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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME III.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1864.

NUMBER 7.

The Washington Statesman.

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R. B. and S. G. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

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EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1863. 32ly

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS and Midwives.

Office and Residence Main street, four doors above the Jail, Walla Walla. Established 1859.

O. J. THIBODO, M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy. Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

J. BOSWELL, M. D. OFFICE WEST SIDE

of Main street, Walla Walla, W. T., two doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's store. From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 12 m. 4 P. M. Oct. 10, 1863.

BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Walla Walla, W. T.; will attend faithfully and with careful attention to his professional duties in Washington Territory and Oregon. From Dec. 20, 1862. O. L. BRIDGES, 21ly

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office over the door west of Ryce & Rees's brick store. Walla Walla, W. T. 29ly

JAY S. TURNER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Walla Walla, W. T.; will attend faithfully and with careful attention to his professional duties, promptly. Office Second door west of Walla, Fargo & Co's Express office. August 21, 1863. 304ly

J. H. SLATER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Walla Walla, W. T.; will attend faithfully and with careful attention to his professional duties, promptly. Office Second door west of Walla, Fargo & Co's Express office. August 21, 1863. 304ly

JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE

and Retail Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c. Provision, Walla Walla City, W. T. Feb. 28, 1863. 11ly

MEYER, MANUFACTURER OF AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lager Beer, Brewery East end of Town, Walla Walla, W. T.

CITY BREWERY SALOON.

Main street, opposite U. S. Hotel's brick store. Constantly on hand a well-selected stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Sept. 12, 1863. 39ly

HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant.

Front street, Portland, Oregon. Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Pellets, &c. Also on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Oregon Produce. And a constant supply of the celebrated standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET,

Portland, Oregon. M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor. The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE

Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Counter-tops, Marble Mantels, Hearth stones, Stone for building purposes, &c. All Stone cutting done to order. Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15ly

SMITH & ALLEN, HOUSE CARPENTERS

Portland, Oregon.

FRANK'S HOTEL,

Cor. Main and 3d sts., Walla Walla, W. T.

FRANK CARPEDI, PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately known as Buckley's Saloon, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and has thoroughly refitted and newly furnished it, and it is now opened to the public as a

First Class Hotel and Restaurant,

With an Entire New Suite of Rooms, FURNISHED WITH CLEAN BEDS.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with the best LIQUORS AND CIGARS the country can afford.

The proprietor hopes, through his long experience in the business, and an extensive acquaintance with the public, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Stages will arrive at and depart from the above house. FRANK CARPEDI, Dec. 20, 1863. 21ly.

EMPIRE HOTEL

—AND— RESTAURANT.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

"Captain Jack," Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. As it has heretofore been the best Hotel and Restaurant in Walla Walla, it is now conceded to be the best house east of Portland. It will be conducted as heretofore, on the hotel and restaurant principle.

Meats at all hours, Day and Night. Ice Creams, Oyster Suppers, or any other "extras" served those who may desire them. A full stock of Fine Wines, for Table Use, kept constantly on hand.

NEW SUITES OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such manner as to make the Empire not only a good boarding-house, but a comfortable home for the traveler and boarder.

The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and feels confident that with his new improvements he can render the enjoyment of strangers with him in every respect comfortable.

Board per week, ten dollars. Single meals, seventy-five cents. Lodging per night, fifty cents. JOHN SELBY.

WALLA WALLA HOTEL and Restaurant.

H. SANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. It is now conducted in all its departments as a

First Class Hotel and Restaurant.

The kitchen is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

MEALS.....50c. LODGING.....75c. House open all night.

An Oyster Stand is connected with the establishment. Main street, Walla Walla, Dec. 6, 1863. m3

Walla Walla Drug Store.

Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale

cheap for cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs.

Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Apparatus, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla, and vicinity. Mining Implements. Prescriptions put up with care and Advice gratis. JAMES S. CRAIG, Dec. 31, 1863. 21ly

L. J. RECTOR,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Office—With Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and

all Acknowledgments written, carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States Acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court. Ang. 8, 1863. —W. L. J. RECTOR.

WM. PHILLIPS,

DEALER IN STOVES and TIN-WARE.

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining Implements, &c. All of which will be sold at extremely low prices. Walla Walla, Dec. 19, 1863. 1-ly

Watch Repairing.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Walla Walla, and vicinity, that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted. He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN, Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1863. [10m6

FRANKLIN MARKET,

East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store.

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton, also, HAMS, BACON, BURLINGAME, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to. Oct. 24, 1863. m3

H. MAUL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER and Paper Hangery, also, new Linnton's Lumber Yard, in the rear of E. L. James' residence. All kinds of work in the line of painting and paper hanging promptly attended to, and at moderate prices. (Dec. 5, 1863. m3

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

Abbott's Old Stand, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

J. F. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.

IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in these premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to, receive—a living share of public patronage.

HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE.

By the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—tf

Notice to Druggists.

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving the finest qualities of BRANDES AND WINES, expressly for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

J. M. VANSYCKLE, WHOLESALE AND

Retail Commission Merchant, Walla Walla City, W. T.

Good Old Names.

Of old a spade was called a spade By simple and by sage; A "workman" did his "work," And "servants" earned their "wages." A "man" was title of respect, Wherever virtue named it; There was but one of higher worth, And lovely "woman" claimed it; But now we magnate with words, The truth a great offense is; And I denigrate our English tongue By pride and false pretenses.

We shame the language of our sires— We talk so loud and meekly; We've "operative" for "workmen," And draw our "salaries" weekly. Our "lady" takes the place of "wife"— The word can never harm us; The world is true and hearty; And every "man" a "gentleman," Unless we call him "party."

