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Voces and Reverses.

The ferry boat approached the wharf, a cat leapt to the shipper's side.

Yet not around the shipper's side, but on the other side of the wharf.

Rehold the type of innocence that skips across the green, you know full well a lamb is meant.

Yet he allowed the ball, O, he was such a jolly chap.

The owner of the hall; He was not one who bawls aloud.

Yet he allowed the ball, O, he was such a jolly chap.

Collectors dodge our footsteps round, and set us all at ease.

Though for our hands they seize the tax, they cannot tax the seas!

A rouser once was easily pleased When bills come pouring in.

For though the ship could hit the plank—He couldn't "blush the tin!"

A gambler at the point of death, This sober matter shows.

When bills come pouring in, He never will be thrown the die.

He dies with awful throes! The felon who escapes from jail.

By accident may find a cell—Yet never will it flee!

A chimney-sweep, his insults have, He'll sweep you to the floor.

When who he used to sweep the floor—Turned round to sweep the sweep!

Yet see no sign of Greece! Which laid him in obscurity.

Not "Patience on a Monument"—A king marched up a hill, then down.

And loud his troops complained; No soldier was he high, kill—No soldier was he high, kill—No soldier was he high, kill!

We gaze upon the world, and shout, "Will wonders never cease!"

We seize a pig and grease its tail—Yet see no sign of Greece!

A king marched up a hill, then down, And loud his troops complained.

No soldier was he high, kill—No soldier was he high, kill—No soldier was he high, kill!

Like Walla, angle in the brook, No pack of hounds—No pack of hounds—No pack of hounds!

And what you love there above, A pig—yet not a fine.

Silent Music.

Sing me a song, sweet maid of mine, Some simple, earnest strain.

Some simple, earnest strain, From harmony and heart combine.

And your throats sweetly above, The very song the angels sing.

From passion and love, From heaven and earth, From heaven and earth, From heaven and earth!

Deep in the heart the fountain lies, Outgushing full and strong.

And when the fountains of feeling rise, It overflows in song.

How to Treat an Idle Husband.

The people (the inhabitants of New Zealand) are much attached to their chiefs.

The Stolen Bills.

The bank of Messrs. Gerald, Gerald & Co., had extensive dealings with the bank of Mr. Dorival.

One morning, direct from Frankfort, came among other correspondence, the following:

"Your name is Jules Dorival, late of the Frankfort Bank. Here is a description of your appearance."

"You are not an egg-shaped mole below the left ear? There it is," said Gerald, raising the hair at the wondering ex-clerk.

"I have a list of the bills you desired me to discount. Is it not so?"

The stern unflinching manner of his accuser, the suddenness of the charge, and a guilty conscience were too much.

"I have taken up a bell and adding; "I have but to ring this, and an officer of justice will appear."

Jules Dorival admitted all, and produced the missing documents, pleading for mercy.

"When he had delivered them all (and there were more than the advertised number) the banker added:

"It will be for you that I have not the absolute power of showing or withholding mercy from you; you are little good to the house of Dorival that you are to go to large. Are you willing to go to Australia?"

"I will go anywhere to hide my disgrace."

"I will be ready to to-morrow, and, by your too lenient, unjust uncle's command, which it does not suit me to disobey, you will go free, and four hundred pounds. But if you are found here longer than necessary for an outfit, you will yet be prosecuted. To-morrow, when I have gone through these bills, present that order at the counter you order, and you will have the money."

Now began, and you will have the money. Now began, and you will have the money.

He was about to reply, but the unwelcome, frowning face of Mr. Gerald made him glad to pass through the open door without a word.

"That night the recovered bills were sent off to Mr. Dorival, with an exact account of the entire affair from Mr. Gerald's own pen, and a strong reproof against this "mistaken generosity," as he chose to term it.

That night, too, after bank hours, Mr. Gerald received a note, the contents of which were as follows:

"Sir—There is a vessel starting for Australia to-morrow, and by traveling to-night, I may go with her; therefore, if you can pay me I will call to-night. Oh believe it was my first crime, and I long to hide its remembrance forever by mingling honorably in the work of a new world. If you mention me to my uncle, say that I shall always pray God to bless him for his kindness and forgiveness to me, though I feel unworthy of it."

"JULES DORIVAL." Mr. Gerald dispatched an answer to say he might have it, and an hour after paid the sum in his hands.

