

Freedom.—The word "Freedom" has had an immense run for a year or two. The doctrine, of, or rather the word Freedom, has been constantly before the public, in the mouths of radical men and the continual burden of radical literature. Yet when we come to look at the acts and practical workings of the little band of these freedom-shirkers how little of real freedom is discovered there. Newspapers that are almost entirely devoted to what they call "Freedom" are at the same time its very worst enemies. While professing great veneration and love for "freedom" they are in favor of suppressing every newspaper that differs with them on the subject upon certain questions. Thus, practically and in fact, they stand opposed to the "freedom of the press"—a privilege which the Constitution of the United States says, in express terms, shall not be abridged. And so of the freedom of speech, which is also guaranteed by the Constitution, these freedom newspapers instead of upholding which, as one would naturally suppose they should be judging from their professions, are frequently its bitterest enemies, being clamorous at times for the arrest of persons whose only crime consisted in the free and unreserved expression of opinion. And when arrests of this character have been made these loyal journals have gloried and been jubilant over the occurrences. It seems to be their especial business to write laudatory articles in favor of 'freedom,' and at the same time to oppose in every possible way, Constitutional Liberty in all its forms. That freedom, that liberty, which is regulated by the Constitution and the laws, receives no encomiums or defenders from this class of loyal presses; but if there is any kind of freedom, or anything which might be tortured into a semblance of freedom, which is not regulated by law, they favor it unhesitatingly and at once. Unlawful freedom can claim their utmost sympathy and attention, but lawful liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution which has protected citizens in their rights for nearly a century, is regarded as traitorous and monstrous. The Constitution of Washington, Jefferson and their illustrious co-peers is worth nothing to these mad fanatics and wicked men, and consequently that great Charter of American Freedom is never eulogized by them or by others, with their sanction. Black freedom they pretend to favor, but white freedom they bury out of sight—beneath a dismembered Union and the ruins of a broken and disgraced Constitution. And so we are forced to conclude that many of those who favor radical freedom at the present day are either very ignorant or very wicked men.

Brother Gono.—He was shot whilst carrying a dispatch at the charge on the rebel works before Petersburg on the 27th of June. The ball entered his side and passed directly through him. He lived about three hours, endured his sufferings with great fortitude and without a murmur. When told that his wound would prove fatal, he was perfectly resigned and anxious to be relieved from pain. He retained his senses and talked to his comrades till the last. He was a noble boy. A lady esteemed him one of the best.

A Brother Gono.—The subject of the above was our brother—Adjutant DAVID A. REES. Nearly three years ago he volunteered to fight against the rebellion, and after having followed Gen. Grant through all his campaigns and victories to the front of Petersburg he has been called to join the "pale army" he had reached his twenty-second year. We remember him only as a bright, blue-eyed boy of eleven summers, whom we had seen in the home of our parents ten years ago—little dreaming then that such a sad fate would be called to such a death. But we sadly realize now that he has fought his last battle, and numbered with the slain, sleeps his last sleep beneath the soil of the Old Dominion, where, when the roar of battle had died away, the winds that sweep among the tall pines that stand above his burial place will forever sing his requiem. Perhaps 'tis well; but his fate has not been such an one as we would have chosen for the child whom we carried in our arms in his infancy and played with in his boyhood in the old homestead. Yet while we regret his early death, we remember that he is only one among hundreds of thousands who have perished in the same cause, and that we are only two among the millions who have been called to mourn the loss of friends. Many as brave as he have fallen and the world outside of their own little home circles has no more than they did. Yet the dear ones within those homes have grieved as deeply as if their names and virtues had been known and published to the world. The majority of us read the news of one, three and ten thousand being killed in almost every battle and funeral procession that we see in the papers, and already bowed with the weight of years, will bend still lower beneath the great grief that the day has brought them. World that we could believe, that the blood that has been shed has not flowed in vain, and that we could look upon the friends of the grave and feel that, though bereft of them, we have still a united country left. Would, too, that there was no occasion for the thought that while the first cause of the rebellion was the free and equal rights of man, it has now become a struggle for the preservation of a Union that has become a burden to the people, and that we are now fighting for the sake of a Union that has become a burden to the people, and that we are now fighting for the sake of a Union that has become a burden to the people.

Eastern News.—Dates to August 16th.