The "shopman" takes the name of "shop," And by perversion lures, The man who digs a railway trench Is called a "navigator."

Oh, give us back our honest speech! Unless we call him "party," Let us do our daily "work," And think it pleasant duty. Let's earn our "wages" as of yore— More than fashion's lying glare, Let's love our "sweethearts" and our "wives," And own that "women" charm us. So shall our actions, like our words, Be void of affectation, And "spade" be "spade" and "man" be "man," Throughout the Yankee nation.

Make Home Bright and Pleasant.

More than building showy mansions, More than dress and fine array, More than domes or lofty steeples, Or than station power and sway, Make your home both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each lasting shall rest contented, Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty swelling titles, More than fashion's lying glare, More than Mammon's gilded honors, More than thought can well compare, See that home is made attractive, Pure and lasting, full and bright; Trees arranged with taste and order, Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely— Let it be a smiling spot, Where, in sweet contentment resting, Pure and lasting shall rest contented, Where the flowers and trees are waving, Birds will sing their sweetest song, Where the parrot thoughts will linger, Confidence and love belong.

These each heart will rest contented, Or, if missing, still will cherish, Members of that pleasant home, Such a home makes men the better; Pure and lasting shall rest contented, Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul.

MISERIES OF A BRIDEWOMEN.—The

editor of a country paper has been absent for a few weeks, and during that time a drunken compositor had been employed but he had made so many blunders, that it was not deemed advisable to endure his presence any longer. One day after the editor's return he was seated in his office writing a "crusher" against a political opponent, when the door was flung violently open, and a stranger rushed in, bearing a copy of the Crabtown Clarion, and in the other a huge family umbrella.—(ferociously)—"You are editor, eh?"

Editor.—(blandly)—"Sometimes sir. Take a seat."

Stranger.—"I'm from Goshen—a respectable attorney, sir. Don't stir, sir (shaking the umbrella menacingly;) you shall hear me thro', sir, and then (drawing himself out an inch,) depend confidently upon a flogging! I am just married, sir—not a fortnight since—and on the happy day (here the umbrella quivered sympathetically,) I forwarded you a notice of the same. Though I have hitherto been above poetry, thank heaven, I added in a moment of weakness a humble verse of my own composition fitting, I thought to the occasion. Here's the correct version, sir," (repeats from memory:—

MARRIED.—In Goshen, July 4th, Conkey, Esq., to Miss Euphemia Wiggins.

Love is the union of two hearts; That beats in softest melody; Time with its ravages imparts, No sifter fusion to its ecstasy.

"Not much—still poetry, still rhyme. Next week I got your paper, carried it to my Euphemia; we opened it and turned our eyes together to the marriage list. Blood and thunder! what did we see? An abusive atrocious—but no sir, I am cool (umbrella giving the lie in every rib.) I am cool, sir. Here's your infernal sheet. Hear what it says, sir, and tremble!" (Opens the paper and reads:—

MARRIED.—At Goshen, July 4th A. Donkey, Esq., to Miss Euphemia Piggins.

Love is an onion of two heads, The best is soft and mellow; Time with its cabbage in carts, No better feeding to an extra pay.

"What do you think of that sir? (umbrella upraised.) Donkey, eh? Piggins is it? My poetry, eh? It has unnerved me—driven me mad, I can't take a walk, but that the small boys—mere infants, sir—ring the hideous chord in my ears. Some scoundrel has altered the name on my sign to suit your cursed orthography. Don't apologise—I won't listen to anything. My house, just painted is scrawled over by horrid portraits and all owing to you. You're cornered; sir, don't move on your life! You, the destroyer of my happiness, my life, my Euphemia."

With that fond name, the last string of moderation snapped. He advanced a step, struck an attitude, and then the editor—we had almost had said. But no; just as the family umbrella was midway in the blow, the door opened, and some visitors entered. The injured man hesitated. Here was witnessess. Visions for an action for assault and battery, with damages and costs, rose in his mind and the umbrella dropped harmless to the floor. The lawyer triumphed over the man. He turned on his heel strode out the room muttering as he went. "Failed this time—one thing left—libel law—catch it."

A Spicy Letter.

In the San Jose "Mercury" we find two letters, one from a soldier in one of the California regiments in New Mexico to a lady of San Jose, to whom he had been engaged to be married, but whom he left very unceremoniously, enlisted in the army, and never sent word or note to his affianced for two long years. The lady is now, according to the Mercury, a resident of Sacramento. Her answer, with a mere change of name is as follows:

"Sir.—In your letter, just received by me—after you have been more than two years absent, you say: 'I would have written to you sooner, but we have been marching day and night since we left; therefore, you must excuse me for delaying it so long.' A day-and-night march of two years duration is a performance of such extraordinary magnitude that you will not think me unreasonable if, before excusing you, I require a certificate of the fact from your commanding officer. You congratulate yourself that your ambition to go to the war 'makes up' for breaking your promise of marriage to me. The pure patriotism of a Union soldier is laudable, indeed; but a man who can be false to a woman is not very likely in my opinion, to be true to his country; therefore, I mistrust that when you enlisted in the army you were actuated by quite other motives than a laudable ambition to assist the Government. I suspect that you have been playing the hypocrite in the army, as you did in your courtship; and it is only owing to the fact that your regiment has been kept among the Apaches that you have not showed your true colors before this. I expect that as soon as the opportunity occurs you will desert to the rebels, with such army secrets as you can take with you. A man mean enough to desert a woman, whom he has espoused into loving him, is quite fit to divulge the love-secrets that were sacred to her; he deceived; so, too, you can carry to the rebels (who will despise you for your baseness) the secrets learned while pretending to love and protect your afflicted country.