He seemed so thoroughly repentant that Mr. Gerald was induced to think less hardly of Dorival's overlooking it, and giving him a start in the world.

By return of mail came back the bills and a letter of inquiry from Dorival. Mr. Gerald best explain its import by an extract:

"We know nothing of these bills—they are forgeries—and cannot understand your letter. No clerk of ours has absconded. We never had one who bore the name of Dorival. You seem to answer a letter we did not write, and also we fear to have laid on advice of the forged letter the sum of four hundred pounds. We can only hope it is not so. Yours, M. DORIVAL."

But it was so. The firm of Gerald, Gerald & Co. had been swindled!

"Old Mossy's too Late." This is a great country for jokes, and we have just heard one that is too good to keep:

"Early this morning there were added to our company of travelers, a pair who looked like runaways; the gentleman was a tall, raw-boned specimen of half horse and half aligator's clan, and the lady a fair match for him.

Among the passengers from Napoleon was a solemn looking preacher, who had all along been taken for a preacher. About nine o'clock last night I was conversing with the "reverend" gentleman, when a young man stepped up, and addressing him, remarked:

"We're going to have a wedding and would like you to officiate."

"All right, sir," he replied, laughingly, and we stepped to the ladies cabin, where sure enough the couple stood waiting. There had been some "kissing games" and several mock marriages gone through with during the evening, and I supposed this was only a continuation of the sport; and so thought the "preacher," who I could see had a good deal of humor in him, and was inclined to promote general good feeling and amusement.

The couple stood before him, (a good deal more solemn than was necessary in a mock marriage, I thought), and the preacher asked the necessary questions, and then proceeded in the usual way, announced them as husband and wife. They were a good deal of fun afterwards, and when it was over, I left the cabin, and so did the preacher, who remarked to me that he liked to see the young people enjoying themselves, and took a good deal of pleasure in contributing to their fun; but he did not understand why they should call him to act as the preacher.

Just then some one called me aside, and the old gentleman stepped into the state room, which was next to mine. When I returned, the door stood open, and the "preacher" stood just inside, with his coat and vest off, and one boot in his hand, talking with the gentleman who had played the "attendant," and who, as I came up remarked:

"Well, that is the case in a good joke, for they are in dead earnest, and have retired to the same state-room." The old gentleman raised both hands as he exclaimed:

"Good heavens, you don't tell me so!" and rushing, just as we was, boot in hand, to the door, indicated, commenced an assault on the door as if he would batter it down, exclaiming at each lick:

"For heaven's sake don't, don't—I ain't a preacher!"

The whole cabin was aroused by this time, and a hundred eyes were eagerly peering in the direction of the "preacher," when the door opened, and the "Arkansas traveler," poking out his head, coolly remarked, "Old boss, you're too late."

SCARCITY OF CHANGE.—"Can't change a green back, sir? Well, I'm glad of the. Pop had thirty-six drinks on it in three days and it may stand a good deal of wear and tear yet!"

Anecdote of Napoleon the First.

The employment in which Napoleon's confidential secretaries were engaged was of all kinds of slavery the most irksome.

Day and night it was necessary to be on the spot. Sleep, meals, health, fatigue—nothing was regarded; a minute's absence would have been an unpardonable offense.

Friends, pleasures, public amusements, promenades, rest—all must be given up. The Baron Maigneval and the Baron Pain knew this by hard experience, but at the same time they enjoyed his boundless confidence.

The most implicit reliance was placed on their discretion, and a truly royal liberality. They both merited the emperor's confidence. One day, at two o'clock, the emperor went out to hunt.

"He will probably be absent, as usual, about four hours," as Maigneval calculated. It was his father's birthday, and he thought he might surely leave the palace for a short time; therefore he ventured. He had bought a little shell, and anxiously desired to present the title-deeds to his father on that festive day.

The baron set out, and found on his arrival that the whole family were collected, who all received their unexpected visitor with enthusiasm. The present was given—the parent's heart, was full of joy—happiness universally prevailed, and the generous son was entreated to tarry that he might be their guest at dinner, which was then announced. The baron refused, saying:

"The emperor may return and ask for me."

"Oh," was the exclamation, "you are never away—the emperor will not be angry."

The entreaties were redoubled, and the worthy secretary yielded to the general wish. Time flies swiftly to men surrounded by those whom they revere.