The Point of Rocks correspondent, dated 14th says: For some time Butler has been conning over a brilliant scheme whereby to annoy the enemy and advance the Union interest. The plan contemplates the construction of a canal at a place which has been known as Dutch Gap in the direct face of the enemy. When done it will compel the enemy to extend his line of defense a distance of 4 miles. The distance saved to us by digging a canal which is to be 1400 yards long is 7 miles of water in James river. The men engaged on this work were shelled by the rebel rams but our gunboats soon drove them away.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Sec. Stanton says that Government has received from Gen. Canby an official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell. Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally with 56 officers, 818 men and 28 guns. There was also 12 months' provisions. The garrison at Fort Powell escaped. The armaments of both Fort Powell and Gaines were ready for immediate use. Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan and garrison Forts Powell and Gaines.

Indianapolis, Aug. 15.—The rebels under Col. Johnson, estimated at 1500 strong, captured 3 steamers, Shawanestown, Ill., Saturday. The boats were loaded with Government cattle which were ferried across into Kentucky.

News of August 17th.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Post's special dispatch has advised from Deep Bottom, Va. a. m. On the 15th it was announced that Gen. Grant's line had been advanced near Richmond. Considerable fighting occurred during the day, the rebels falling back.

Omaha, Aug. 17.—The Overland Stage Company continues to remove large amounts of their stock to places to secure against the incursions of the Indians.

The Indians attacked their coaches, loaded with passengers, seven miles east of Cottonwood this noon, and soldiers have been sent to their relief. The coaches and horses were killed. It has been ascertained by reliable scouts that during the last 20 days simultaneous attacks have been made by combined bands of Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapahoe and Kiowa and Arapahoe on Forts Kearney and Cottonwood, and all along Platte Valley.

Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception.

All the ranches are deserted, and the proprietors and their families have taken refuge in the nearest forts.

Depredations continue to be made daily on the stock, coaches and stations of the Overland Stage Company.

The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake was driven off and his stock taken.

On the more thickly settled portions of the route between Omaha and Kearney, the people are erecting forts for the defense of their lives and property, and are arming for emergencies, though it is hardly probable that any incursions will be made this far down the river.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Wall's Gazette released from Alcatraz last evening on \$25,000 bonds and on taking the oath of allegiance.

Telegrams from Salt Lake show that 300 or 400 miles of the overland mail route is in possession of the Indians.

All the stock for 200 miles west of Kearney has been withdrawn.

The mails will probably be carried by steamer detachments.

Telegraph communication remains undisturbed as yet.

News of August 18th.

The Tribune's Baltimore special of the 17th says: I have just arrived from Shenandoah Valley having left the front Tuesday morning. Considerable skirmishing had taken place two days previously. Both armies had advanced several times in succession into Strasburg. Considerable fighting had taken place at Strasburg, at the mouth of the Shenandoah river, and the rebels were driven back towards the mouth of the Shenandoah near Front Royal and on the right towards Snyder's Gap. The enemy have taken a strong position beyond Strasburg, at the mouth of the Shenandoah river, and are endeavoring to reinforce Early. Their camp is on the mountain near Strasburg and was captured by the enemy. One hundred men sent up afterwards have not been heard from at the last account.

The World's special at Washington, Aug. 16th, says: It is reported that Longstreet with 81,000 and Pitholee with 10,000, moved through Harrison on Saturday last, passing towards the valley. Doubtless to reinforce Early. The number is probably exaggerated. Half the number would possibly be nearer the truth.

New York, Aug. 17.—Grant's movements on the 14th were reported to the military authorities as extending along a commanding ridge covered by a formidable earthwork along the front in front of the Shenandoah valley. This defensive line is a series of ridges, intended as a strong skirmish line which proved an effective obstacle to the advance of the rebels.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day; there was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Administration, declaring the Government to be the enemy of the Union, and that the only true Union party, it was understood that there would be a compromise between the Peace and War Democrats.

Boston, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the Consul at Yarmouth states that 2 vessels were destroyed by the pirate *Tullahoma* on Monday, 6 miles from Cape Sable.

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 16.—The *Tullahoma* yesterday destroyed 25 vessels off Marlinville, and took a ship named *Worcester*.

News of August 19th.

New York, Aug. 21.—Advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was being made.

Dispatches from Sheridan at Winchester the 17th, 18, & 19, a. m., report that Merrill's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday, p. m., on the North side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Washburn and Lannan's brigades of cavalry. The enemy were badly beaten. They lost two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 prisoners.

A later dispatch from Sheridan says the cavalry fight in front of Front Royal was a splendid affair on open ground. The sabers were freely used. (Signed) STANTON.

It is reported that Butler's troops had a slight engagement without any advantage on either side.