Your offer to send me four or five hundred dollars, 'to keep' me until your return, is probably as sincere as your offer of marriage, made so many years ago. What do you suppose has 'kept' me during the long time that has elapsed since your desertion? But I need not ask this question—knowing that to such as you it must be a matter of indifference whether the orphan girl you intended to marry, has earned a scanty living, as a druggery, or made desperate by neglect and want, sought her bread by a life of shame. Don't offer money to me, you hypocrite. Use it instead to pay your passage back to Ohio, where, for your pa's sake, I trust you will soon return, 'a wiser if not a happier man.' JENNIE C. BARTON.

P. S.—You will perceive by the signature that I am married. Your two years' silence does not indicate much anxiety concerning my welfare; yet, while I am writing, I may as well add that I am not only married, but have a baby, the father of which, is so kind a husband, so true to me, and in every way so worthy of my respect and affection, that I cannot think of him and you in connection without devoutly thanking God that my baby is not your baby." J. C. B.

A REBEL COLONEL ON "PEACE."

A story was published in the New York papers some days since, representing a Col. R. C. Hill as telling Gen. Custer, under a flag of truce at Fredericksburg, that "there would soon be peace," adding certain reasons in support of the prophecy. The whole of the statement, as was supposed at the time, turns out to be false. The Richmond Sentinel, of the 16th ult., publishes a card from Col. Robert C. Hill, of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, in which he says he had an interview with Gen. Custer, as stated, on the 18th of August, but that it had reference to picket firing opposite Fredericksburg, and nothing at all was said as to peace. Colonel Hill adds: "I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the Federals to such terms as we may dictate; and which, in my opinion, should be Mason's and Dixon's line as a boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnity for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed, the restoration of Forts Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will step in as the only first-class power on the western hemisphere, and take possession of the pieces as subjugated provinces."

FORBIDDEN LETTERS.—An ingenious person

has discovered that the three most forcible letters of our alphabet are N R G; that the two which contain nothing are M T; that the four express great corpulence O B C T; that two are in a decline, D K; that four indicate exalted station, X L N G, and three excite our tears, yet, when pronounced together, are necessary to a good understanding.—L. E. G.

Hawthorne says that in his Consular experience, the way he detected counterfeit Yankees was by the pronunciation of the word "been," which the English invariably made to rhyme with green, and the northerners as invariably pronounced "bin."

True wisdom is a thing very extraordinary. Happy are they that have it; and next to them, not those many that think they have it, but those few that are sensible of their own defects and imperfections and know that they have it not.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF GRAVEL RANGES.

—Since 1851 I have heard but two opinions which are generally entertained among the miners, and I have been informed that they are endorsed by our State Geologist, that the immense gravel ranges, covering at least two-thirds of some counties, are the beds of ancient rivers or lakes, and that by some great convulsion or volcanic eruption, these beds were filled up, displacing the water that had formed them, leaving the gravel and its covering as we now find them, and that it has been many thousand years since the change took place. Others believe that they were formed as bars are formed along the rivers, and the covering they call cement.

Not concurring in either of the above expressed opinions, and standing alone, as far as I am informed, on the subject under consideration would invite the attention of our State Geologist and others who may have given the subject some investigation, to the following statements.

First. That the most extensive gravel ranges are the highest, and covered with a second formation which is not volcanic rock; and that they are formed in a cool state is clear from the fact that quartz gravel and quantities of wood are often found imbedded in the underside of the covering, neither of which show any signs of ever being heated, being as hard as in the original condition to which they belonged, and the color of the quartz unchanged, which, if it had been a molten mass, spreading over as we now find this second formation, many hundred miles of gravel beds, and in places six hundred feet thick, it would ever show the effect.

Second. That this formation was continuous and never interrupted by sudden accession, as no layers of vegetable earth, except by slides of the same are found between the top and bottom of the covering, and which is always seen where different eruptions have been found in volcanic countries.

Third. That the covering over the gravel was not caused by a flood of water, as it is not interwoven with shells or fossil remains of fish, or those animals that are common to rivers or lakes; that it is a solid stone of one substance, covering a concave surface of bed rock, and never a convex, or having an incline like a river.

Fourth. That pumice stone and other light substances common to volcanic countries, I have not seen, though I have been in the mountains for ten years, and much inclined to observation and thought on this subject. Where are the craters to be found? That one deposit, for there is no sign of more in the various shafts that have been sunk, they find a continuous substance from the top to the bottom. Now it will be remembered that where shafts have been sunk, through different eruptions they pass through different layers of vegetable earth, which enables them to tell near the time that has elapsed between different deposits.

Fifth. All ranges of this second formation contain between it and the bed rock quartz gravel, sometimes eighty feet in thickness, not one part in five hundred that belongs to the bedrock, while not one part in five hundred of the gravel and boulders of the rivers and lakes are other than portions of the bed rock along the banks or shores. Now the reason of this difference is plain; the quartz survives the decomposition of the bed rock, its original element, and which once was higher than the top of the present highest range, as it will always be seen that when the covering is very thick it is a high range and a corresponding low bed rock with a soft surface, always in a state of decomposition, with a convex surface, which is always the case where still water or earth stands upon it. Now it follows, as a fair conclusion from the above statements, that the gravel ranges are forming now as fast as ever.—Cal. Papr.