In the meantime the emperor returns—even sooner than usual. He enters his cabinet.

"Maigneval—let him be called."

"He is in his study. Napoleon grows impatient."

"Well, where is Maigneval?"

"You fear to tell the emperor that he is absent; but at last it is impossible to conceal it. At length the secretary returns."

"The emperor has inquired for you. He is angry."

"All is lost," said Maigneval to himself. He made up his mind, however, and presented himself. His reception was terrible.

"Where do you come from? Go about your business," exclaimed the enraged emperor. "I do not want men that neglect their duty."

Maigneval, in a state of distress and excitement retired; he could not stand that night, but pictured to his mind his fearful position—his prospects all destroyed—his fortune ruined, and all hopes of future advancement were banished. At length day arrived. He reflected—"The emperor did not give me a formal dismissal." He therefore dressed himself, and at the usual hour went to the emperor's cabinet.

Some minutes after Napoleon entered, looked at him without speaking, wrote a note, and then walked to and fro in the chamber. Maigneval continued the task he had in hand, without lifting his eyes. Napoleon, with his hands behind his back, stopped before him, and abruptly said—

"What will you? Are you ill?"

"No, sir," replied Maigneval, rising up to answer.

"Sit down; you are ill. I don't like people telling me falsehoods. I insist on knowing."

"Sir—the fear of having forfeited the kindness of your Majesty deprived me of my sleep."

"Where were you yesterday?"

Maigneval told him the cause of his absence.

"I thought this little property would gratify my father."

"And pray, where did you get the money to buy this house?"

"I saved it, sire, out of the salary which your Majesty condescended to assign me."

Napoleon, after looking at him steadily for a few seconds, said, "take a slip of paper, and write the treasurer of my civil list will pay the bearer the sum of eighty thousand francs." He took the draft and signed it.

"There put that in your pocket, and now let us set about our regular business."

The astonished secretary found himself restored to his office, in possession of all his emoluments, and a richer man by eighty thousand francs.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 50 miles within the walls which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the summit of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The great pyramid was 481 feet high, and 683 feet on the sides; the base covered eleven acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 26 miles round, and contained 339,000 slaves and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Jefferson's Wedding.

"Belinda" (Jefferson's first love) had been married four years, and her old admirer was approaching thirty, when he met with a young lady of twenty-two, who produced a strong impression upon him.

She was a little above the medium height, slender, but elegantly formed. A fair complexion, with a delicate tint of the rose; large hazel eyes, full of life and feeling; and luxuriant hair of a rich, soft Auburn, forming a combination of attractions which were calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor.

In addition to this the lady was admirably graceful; she danced, and moved with elegant ease, and sang and played on the harpsichord very sweetly.

Add still to these accomplishments, the possession of an excellent good sense, very considerable cultivation, a warm, loving heart, and last, though not least, notable talents for house-keeping, and it will not be difficult to understand how the youthful Mr. Jefferson came to visit very frequently at the lady's residence, in the former a combination of attractions which were calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor.

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Proceedings of the Legislature.

We have made a vain endeavor to get together, for the purpose of passing the bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, together with a synopsis of their meaning. Our associates, from whom we expected fuller reports than we have given, have been too unwell to furnish them; so our readers must rest content until we can get authentic reports from which to make extracts. We give the following from the Olympia Standard of the 17th and 24th ult:—

BILLS PASSED.

An act authorizing the County Commissioner of Walla Walla County to levy a special tax.

An act to create and organize the county of Yakima.

House bill, an act to authorize J. Baker and his associates to construct a trail from Florence City to Warren's Diggings in Idaho County, and to establish a ferry on Salmon River.

Mr. Sims introduced a bill for an act to amend an act to incorporate the Walla Walla Railroad Company.

An act in relation to ferries.

Bill provides that every owner of a ferry shall post a notice up on each side of the river as to the rates of charges for ferrying, and if he fails to do so for five consecutive days he is to lose his franchise.

Committee substitute for House bill—An act to authorize the Governor of the Territory to take possession of the Territorial Seal was adopted.

An act regarding the clerk of the supreme and district courts of the Territory and defining their duties.

An act relating to prosecuting attorneys.

An act relative to counties.

[NOTE—These bills are the same as those now on the statute book, only compiled by the Code Commission.]

Council substitute for House memorial to extend the charter of the Columbia river to Vancouver.

