods.

TWO WAGONS FOR SALE.
FRANK DEKUM,
Wholesale and retail dealer in and Manu-
facturer of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH
CONFECTIONERIES.
First street, between Washington and Stark,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well as-
sorted stock of
Stick and Fancy Candies,
Cakes, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,
which he offers for sale to the trade and the public
generally at prices to suit the times.
Orders from the country solicited. 1ms

WAY, BUSH & CO.

LUMBER DEALERS
IN WALLA WALLA CITY
—AND—
In the Mountains.
PRICE OF LUMBER AT THE MILL—\$25 per M.
Office and Lumber yard, opposite A. J. Cain's
dwelling, Walla Walla.

WAY & BUSH,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Walla Walla, W. T. 1y
WALLA WALLA BAKERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Main street, Walla Walla.

LIQUORS
Of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
BREAD AND STORES
Promptly delivered to any part of the city. Orders
filled and promptly dispatched. 1y
H. KURRY.

The Fashionable Emporium of Oregon

IS THE
CITY OF PARIS DRY GOODS STORE!
In the New three Story Fire-Proof Brick on the
Corner of MORRISON and FRONT STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE proprietor of this well-known establish-
ment has spared neither time nor money in the
selection of his immense stock of staple and
Fancy Millinery Goods, and would say to
the ladies and gentlemen of the Upper
Columbia, that when they are in need
of anything in my line, and have not
the time to come after it, send your
orders to the above-named es-
tablishment, and you will
be sure to get just what
you want. Enumeration
of my stock
is impossible.

—It consists, in part, as follows:—
Black Silks—all widths, Colored Silks,
Gros de Naples, Black and Col'd Alpacaes,
Reps de Naples, Lyons Cloth,
Emb'd Reps, Bonnazines,
Faded Reps, Merinos Eng. & French,
Ladies Broadcloths, Degees,
Bonnets, Cloaks,
Shawls, Cashmeres,
Delaines, Poplins,
And all the Fashionable Dress Goods
of the Season.
A full assortment of Millinery Goods,
Children's Goods of every description,
Ladies' Ready-Made Garments.
A large assortment of Fur Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Gloves and Mittens, of all kinds and prices.
MASONIC, ODD FELLOWS, AND MILITARY
REGALIA.
Always on hand, and Made to Order.
A Full and Splendid Assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!!
Merchants and others visiting our city will please
call at the City of Paris Dry Goods Store before pur-
chasing elsewhere. JACOB MAYER,
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y

BANKING, COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.
Will purchase certificates of deposit, and other
exchange, at current rates. Will sell drafts
at sight on Messrs. DUNCAN, STEPHAN & CO.,
New York, Messrs. ALBOP & CO., San Francisco.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, GENERAL
OR SPECIAL.
Collections made and proceeds promptly re-
mitted.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
All business appertaining to Banking promp-
tly attended to.
W. LADD, Portland. S. H. TILTON, San Francisco.
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1ms

H. J. M. TROUTT,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND OREGON
Opposite G. W. Vaughn's Wharf.
DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper,
BORDERING,
Cocoas and China Matting,
Dugget, Gilt and Plain Window
Shades, Green and Buff Holland, Lace
and Muslin Curtains, Cushions, Tassels, Corde,
Window-cornices—all widths, Gimp and Brass, &c.,
Bands, Shade Paper, Velvet Rugs, Cocoas and
Grass Door Mats—all sizes, Carriage
Cloths—all widths, Table Oil
Cloths; Mahogany, Marble, and
Stone colored, Green and Blue
Table Oil Cloths.

Feathers, Window Fixtures, Stoves, &c., &c.
A Full Assortment of Everything in our Line
Constantly on hand.
The only house in Oregon
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS BUSINESS.
All orders from the interior filled with care and
dispatch. 1y

L. C. KINNEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens
of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Office and residence, Main street, nearly oppo-
site the old Bluff Mountain Hotel, where he can
always be found when not professionally engaged.
Having had more than twenty years practice in
the medical profession, and having served as a Surgeon
in the United States Army in the Mexican War,
and having had an extensive Hospital practice, would
say that he is competent to qualify to practice his
profession; and would refer by permission to the
following named gentlemen:
Col. Wm. O. Butler, Col. John S. Williams, Col.
Wm. F. Preston, Col. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland.
Col. Emery, and Maj. Kenley, Maryland.
Charles G. Pritchard, M. D., E. Watson, M. D.,
Joseph Rogers, M. D., R. Hensley, Jr., M. D.,
Frankfort, Ky.
E. D. Weatherford, M. D., H. M. Weatherford,
M. D., Dr. Purdie, Dr. Flint, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Tazo, Vancouver's Island.
Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, Portland, Oregon.
Dr. R. G. Hill, Corvallis, Oregon. 11f

BROOK SALOON.