The Progress of Lyons relates the following

anecdote of the late Eugene Delacroix's father, who was Minister of Foreign Relations under the Directory: "An envoy of the Sublime Porte, on the point of returning to Constantinople, was taking leave of the Minister, when a letter was delivered to the latter. M. Delacroix broke the seal and read the contents. It was his dismissal from office. 'I am rejoiced,' said he, resuming his conversation with the Ambassador, 'that you have come to-day, for to-morrow I should not have had the honor of receiving you. I am dismissed.' 'Allah!' exclaimed the Turk, who, crossing his arms over his breast, and taking leave with a sorrowful air, quitted the room. About an hour after M. Delacroix left his cabinet, and on crossing an ante-room was surprised to see the envoy quietly seated in the eastern fashion and appearing to be in a reverie.—Going up to him the minister said, 'Have you forgotten to mention something to me that you are here?' 'No; but I am waiting.' 'For what may I ask?' 'For the end, solemnly replied the Turk, turning his eyes toward Heaven. 'What end?' 'The arrival of the bow-string with which you are to be strangled. I wish to know how a western viceroy can die!' M. Delacroix laughed, and so heartily that the Turk lost all hope of witnessing the drama he was expecting. He rose up disappointed, saying, 'At Constantinople, when a viceroy is dismissed, he is always strangled so that he may not divulge the state secrets. It is an excellent precaution, and I am sorry to see it is not adopted in France.'"

NOT SO GREEN.—At a supper-table on

board one of the Mississippi boats, a Boston exquisite said to a raw Jonathan seated by his side, who he wanted to hand him the butter, "Butter, sah!" "I see it is," replied Jonathan. "Buttah, sah, I say!" fiercely repeated the dandy. "I know it—very good, a first rate article." "Buttah, I tell you," thundered the dandy, in louder tones. "Wall gosh, all Jerusalem, what of it?" now yelled the down ester, getting up his dander in turn. "Yer didn't think I took it for lard?"

"Confederate" currency has so depreciated

that the Richmond people say: "If you go to the market you have to take your money in the basket, and carry your beef in the pocket-book."

There is but little known in this country,

and probably in any other christian land, of the tenets of the Mahometans. They are crude and ill-digested, the Koran being a rude burlesque of the Bible. The Mahometans are zealous theologians, and out Herod Herod in their fierce sectarianism. They are divided into seventy-three sects, who all cordially agree that the members of but one of them can by any possibility be saved, each set of course claiming to be the favored one. They have had, and still have their great lights in theology, and in all such respects are very much like the rest of us, only more so. For example, 'Ahmed Ebu Hanbal, the founder of one of their chief sects, and who died, about 200 years after Mahomet became a mighty man among the Mussulmen; and his followers became so numerous and so devoted to him that on his death he was followed to the grave by no less than eight hundred thousand men and sixty thousand women, according to the statements of some of the reporters of those whose lineal descendants are now supposed to be among the "special correspondents" with our various armies in Virginia and the Southwest.

NO CHILDREN.—We talk of Adam and

Eve, says an exchange, as being before the fall in a happy condition; but one thing they missed—they never were children!—Adam never played "hokey," he never drove a tandem of boys with a string, he never skated on a pond, or played ball or rode down hill on a hand sled. And Eve never made a little house, she never took tea with another little girl, from a tea-table set out with tea-things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or piced a baby quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played blind man's bluff, or pussy wants a corner, or hully-burly or any games of which childhood disports itself. How blank their memory must have been within! no visions of early youth came swelling up their hearts; no memories of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chaunting a lullaby to the ear of infancy in the still hour of night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, alone, of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.

HOW THE EARTH WAS FORMED.—If the

reader, after perusing the following description of the probable mode of the formation of the

Eastern News.

A glance at the news will satisfy readers that in the three weeks that have elapsed since they received their usual budget of Eastern news, they have been deprived of but little of great interest. The dispatches from the 23d December to the 15th January contain the customary amount of extracts from special correspondents of Eastern Journals, all differing, as usual, in their recital of events as they occurred. We give the following summary, which seems to be generally reliable:

Only about one-third of the Senators in Congress are in favor of the repeal of the \$300 commutation clause, in the Conscription act, and there is every probability that the clause will not be changed. A debate on this subject on the 9th brought to light the important fact that the terms of enlistment of only 20,000 of the veteran volunteers will expire before the first of next July in all of our armies.

It is said that Mr. Chase has finally resolved not to issue any more legal tender currency.

Rebel deserters are carrying on a general robbing business in parts of Virginia, and a greater state of alarm exists among the inhabitants than has before been felt since the commencement of the war.

Advices from New Orleans state that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana and on the Mississippi are concentrating in central Texas. An ample force of Federals are prepared to meet them.

On the 18th, Dec. the Federal forces were driven back from Bull's Station by Longstreet, with a loss of two hundred men in four day's skirmishing. Longstreet has 40,000 men.

The total number of colored troops in the service of the United States is 60,000, with quite as many unarmed in the service of the Q. M. department, etc. The total number of slaves lost by the rebels, is estimated at 500,000.

According to correspondents, everything now promises fair for an early capture of Charleston.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C. says the "Times," a new loyal paper there, says: "The people of the State are ripe for revolt against the Richmond Government. The leaders of the movement advocate a separate Government, though boldly avow a return to the Union as preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie."

Gen. Meade made a speech at Philadelphia on the 12th inst., in which he urged his hearers to use every effort to fill the ranks before spring, as the only means to end the rebellion the present year.

The Republicans in both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature have nominated Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency.

The report in regard to the call for "400,000 more" is not confirmed.

LATER.—A dispatch of the 16th says the Conscription Act has been amended in the House of Congress, making the Commutation \$400 instead of \$300. The Act as it now stands, provides that a drafted man who pays four hundred dollars is exempt until every other man in his district is drafted, when he is again liable. Both classes are consolidated. The exemption of the only son of a widow, father of motherless children, etc., were stricken out.

The probable tax on manufactured articles will be double before the close of the present session of Congress.

Gen. Butler will remove his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk.

Gen. Stoneman has gone West to report to Gen. Grant.