An act to authorize Wesley Vansicler to establish a ferry across the Columbia river at Vancouver.

An act to regulate the practice of the probate court.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Walla Walla Railroad Company.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Walla Walla to Fort Hall.

An act to authorize the county Treasurer of Spokane County to loan the money of the school fund.

An act to create and organize the county of Stevens.

An act to authorize Vansicler and others to construct a ferry on the Columbia river at Walla Walla, amended and passed.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Walla Walla.

An act to regulate the fees and costs in Walla Walla County.

An act to pay G. W. Shoemaker for transporting Territorial arms.

An act to incorporate the Meadow Creek Quartz Mining Company.

An act in relation to Quartz mining claims. [Gives the recorder an extra claim on certain conditions.]

An act to regulate the fees and costs in the counties of Boise, Idaho, Nez Perce and Shoshone.

An act to relocate the county seat of Idaho County.

An act to pay L. Jackson, sheriff of Walla Walla County.

An act to authorize the County Commissioners in certain cases to sell and convey school-lands at private sale.

Besides these acts a large number of ferry franchises have passed, enough, it would seem, to supply every ten miles of the rivers in the Territory with a ferry.

MEMORIALS PASSED.

Memorial in relation to establishing a military post in the Snake country was amended so as to memorialize the Secretary of War, instead of U. S. Congress.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Foster moved to take up the C. B. to apportion the representation of W. T. He then moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, on which the yeas and nays were called with the following result:—

Aye—Bagley, Briggs, Egan, Fletcher, Foster, Frost, Griswold, Hubbs, Hunt, Huntington, Langmeir, McLane, Perrin, Rabberson, Stone, Urquhart, Weed—17.

Nays—Andrews, Baker, Chase, Ferguson, Orr, Foster, Hanch, Smith, Yantis, Mr. Speaker—10.

Mr. Orr moved to take up the act (entire) delegation, he excused from further participation in the deliberation of this body.

Mr. Smith moved to take up the House bill to apportion the representation of Washington Territory, which prevailed.

It moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of three with instructions to report on Monday. Lost.

Mr. Orr moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, he thought it useless to waste any further time of the House.

Mr. Bagley moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

On the question of indefinite postponement quite a lengthy and animated debate sprang up, which was participated in by Messrs. Bagley, Reed, Frost, Griswold and others.

Mr. Reed contended that there never was so great an act of injustice attempted to be perpetrated on the people of the Territory, as to cut them off from a fair representation. The object of this bill would disfranchise a large number of citizens east of the mountains, and it would be one of the greatest outrages perpetrated on an intelligent community. He said that if the apportionment bill was defeated that two-thirds of the people of the Territory would be disfranchised on the next election, and called on members under the aegis of their oath, to know whether they were prepared to commit such an act—whether they would vote every principle of justice, humanity, and good sense. If the present bill was indefinitely postponed there would be time to frame another before adjournment.

Mr. Frost argued for the indefinite postponement of the bill and thought that after the next general election it would be better to frame an apportionment bill.

Mr. Griswold alluded to the action of Congress on the division of the Territory and that should be an argument why no apportionment bill should be passed at the present time.

After some further debate Mr. Reed moved that the bill be laid over till Monday next at 10 o'clock. Lost.

The bill was indefinitely postponed by the vote of the members of the Sound district.

We give the above extract from "House proceedings" in order that it may be known to the people of the upper country that they have been disfranchised in part by members of the western portion of the Territory.—We did not expect that members of the Sound would be willing to give the eastern portion of the Territory a fair apportionment this session, but we did expect an apportionment bill of some kind would be passed: The Legislature adjourned without making any apportionment whatever.—

In falling to do this it has inflicted a grievous wrong upon the eastern district which will not be forgotten by the people. The objections urged by the Sound members against passing an apportionment bill are flimsy and unwarranted. The secret of the opposition by the western delegation may be summed up in a few words. By staving off an apportionment at the late session, the Sound country would hold the balance of power next session, and thereby retain the Capital at Olympia another year.

"The Salmon River Idaho."

We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento Union:

"An bill to erect a new Territory out of that portion of Washington known as the Salmon river region has been introduced in the House by a Western member, at the instance of certain interested parties. This move will not be likely to meet with the support of any of the Pacific States of the Union, especially will the Washington Territory delegate, Wallace, be active in his opposition, as a new Territory once carved from the present sparsely settled Territory of Washington would prejudice the possibility of a State organization there for a long time."