Farragut demanded an unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, which was refused by the commander who said he had 6 months' provisions and that he would resist to the last moment. Granger's forces in the rear cut the communications of the rebels.

New York, Aug. 19.—The World's Washington special of the 18th says: News from Shenandoah valley to-day is favorable. Sheridan is still pushing Early up the Valley, compelling him to retreat from point to point in every encounter.

The reinforcement of Early by Longstreet's and Hill's corps is doubted, as these two corps have been believed to be in Grant's front.

Refugees are beginning to arrive, all bringing intelligence of the rebel advance. Considerable uneasiness is felt, but the reports are so conflicting that it is impossible to obtain an exact account of the state of affairs.

The amount of National Bank currency in circulation is \$24,000,000.

The record of the General Land Office shows that the demand for the settlement of public lands is greater than for any previous season for three years, and the receipt of money in consequence much larger.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Yallandigham addressed a mass meeting here to-day. He said that he expected the nominee of the Chicago Convention would be pledged to the suspension of hostilities and a Convention of the States; and that a majority of the delegates from the Northwest were committed to that doctrine. He believed a re-union of the States to be possible. The South had proposed through the President and through his agents to meet the United States and see if they cannot agree. They are tired of war and want an armistice and a Convention. He declared that with a republican form of Government it was impossible to keep the States together by force of arms, and that he was for trying reconciliation and compromise.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the country had been passing through a fearful political convulsion, that violence had been attempted under the mask of patriotism, and call upon the people, irrespective of party, to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities and the perfection of some mode of reconstruction which shall unite the country on a lasting basis of peace.

That it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to give expression to this spirit of peace, and declare it to be the purpose of the Democratic party to cause this desolating war to cease by calling a National Convention in which all the States should be represented in their sovereignty, capacity, and that to this end an armistice should be declared.

That if the Convention shall place another party in power, the people will not tolerate the rule of martial law, military interference with the elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of citizens, and that to the maintenance of this we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honors.

That the candidates already nominated represent all who cling to the war, and it is sound policy to gather together under our banner all the patriotic opposites sentiments and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, which is only to be obtained by the election of a President pledged to the support of a peace policy.

That we solemnly protest against the usurpations and lawless dispensations of the present Administration and warn it to desist from encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State.

That we will not tolerate the rule of martial law, military interference with the elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of citizens, and that to the maintenance of this we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honors.

That the reply of President Lincoln to Clay and Holcomb furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into granting them unlimited means for the purpose of preserving the Union which they have used and are still using for the base end of overthrowing state institutions and advancing party interests and establishing themselves in permanent despotic power.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The principal speaker was John B. Weller of California. He reviewed at some length the history of the Administration; denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice and a Convention of the States, believing the people of both sections wanted peace.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac at noon the 17th says: The 2d corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James river on the 14th fell back to a safe position, which was occupied until yesterday, when the result was determined on and carried out successfully. The enemy were driven from their works with heavy loss. We captured several hundred prisoners and some heavy guns.—Our loss is trifling. We hold the position. The cavalry under Gregg had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from their works near the New Market road, but were finally forced back. Col. Gregg was severely wounded. Washington, Aug. 18.—The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that the insurgents in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri had endeavored to fraudulently and treacherously obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation by procuring their property from the penalty of crimes or securing themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery and murder. Orders were issued to the commanders of military service to prevent the improper administration of the oath to persons for any other purpose than the restoration of peace and the establishment of national authority.

In the Revolution, in framing the Federal Constitution, and in instituting and administering government under it, the effort was to call out political science and wisdom, and place the highest and best men at the head of affairs. We have changed all that, and think the safe course is, to enshrine ignorance and folly, or at best, low cunning and craft. At first, we demanded a Washington an Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, for a President; and later we have preferred a Harrison, a Polk, a Taylor, a Pierce, a Buchanan, an Abraham Lincoln; and this last, since he has neither by nature nor by education a single qualification for his office, is regarded as especially designated by Providence to guide us through our present most fearful crisis, and be the second Father of his Country. Having ordinary men for the President and the commanders of military and House of Representatives, for Governors of States and members of State Legislatures, has brought us where we are, on the verge of total and irretrievable national ruin; and, as of old, wisdom creaks along in the streets, and no man heareth her voice. It is time our folly should end; we should engage in earnest to study political science, the principles, nature, and administration of government.—*Brownson's Review.*

Very well said; but the Review, it strikes us, would not bring about much of a reform by elevating Fremont to the Presidency. Ten thousand men might be picked out from among the people who in political wisdom, science of government and all the attributes that go to make up the statesman, far excel the Review's champion—Fremont.