Chas. A. Dana, formerly of the Tribune, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

The Tribune says the receipts from internal revenue, from July 1st to Jan. 14th, amounted to nearly forty-six millions of dollars. With the expected changes in the excise law, the lowest estimates for the second year, are one hundred and forty-two and a half millions, while the highest estimates would add twenty-five or thirty millions thereto.

Among the intercepted Lamar correspondence, the following to Huston & Lamar has been discovered.

Gentlemen:—When you go to Paris call on Mr. Slidell. Tell him for me, to negotiate for the French Protectorate in case of necessity. The people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we would eclipse the world. [Signed.] G. B. Lamar.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Washington special says that while it has been decided that the amnesty of war as a class, nevertheless he is prepared to give individuals among them their benefits, when examination into their cases demonstrates the propriety of that act on his part. The Radicals in the Senate Military Committee thus far have triumphed, that Committee not agreeing to report Gen. Schofield's nomination favorably to Senate. They claim that he cannot be confirmed, and the President has been induced to withdraw it.

A special Washington dispatch to the Post says: Letters received here from Robert J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is going on in public opinion in England in relation to the financial strength of the Government. He says also a heavy tide of emigration will set towards

this country in the spring, and with Congressional action it may swell to half a million of persons a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no emigrant shall be conscripted during the war.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—By intelligence from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac it appears that the Hon. John Minor Botts has been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia, in the Congress at Washington; also that he has written a letter in response, stating in effect that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant when he can stand as a connecting link between the North and South. The letter is brief and eloquent.

The Post has the following, which savors somewhat of hubbub: Union refugees who arrived in this city recently from Richmond, assert that on Christmas morning, at an early hour, persons passing by the house of Jeff. Davis, were surprised to see standing in front of the door, a coffin, with a rope significantly laid on top. These articles were taken away as soon as discovered by the servants, but they were seen by many persons.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—Col. Wilder, of the Mounted brigade, now here, reports that Gen. Foster's force in East Tennessee is fully equal to Longstreet's, and so posted that it cannot be successfully attacked. He thinks that Longstreet will have no difficulty in maintaining himself where he is, if communication with Lee is kept open, and is easy.

New York, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a letter was received from the First Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in substance as follows: The charge against the Navy Department for building slow steamers, is best answered by comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea going side wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. She will run against tonnage and draft in any water, and if her competitor is larger, the race is to take place in smooth water.

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate took up the enrollment bill.

Mr. Sherman's amendment came up, which strikes out section four of the original bill and provides that persons furnishing substitutes shall be liable to the draft on future calls and raises the commutation to \$500.

Mr. Howard's motion retaining the \$300 clause of the old bill, was adopted by 23 to 14—in lieu of Sherman's amendment.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the Senate to-day the Committee of the Whole proceeded to the consideration of the Enrollment bill.

Senator Doolittle proposed an amendment prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments from the State where they first enlisted. Adopted.

Yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, Senator Nesmith moved that the Senate rescind its action of yesterday in relation to the \$300 commutation clause. The proposition was rejected.

Senator Doolittle moved to amend by making persons who have resided in the United States one year, and who have voted, citizens. Adopted.

Senator Sherman renewed the amendment to substitute \$500 instead of \$300 as the maximum for commutation.

CLEANING THE AUGEAN STABLE.—Under this head the Lewiston *Age* of the 16th, has a lengthy article devoted to the early history of Walla Walla county and the late removal of Col. Steinberger. It was probably necessary for the writer to review the past history of this section and to show that at one time there were some secessionists in Walla Walla, in order to justify Steinberger's removal, to prove him a "traitor" and designate this place as "the genial hot-bed of treason." Not content with its low flings at the Col., the *Age* vents its spleen toward those of our citizens who had the temerity to sign their names to a complimentary letter to the Col. upon receiving the news of his dismissal from service. The *Age* man evidently setled upon the supposition that the signers of the letter were all "Copperheads" and Democrats and he could therefore hit none of his own party, while it would be such a splendid opportunity to give the democratic "traitors" a dig, and at the same time give unmistakable proof of his own purity and devotion to his loyal party. The hot-bed of treason should have a "crusher," for having the audacity—the unpardonable hardness to be democratic, to vote democratic in these latter days of public plunder and abolition triumphs. But unfortunately for the toady of the official-greenback-organ, the testimonial to Steinberger was gotten up and signed without reference to party, and the names of several persons were attached who have never voted the democratic ticket—out-and-out Republicans.

But the greenback organ does not even prefer a single charge against Steinberger. It merely makes low, base insinuations, and then winds up with the devout wish that the Administration will move right along in the good work of removals, and after a while there "will be such a sneedaddling of 'rats' from Walla Walla as will astonish the native diggers." As to politics, Col. Steinberger never meddled with the subject to our knowledge, after his appointment to the position of Colonel, and the fact that he took all the required oaths to support the Constitution and the Government in his position and so discharged his duties as to obtain from his commanding General the assurance that his regiment stood first in the list upon the Pacific coast, is a sufficient guaranty to us of his true Unionism and loyalty; and the man who questions beyond that and charges both a dismissed officer and the friends who sustain him, with base-

ness, in the face of such facts—when he is assured that the object of his malignity has gone beyond his reach—is both a puppy and a coward.

As to "cleaning the Augean stable," there is much need of that, and we will never raise a voice against the removal of any officer who has disgraced his position or who has shown himself a traitor. We desire to see all such removed. But should men be removed because they are quietly attending to their posts with ability, or because some mean-hearted wretch has a suspicion that their politics are not enough this way or that way? There is every reason to believe that a large proportion of the corruption and filth in the federal ranks belongs to that party of which the *Age* is an organ;—that class who in the name of "freedom," the Constitution and the Union, rob the Government and commit all the misdeeds that depraved minds are capable of conceiving. We can have some respect for open rebels, but for those deceitful, hypocritical knaves, who under the guise of loyalty and in the name of Union stab at the very life of the Government and Constitutional liberty, there are not in the English language words with which to express our abhorrence and contempt.