Walla Walla.

Despite the predictions of up-country town builders and interested parties at other points that Walla Walla would go down with the rise of these other points, its march in the scale of improvement has been constantly onward. From its first settlement its advance has been steady, and with each succeeding year it has doubled its number of permanent inhabitants and its business. It was frequently the theme of remark last spring among many that Walla Walla was too far from the mining region to enjoy many of the benefits arising from the mines; but the sequel has shown that she has received a full share of the mining trade, and that while other towns have grown up around her, she has shared in all the prosperity enjoyed by them, and experienced none of their adversities.

The merchant who brought his goods and wares here, in preference to taking them to some point nearer to the mines has always found a ready market, at fair profits, while many of those who were anxious to locate at those "nearby points" returned here to find a market.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1862. Hon. Judge Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—I would respectfully ask the decision of your office whether an officer of the U. S. Army, provided he comply with all the conditions and requirements laid down in the pre-emption laws, is not fully entitled to all the privileges as are due to all citizens seeking upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands belonging to the U. S. Government. In other words, does his official position—all other conditions being equal and complied with—mitigate in both respects and in the order of preference the privilege of the pre-emption laws made by Congress for the benefit of all citizens of the United States, or aliens who have declared their determination to become such?

Asking for an early and a categorical decision from your office.

I remain truly your obedt. servt.

JOHN MULLAN, Capt. U. S. Army.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1862. Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst. I have to inform you that the holding of a Commission in the military service of the United States has not impaired, or does not impair any right you may have had, as a civilian to pre-empt.

I am, Sir, very truly your obedt. servt.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Com. Gen. Land Office.

THE FIRE AT FORT HOSKINS.—Mr. Charles Schuck, of Fort Hoskins, writes the following account of the attack on the stores of Messrs. Hodges & Schuck, to the Corvallis Times:

On Monday evening, January 12th, right about the hour that Fort Hoskins, entered the store-house of Messrs. Hodges & Schuck, demanding some beer. But as the men had been there some time before, (Sunday) in the store, helping the same master, a quarrel sprang up, and under the influence of liquor, they were refused by me. Immediately after I refused them, two of the men attacked me and succeeded in putting me in the cellar. Then to crown the whole proceeding one of them set the house on fire, and left only after there was no possibility of saving the house and its contents. Mr. Myers, a gentleman, being a substitute for Mr. Hodges, who was held in awe by the mercenaries, having a loaded pistol held at his head, led me out of the cellar, and so saved my life.

THE PRESSURE ON NEWSPAPERS.—The advanced price on the article of paper is having a "killing" effect in the publishing business. Newspapers from the eastern States come to us filled with their troubles in relation to the high price of paper.—

While some publishers are raising their subscription prices to meet expenses in paper material, others seek a different mode and exact subscriptions in advance. Many newspapers are wincing under their existence, being unable to withstand the pressure.—

The high price of paper is suppressing weekly papers faster and more effectually than the Administration ever did.

INDIAN AGENT FOR OREGON.—We notice by the last telegraphic dispatches from the east that J. M. P. "Harrington" has been appointed Indian Agent for Oregon. "Harrington" seems to be unknown, and we think the telegraph has made a mistake in the name. It is probably J. W. P. Huntington, who last fall declined the appointment of special agent for the Unsettled reservation.

BRICK BUILDINGS.—Several business men of this city, among whom we have heard mentioned the names of Stone & Ball, J. C. Isaacs, and Brown & Dusenbury, contemplate the erection of brick buildings, on Main street, the coming season. With the probable decrease in the price of brick and lime, for reasons given elsewhere, these kind of buildings will be erected here at a much less cost than heretofore.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The committee appointed to draft Articles of Association for the Walla Walla Railroad company have completed their labors, and a meeting of the company will be called upon the reopening of navigation, it being deemed inadvisable to hold a meeting now as many persons in the lower country who take an interest in the matter have expressed a wish to be in attendance.

FROZEN UP.—Abbot's stages returned from Wallula on Tuesday, bringing news that the Columbia was frozen over. Navigation is therefore closed until we have a change in the weather. The river will most likely be clear of ice in a few days.