JOHN J. RYAN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Saloon always contains the best Wines, Li-
quors and Cigars that can be purchased in this
city. The proprietors, "and no other kind will be
kept." Every variety of drinks, plain and fancy.
No pains nor expense will be spared by the prop-
rietors to render the

BROOK SALOON
the most pleasant and agreeable place in the city.
Attentive bar-keepers at all times awaiting the
pleasure of customers. Call in at the Brook Saloon
if you want something good to smoke or drink; you
will not be disappointed.
Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y

J. D. CROSS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
MAIN STREET,
Opposite the Post-office, Walla Walla.
Being prepared to do all kinds of Jewelry work
with neatness and dispatch, respectfully invites
the citizens of Walla Walla and the community at
large to give him a call.

Walla Walla Brewery.

JOSEPH HELLMUTH,
Manufacturer of
LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES AND LIQUORS.
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.
THE proprietor keeps constantly on hand wines
and liquors of all kinds, and of the best brands,
and will always take great pleasure in waiting upon
all who may visit his well-arranged saloon.
Nov. 29, 1861. 4y

WESTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Main Street, Dalles, Oregon.
THE Subscriber would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Oregon and the Pacific
Coast, that he has opened at DALLES CITY a hotel
of the above description, where can be found at all
times good accommodations as can be obtained
anywhere on the coast—San Francisco not excepted
—as it is the intention of the Proprietor to keep a
First Class House.
From my long experience in the Hotel business,
and having gone to considerable expense in refitting
and furnishing the same, I trust I shall receive a fair
share of the public patronage.
1y WM. ALDRIDGE, Proprietor.

BUY all your Sash Wall Paper of
H. J. M. TROUTT.
300 KEGS but and wrought Nails and Spikes
at NORTHROP & CO'S, Portland.

UPRIGHT and Circular Mill Saws; Patent
Cross-Cut and Whip Saws, of the most im-
proved quality, at NORTHROP & CO'S, Portland.

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

HURGREN & SHINDLER,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

IN view of the increasing demand for our
Goods in the upper country, we have
and shall constantly keep on hand, a FULL
SUPPLY of such Goods as are suitable for shipping
over long and expensive freight routes, being care-
fully and promptly put up in boxes—as for example:
One dozen chairs, measure 6 to 8 feet; 24 Case-stool
Stools, suitable for dining rooms, 8 feet; other arti-
cles in proportion.

A Clean and Desirable article for Bedding. It can
be used loose, as feathers, and is easily made into
beds. Rule of 100 lbs. measures from 8 to 9 feet, and
so in proportion to weight.

OUR WARE-ROOMS
ARE FILLED WITH
New and Elegant Styles of Goods
In quantity and quality to suit all demands.

A large assortment of
Gilt and Fancy Mirrors,
Upholstering Goods,
Bed and Sofa Springs,
Bed and Picture Frames
made to order.
PATENT IRON FASTENINGS
for Bedsteads.

THE BEST GLUE in Boxes of Thirty pounds
will be sold very low.
Orders by express or otherwise, will be carefully
and satisfactorily filled.
HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Corner First and Salmon streets,
Or 2d street from river, opposite Court-house,
Portland, Oregon. 1y

E. J. Northrup & Co.

Corner of Front and Yamhill Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, of ALL KINDS,
CONSISTING PARTLY OF
MINERS' BLACKSMITHS' AND CAR-
TERIALS. 1y

WILBERG & STROWBRIDGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE
FINDINGS.
OUR Stock is selected by a practical work-
man, and consists of a FULL ASSORT-
MENT of
GENTS' DRESS,
SEWED and PEGGED BOOTS,
CALF AND KIP BOOTS,
and a large stock of
Miners' Boots of the best Make.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Congress Boots,
Russell Sheep Skin Boots,
French, American and Oregon Kip and Calf,
Harness, Skirting, Buille and Belt Leather,
French and American Colored Linings,
Russell Sheep Skin Boots,
Leads, Pugs, Shoe thread, and a full assortment of
SHOE FINDINGS.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Front street, Portland, Oregon. 1y

RICHARDS & McCRACKEN,

Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FLOUR, BACON, LARD AND FRUIT,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT & PLASTER.

WILL give particular attention to the purchase
of Merchandise of any description, in
New York, San Francisco, Victoria, and Portland
markets.
Also, to forwarding Goods in San Francisco and
Portland.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN McCRACKEN,
111 City street, Front street, Portland
San Francisco, Near Consul's office.
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y