President Lincoln seems all at once to have secured the undivided confidence of the Republican party. The late dispatches teem with recommendation of State Legislatures, on the Republican side, that be their next candidate for the Presidency.—The radical press abounds with fulsome adulations and praises of Abraham. Surely, his reconstruction proclamation touched the sympathetic chord in the hearts of all radical creation. Mr. Lincoln has played his "right bow," and stands a splendid chance for re-nomination. Most of the Republican journals are already sanguine of his re-election. The *Golden Age*, at Lewiston, has predicted his re-election and that of itself, ought to establish a universal belief that he will continue to occupy a prominent seat in the White House.

GOOD.—It is stated by the Eastern dispatches that Secretary Chase has finally resolved not to issue any more legal tender currency on any contingency whatever. This news will be received by Uncle Sam's boys with general satisfaction. They may be able, in case this policy prevails, to get hold of a "piece" now and then. In this country the soldiers have been the largest losers by the greenback system.

Democratic Resolutions.

The Democratic and Conservative Members of Congress unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the 10th J^y.

WHEREAS, Gold and silver is paid to our ministers, consuls and ambassadors, representing the Nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received in the Custom Houses in payment of duties; and whereas, people are taxed to pay capitalists their interests in specie on their investments, in the National debt; therefore,

Resolved, That officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid gold and silver, or their equivalent in amount.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to The Army and Navy Bills to this effect.

Resolved, That the President's Proclamation of 8th December, 1863, is imprudent, revolutionary and unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved.

DUST AT ITS VALUE.—The following is from the Boise *News* of the 16th inst., and is signed by some sixty odd of the business men of Bannock. It will probably have the effect to put a stop to the "mixing trade" in the "Basin," a practice of swindling which reached an alarming extent in that region:—

The merchants, mechanics and traders at Bannock City, Boise county, in order to effectually check the continual decrease in the value of the dust in this locality, which depreciation is owing to the importation of dust from Florence, Owyhee and other localities and mixing it with Boise dust, agree that after Monday the 24th day of Jan. next, we will not take gold dust at more than its actual value; and that all dust must be thoroughly cleaned.

Boise dust at - - - - - \$15 per oz
Florence " - - - - - 12 " "
Owyhee " - - - - - 10 " "

BRIG. GEN. ALVORD, commanding the District of Oregon, was in town yesterday. Every one is pleased to learn that there was no truth in the report that he had been ordered east. The gentleman who didn't get rich out of "stumpage" will not be able to gratify his private spleen at the expense of the interests of this Military District. We hope not.—*Portland Union*.

The *Golden Age* characterizes the "stumpage" cuss as "an active live Union man."

ASSIGNMENT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGES.—The District Judges for this Territory have been assigned for the ensuing year as follows:

E. P. Oliphant, Walla Walla District; J. E. Wyche, Vancouver and Olympia; E. C. Hewett, Steilacoom and Port Townsend.—Judge Wyche, we learn, will hold the spring term of the court here, on the 3d Monday in April.

The Court at Colville, has been abolished and all court business from that county will be done here.

Boise Correspondence.

BANNOCK CITY, Jan. 12th, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN:—After an interval of some three weeks we have once more been favored by Express with an instalment of news from the outside world, or rather, in the verbiage of President Taylor's celebrated Message, "from all the world, and the balance of mankind." Although the budget of intelligence was both large and interesting from many quarters, we are very naturally more solicitous about the common weal of Idaho, "our Idaho," particularly this portion thereof, just at this present time than even the most classically elegant, chaste, expressive, erudite and statesmanlike paragraphs contained in the Message of the President, and the sayings and doings of the Territorial Legislature at Lewiston are as eagerly sought after as valuable minerals or as precious stones. There is a somewhat curious idiosyncrasy in the action taken by the lower House in ousting a member east of the mountains from his seat, because the 479 votes cast at Laramie elected him, and no legal election appeared to have taken place there. Wonder if the election there was not as legal for him as for Wallace, for whom they were all counted in as "all right" by his Excellency the Acting Governor? To the 479 conceded illegal votes of Laramie, taking it for granted that the Legislature was correct, (as is no doubt the case) add 150 illegal votes at Fort Boise (soldiers non-resident in the Territory) and deducting the sum total from the 853 majority Wallace received and we have an approximate to the real result. So much for the grandiloquent strains and "hifalutin" terms in which the immaculate *Age* at Lewiston rejoices over the success of fraud, illegality and political trickery. Suffice it to say, for the benefit of that purchased and purchasable organ, the Democracy of Idaho still live, and in Boise will meet abolitionism, fanaticism, corruption, bribery, dark-lanternism and every other ism inimical to the Constitution and the Union of our glorious country, again and again.

The Loyal (?) Leagues here are like the game the man sold, running, but the apple of discord has unfortunately found its way among them, and each of the frequent meetings are said to teem with curses both loud and deep, banded about, among and toward the respective members. When they shall have learned the important lesson of how to manage their own affairs peaceably and harmoniously, they may be able to "keep the ball rolling," in their efforts to gobble up and control everything outside.

The law organizing the District Courts will very materially contribute to setting the judicial machinery of the Territory in motion and will give "a starter" to many litigants whose rights, real or supposed, have been lying in abeyance awaiting a time when they could have some adjudication of pending difficulties. There are a number of important criminal cases awaiting action by a grand jury, and in the event of indictments being found; not less than half a dozen of which are commitments for murder in the first degree.