The Soaks Mines.—The Victoria papers come to us well filled with astonishing reports of the Soaks Inlet gold mines. Everybody are getting rich suddenly, and all the rest are tremendously excited and fixing to get wealthy.—*Pacific Tribune.*

If everybody are getting rich over there it is very singular that there should be any "rest" to become excited about getting wealthy.

"Sir," said Andrew Jackson, "the Abolition party is a diabolical organization. It pretends to be for freedom meaning nothing more or less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union."

THE CONSTITUTION.—In regard to the new Territory for Nevada Territory, the Secretary of the State says: The vote on the State Constitution for Nevada is to be taken on the first Wednesday of next month. The matter does not attract much attention in the Territory, and without doubt the Constitution will be defeated.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.—Archbishop Alenmy has ordered that until further notice prayers for peace shall be offered, every evening at St. Mary's Church, San Francisco; and Bishop Kip, of the Episcopal Church, has published a prayer to be used throughout his diocese, breathing the same spirit.

The Mountaineer estimates that the Canyon City mines are yielding an average of \$100,000 per week.

QUARTZ MILL FOR SOUTH BOISE.—Messrs. Simms & Hancey shipped from this place on Tuesday, one of Howell's Patent Rotary Pressure Quartz Mills for South Boise. The Mill is of entirely different structure from the Stamp machines heretofore sent into those mines, being worked upon both the stamping and grinding principle. When put up it stands like a grindstone and the crushing apparatus revolves inside of an iron casing—inside of which are cast-iron and cast-steel. It is capable of crushing five or six tons per day. The proprietors propose to run it for the present, at least, as a Custom Mill.

HARDLY LOYAL ENOUGH.—The *Golden Age* doesn't come up to that standard of loyalty recognized by the meek Administration subscribers. It says: "We have seen 'Old Abe' re-nominated, and soon we shall see the ponderous foot of the rail-splitter engaged for another four years in stamping treason out of the rebels, North and South."

That's pretty good—*Old Abe*, and cooler still to speak of his foot as being "ponderous" when it is said that to speak of the size of the joker's feet is treason. But, Frank, did you really see "Old Abe" re-nominated during your absence from Lewiston, or are you of late given to *Lynx*?

RETURNED.—Mr. Jas. A. Glascock, who has been absent at San Francisco for several months past engaged in printing the laws of Idaho Territory, is in town en route for Lewiston. He has completed the work and is now on the road to the Capital. The statutes occupy 714 pages. The volume is neatly printed and compares favorably with any work of the kind got up on the coast.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* says "the war by necessity is made to war directly upon the institution of slavery." The *Appeal* has formerly denied that the war was for abolition. Now it admits the fact.

It is stated that there are four thousand men in Virginia City, Nevada, out of employment who would be glad to go to work if it could be had.

In Penn Yan, New York, the proprietor of a single whisky distillery paid \$25,000 internal tax for the month of May.

It is said that the Gould & Curry mine, N. T., is the only one in the Virginia District now paying a dividend.

Jockey Club Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the members of the Walla Walla Jockey Club met at the Council Chamber on the 24th inst. for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were duly elected: President—Col. G. F. Thomas. Vice Presidents—Otis L. Bridges and Henry M. Malye. Secretary—S. B. Fargo. Treasurer—P. A. Abbott. On Motion of Mr. John A. Green, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Geo. P. Thomas, H. M. Malye, J. A. Green, P. A. Abbott and T. J. Malye, in reference to the Walla Walla Race Track. Said committee to report to the Jockey Club in this place on Monday evening Aug. 29th, at half past 7 o'clock. On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the Washington Statesman.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Council Chamber on Monday evening Aug. 29th, 1864, at 7 o'clock.

A full attendance of all the members of the Club is requested. Also, all persons wishing to become members of the Club are invited to attend, and all citizens interested in the improvement of the stock of blood and turf horses, especially in the county of Walla Walla, are earnestly invited to attend the stated meeting of the Club. Notice of the time and place of meeting will be given.

The rules for the government of the Club will be published next week. GEO. F. THOMAS, Pres't.

S. B. FARGO, Sec'y.

DIUICHIS: SHREIDMAN.—In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. S. Shreidman, of a daughter.

DRUMHELLER.—In this city, on the 23d instant, the wife of Mr. J. Drumheller, of a son.