Letter from Capt. Mullan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1862. EDW. STATESMAN—I have delayed writing you since my arrival until the meeting of Congress, which took place yesterday, under fair auspices; but though the session may be a stormy one it may yet prove an effective one. There is a general disposition on the part of persons both in and out of Congress to give to the President a cordial and unqualified acquiescence as to the execution of all laws on the statute book and to such dispositions as may be right, proper and constitutional—as have a tendency to quiet our political troubles, and restore the country to the Constitutional status enjoyed by it two years since.

That the President has been to a great extent biased in his acts and courses during the past three months, by radical thinking and acting men, few here doubt; but the voice heard from the west, north-west and north in the late elections speaks so significantly that our hope is that the stern, yet moderate and constitutional, will guide the future.

The South has in the field a large and well appointed army. Her Generals are active and untiring, and the people are aroused to such a pitch of desperation that the proportions of the rebellion, instead of being on the wane, are on the increase. Under such circumstances as these—disturbances and jarrings in our own army—displacements of men high in position, who have had the manipulations of the army, and a disposition on the part of the Government towards arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, together with the belief on the part of many that the war is waged for the negro, have had an effect which is difficult to estimate. It has led some to secede. The hope of all conservative, though determined Union men, is that the winter will find the Congress having placed upon the statute books those measures which the execution is to carry out such enactments as the law of the land demands, and that the Government will be able to believe the President to be honest in his intentions, and disposed to do rightfully those things that will once more restore us to peace and a government of laws.

In regard to those special matters of interest to the Territory, Colonel Wallace has in hand a great number of cases, and upon arriving in this city will be engaged in getting those matters settled. I believe the President to be honest in his intentions, and disposed to do rightfully those things that will once more restore us to peace and a government of laws.

As to the matter of the pre-emption laws, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has in hand a great number of cases, and upon arriving in this city will be engaged in getting those matters settled. I believe the President to be honest in his intentions, and disposed to do rightfully those things that will once more restore us to peace and a government of laws.

I am, Sir, very truly your obedt. servt.

JOHN MULLAN, Capt. U. S. Army.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES will be performed at St. George's Chapel on the 27th inst. in March next. Her Majesty has given her commands that the ceremony shall be celebrated with the utmost magnificence.—

It is generally thought that the Government will not allow Prince Alfred to accept the crown of Greece, if it be offered to him.

ALBERT L. HAVEN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A Grand Ball will be given on the evening of Feb. 22nd, by the Washington Engine Co., No. 5, for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, to which the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity are most respectfully invited.

Dr. Sibley has kindly tendered the use of his Hall for the occasion. Mr. John Kelly has also volunteered his services as Leader of the Band.

Carriages will be in attendance to convey parties to and from the ball.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGERS—J. LAGER, Wm. Phillips and James M. Nowton.

ORDINANCE NO. 16.

IN RELATION TO FIRE ALARMS AND THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—

The people of the city of Walla Walla do hereby enact as follows:—

Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the Fire Warden to see that proper Sparks Clubs are attached to all places of public resort and such other buildings as they may deem proper. After the proper notice shall have been given to the owners, if not complied with, the same shall be made by the Fire Warden, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owners of such buildings.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Fire Warden to see that a sufficient number of Sparks Clubs are kept at all times ready for use, and that they are in proper condition for use.

Sec. 3. That the Fire Warden shall have the right to use the public streets for the purpose of conveying water to the place of fire.

Approved: Feb. 14, 1863.

E. W. WALLACE, Mayor.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

BROWN & DUSENBURY. A RE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of goods usually found in a dry goods store, at cost.

AT COST, to close the concern.

The attention of Merchants, Packers, Miners, and Buyers generally is particularly called to our stock, as a rare opportunity is now offered them.

All goods included in our stock are so arranged that they can be purchased in any quantities desired.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express has established an office at AUBURN, Oregon. W. G. WELLS, Representative.

Important to Pre-emptors.

The lands in Walla Walla county are to be offered at public sale next summer, and all who have not yet pre-empted are advised to do so immediately, and those having claims must be presented to the Surveyor on or before the 1st of July next.

W. W. JONSON, County Surveyor.

Feb. 14, 1863.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Wm. A. Mix and Charles Russel in the stock-making and wool-manufacturing business of the firm will be dissolved by Charles Russel, to whom all persons indebted to the said firm are advised to present their claims to Charles Russel, who will pay them to him.

CHAS. RUSSEL.

Walla Walla, Feb. 7, 1863.

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