The location of the Territorial Capital is a subject of no inconsiderable interest, though up to the 19th December the latest dates from Lewiston received here, no action had been taken by the Legislature thereon. The official returns of the fall election published in the *Age* show pretty conclusively that more than half the voters of the Territory are in Boise County, and more than half the voters in Boise County in the precinct of West Bannock (Bannock City). This shows pretty conclusively where the territorial capital ought to be located.

The winter, thus far, has passed off much more pleasantly than many here anticipated, and for weeks past sleighing parties, balls, and various kinds of festivities have been the order of the day—and night. Late and early during the week preceding, the week during, and the week following the holidays the jingle of sleigh bells and merry laugh of other belles out for health and pleasure might be heard at almost all hours of the twenty-four in Bannock. In fact, it was one continued sound of rejoicing, of enjoyment, and of jollity among the greater portion of the "dear peeps" of this vicinage. What is more gratifying there have been no events of a serious nature occurring during that period either in or around Bannock to mar the prevalent carnival of mirth and enjoyment. The nearest approach to anything of the kind was a stabbing affray of Christmas eve in which a "colored cuss from Africa," known as "Slim Jim," formerly a distinguished guest of the State of Oregon resident in the Penitentiary of that State stabbed another "American citizen of African descent," who is now in a fair way to recover from what was at first believed to be a very dangerous if not mortal nature. Placerville was the theatre of a murderous tragedy upon Christmas day, in which one Hugh Donahue shot and almost instantly killed a miner named J. F. Miller, without the least provocation. \$500 reward has been offered by the authorities of Boise County for the apprehension of Donahue.

Business has been more lively here during the winter than most persons anticipated.—Nearly all are doing something at present and every one is not only hopeful, but confidently sanguine as to the future.

The coldest weather was the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of January; the mercury reaching a maximum of some 19 degrees below zero on Tuesday at this place and 25 degrees below zero at Placerville.—The stage, or sleigh, rather, runs tri-weekly very regularly between the two places—not having missed a trip this winter so far. Snow has not fallen as yet here to exceed a foot in depth, and much has melted away by continuous thaws. Since the cold "snap" before mentioned, a snow storm has set in which may more than make up for the past deficit. Health as a general thing prevails to a much greater extent than three months ago. Provisions of all kinds are abundant and retail at very reasonable rates considering all things. Pack trains are constantly coming in and every body is now satisfied that there is no danger of famine in this locality at present.

Yours Truly, "ARGUS."

WEST BANNOCK, Jan. 12th, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN:—Last week was about as cold as it ever gets to be anywhere—25 below Zero, on the 5th at 8 A. M.

Pack trains are about a week in making the trip from Boise up here.

We are now having an old-fashioned snow-storm. It is coming down at the rate of two inches an hour.

Business is dull and prices are drooping.

A movement has been made towards putting down the rate of gold dust and to discriminate between the Boise dust, worth from \$14 to \$17, and that from Owyhee and Florence; but doubts are entertained as to the object being accomplished, as those who buy their goods here can pass off their inferior dust on packers; and then there are others who make it their only business to bring dust from Owyhee and Florence and mix it here with this. I am informed that in some cases several thousand dollars has been made during this last summer by persons engaged in this trade.

If the price is regulated it will have a beneficial effect upon trade; and the stopping of the importation of other dust will bring this up to its old standard. If something is not done you will hear of many cases of dust being paid out at \$16, per ounce that will only assay \$12.

TRAIL.

Lewiston Correspondence.

LEWISTON, I. T., Jan. 20th, 1863.

EDS. STATESMAN:—After so long a time the trial of the murderers of Magruder and others is fairly under way; one hundred and fifteen petit jurors have been summoned, and but of that number twelve were accepted by both parties and this morning the examination of the witnesses commenced.—Page has told his tale in open court and the revelations are awful, and it seems true; at least I think all who heard the confession believe so. Four of the five murdered men were killed with an axe and the other was shot. The axe and gun were produced in the court; both of which were recognized by Page. Three pistols were also produced, two of which were identified by Page. He implicates himself in the transaction as an abettor in the murder—having, as you are aware, turned States' evidence.

Two of the men murdered were strangers to the party and their names unknown.—I went to Page this evening, since court adjourned, and asked him about those two men. He thinks they were from the Willamette valley. He heard them speak of John Jeffries, of the Dalles, Jack Monroe, of Yamhill, Oregon and others in that part of the country. They were light complexioned, about thirty-four and thirty-six years old, and were brothers. They had been in the cattle trade and mining at Beaver Head.

Page says he wants to go in the spring and show the place and bodies of the murdered men; after that he does not care what becomes of him. For the present I believe he is afraid of being turned loose, and no doubt he is right in so thinking. The prisoners heard the testimony of Page with as much interest as any one in the court room. When Page, by his bad English or good cockney accent, would get off something to create a smile, the prisoners would also smile. But in the main, they looked as though Page was telling the truth, and their countenances indicated that they were guilty and their chances of getting off, small.

After Page concluded for the State, two or three witnesses were briefly examined, the testimony corroborating the statement of Page. The court adjourned at about four o'clock, and the cross examination will commence to-morrow morning soon after court opens, which is at 10 o'clock. Lowry, Renton and Romaine, the three accused—are young men, in the very prime of life, are good looking, well educated, well dressed, and have some experience in villainy besides the murder of the five men mentioned in the present case; but the probabilities are that their career of infamy and crime is at an end and that they will soon leave for "that bourne whence no traveler returns," there to give an account of the "horrible butchery of Magruder and their other victims."—You will soon get the full particulars of the trial and its results, officially. Judge Parks officiates and is well liked by all. In fact, we are proud of him, and if Abraham would only send us more such men we would have no objections to going to his "buzzard"; but as he is only one, among so many sent, it is reasonable to conclude that it's an accident. The Judge is going to Boise soon and we are sorry to lose him. However, we believe the Boise people will appreciate him.