MARRIED: GANN.—GIBBERT.—In Portland, on the 16th inst., by Rev. P. E. Hyland, Mr. Thomas H. Gann and Miss Louisa Gibbert.

WALLA WALLA SELECT SCHOOL. HAVING BROUGHT A SPACIOUS BUILDING, well adapted for the purpose of the laws, we will commence a Full Term of School on

The First Monday of September, 1864.

In this school we shall aim at a strict order and elegant equipment. We make no charge for the extra of rapid advancement or of more superior show.

A free use will be made of both vocal and instrumental music as a means of instruction and recreation for the pupils. Having had much experience in teaching, we hope to meet all reasonable expectations of parents in caring for the physical, mental and moral culture of their children.

Terms: Primary Scholars, (Reading and Spelling) per week, \$ 75 All others, \$ 1.00 If paid for a quarter, of 12 weeks, in advance: Primary Scholars, \$ 8 00 All others, \$ 10 00

REV. P. E. HYLAND, Principal. MISS A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Teacher.

Walla Walla, Aug. 26, 1864. 37ed.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE! Main St. Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, Express Office, Walla Walla.

THOMAS TIERNEY, PROPRIETOR, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS friends and the traveling public that he has just completed a new and commodious livery and feed stable at the above place, and is prepared to accommodate them with feed and stabling for their animals. He also keeps a

First-rate lot of Saddle Horses for Hire. Giving his personal attention to the establishment and having had 12 years experience in the business, he feels assured that he will be able to give full satisfaction to all. Aug. 26, 37ed.

Estate of John Selby. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Selby, late of said county and Territory, deceased; therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of the said John Selby are hereby requested to make immediate payment to me at any place of business, in the city of Walla Walla, or those having claims against the same must present them, with proper vouchers, within one year from this date or be forever barred.

H. J. CADY, Executor. August 26, 1864. 37ed.

For Sale. A Lot 17 1/2 X 120 feet, on Main Street, two doors below the City Hotel. A good location for a new and commodious livery and feed water on it. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE! 300,000 Pounds of Grain Wanted for CASH. Inquire at SCHWABACHER BROS.'S & CO'S STORE, Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 26, 1864.

A FULL assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

THE finest assortment of Liquors at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

The Soldier's Widow. Wool for my vine clad home! That it should ever be so dark to me...

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO. Fire-Proof Brick Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Crockery and Glassware, T I N - W A R E, Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse, CARPETING, Oil Cloth, China Matting, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails, Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes &c., &c.

1864. BROWN BROS & CO., 1864. FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, WALLA WALLA, W. T. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c. HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE FLATTER OURSELVES WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

DR. WM. HALL'S Little Lung Pills. FOR THE CURE OF Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisis Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the LUNGS. IT IS UNEQUALLED.

DR. W. H. HALL'S Little Lung Pills. WE BELIEVE NO MEDICINE in the world which has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as Dr. Wm. Hall's Little Lung Pills. In cases of Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and incipient Consumption the Medicine acts in the most agreeable manner, restoring health when all other remedies have failed.

Why do you use an Inferior Article WHEN YOU CAN BUY GENUINE LIQUORS. KYGER & REESE'S AT THE SAME PRICE? FINE OLD OTARD BRANDY, JAMES HENISSEY, BISQUIT BULOUCHE, SEIGNETTE, PELLEVOISIN, UNITED PROPRIETORS; Together with a large stock of Superior WHISKEYS, including HOLT'S OLD BOURBON, OLD COLUMBIA, DEXTER BOURBON, BOWEN'S, CUTLER'S, MILLER'S, MAGNOLIA, MONONGAHALA.

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE. Have Removed from their store known as THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St., Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, Oreg. WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE IN THEIR LINE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

STOP THAT COUGHING. SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE PITY YOU. You have tried every remedy but the one obtained by its intrinsic merit, to expel all such preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. Fine Brandies, Wines, and CORDONS. PORTLAND, OREGON. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO our old patrons and the public of Oregon and Washington Territory generally, that 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 and kindest examination.

NEW FURNITURE, BEDDING, and Upholstery Establishment. EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO. EMIL constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds of fine and elegant Furniture for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, and all kinds of Office Furniture. And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a well furnished store, and guaranteeing the quality of all descriptions.

ASSAY OFFICE. TRACY & KING, ASSAYERS, PORTLAND, OREGON. E. W. TRACY, MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S. Mint at San Francisco. WE TAKE ATTENTION TO THE following Certificates: ANALYSIS OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, San Francisco, California, Assayer's Office, Dec. 20, 1861.