As to the Legislature, they have chartered away about as much of the Territory as any one wants and are now getting up a Militia Bill which contemplates the enrolling of the Snake Indians and garrisoning them on the head of Salmon river, to guard the miners. The soldiers are to be subsisted on Fish and Roots, and at the expiration of their term of service, which is not stated, they are to be promoted to the Volunteer service and serve three years gratis—all amputations to be free. It is supposed these inducements are offered to prevent enlistments in the Union army.

The weather is fine these days. To-night it is rather warm with sprinkling rain. Excuse haste, the mail is about to close.

Respectfully, Yours,

TRAVELER.

The President's Message and the Press

In the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 16th Jan. we find the following from its New York correspondent in relation to the comments of the press upon the President's Message and Proclamation. As it will be a matter of some interest to many of our readers to know how the message is regarded with the leading journals in the East, we give a portion of the correspondence in this connection:

The President's Message was laid by our daily journals before their readers within the lapse of two hours from the commencement of its reading in Congress. The document contains nearly 8,000 words, which large number was transmitted by the wires with remarkable accuracy, there having been scarcely a dozen mistakes in the whole copy as it was rendered by the telegraph operators. This is called the greatest feat of the kind ever before achieved in this country.

As was to have been anticipated, the comments of the newspapers upon the message partake more or less of a partisan character, all the Republican journals expressing profound satisfaction with the suggestions

and recommendations of the President, while the opposition editors are nearly as unanimous in their condemnation. As the President's plan of Reconstruction is the most important feature in the document, so it very naturally comes in for the greatest share of eulogy on one side and condemnation on the other. The *Journal of Commerce*, conservative Democrat, designates that plan as a device to perpetuate the effect of abolition measures in the Southern States, and can discover in it no prospect of peace, nor, in fact, any good whatever to the country.

The *World*, also Democratic conservative, is far less pleased than even the *Journal*, for, while the last-named paper can really see in it some one or two things which it cordially approves, the *World* condemns it in toto, characterizing it as a document which is only redeemed from dry and rapid insignificance by the proclamation which accompanies it. And this proclamation, in turn, is defined as Mr. Lincoln's trump card for the Presidency. Looking at it in this light, the *World* pronounces the manifesto a "credible specimen of political dexterity," although in the next breath, almost, it declares the edict to be unconstitutional in its scope, professing to quote the President himself as authority for this declaration. The *World* intimates that the Supreme Court will not sanction Mr. Lincoln's opinions in this matter.

Of the comments of the Republican press, it is hardly necessary to say that they are all warmly eulogistic of the sentiments and suggestions of the Proclamation, as well as eminently hopeful of the most salutary results from it.

SUSPENDED.—The mail between this city and Lewiston has been suspended for the last two weeks. We cannot ascertain whether it will be resumed by the present contractor.

"THAWED OUT."—Our correspondent at LaGrande, writing under date of Jan. 24th says: "We have thawed out at last on this side of the mountains and are now having beautiful weather. I think travel to the mines can soon commence, without any great risk."

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.—The Bill, introduced by Mr. Dugan, appropriating the representation in the Washington Territory legislature passed both houses, with only one dissenting voice. It is fair, and all that could be asked by the people of any of the counties. It gives to Walla Walla county five Representatives and one Councilman.

The following act passed by the Territorial Legislature will be interesting to some of our readers: AN ACT fixing the rights of riparian proprietors and others on Mill Creek, below the Yellow Hawk or South Fork of Mill Creek, and also of those upon Yellow Hawk and Garrison or Babcock's creek, in Walla Walla county:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the rights of persons to the waters of Mill Creek, above the head of the Yellow Hawk, who reside upon Mill Creek below the said point, and also of those who reside upon the Yellow Hawk and Garrison or Babcock's Creek, in Walla Walla county, shall be as follows, and the same is hereby defined, declared, and fixed to be the amount that from the first settlement of the country, and from time immemorial, has flown over the beds of said streams, except when obstructed to-wit:

1st. In Mill Creek, below the head of the Yellow Hawk, sixty per cent. of said stream, and the remaining forty per cent. in the Yellow Hawk.

2d. Forty per cent. of the waters of the Yellow Hawk, to Garrison or Babcock's creek, and the remaining sixty per cent. to remain in and flow over the bed of the Yellow Hawk, so called.

3d. Any person or persons interested in lands or riparian rights in the premises or vicinity of the premises hereinbefore described, are hereby authorized and empowered to remove from the beds or banks of said streams, any and all obstructions either artificial or other, to the flow of water over and upon the beds and hereinbefore described ancient channels of said streams.

4th. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Military and Civil Ball.

A GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIL BALL
Will be given at
FORT WALLA WALLA,
On Monday, Evening, February 15th, 1864.

MANAGERS.
Capt. W. V. Rinehart, } Mr. James McAnlin,
3d Lt. W. J. Sabin, } Mr. James Van Dyke,
1st Lt. Wm. Kappus, } Mr. E. E. Brown.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
1st Lt. J. W. Chawson, } Mr. E. E. Kelly.
A cordial invitation is extended to all.
Tickets, including Supper, \$5.00.
Tickets can be obtained at E. E. Kelly's Book Store,
Jan. 30, 1864. 744

CONTINENTAL SHAVING SALOON.—T. Dettler and K. Plummer take this method of informing the public generally that they have opened a Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, on Main street, adjoining the Seawards Saloon. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of Patronage. Persons who are afflicted with Head Hairs or falling off of the hair, please give us a call. We shall keep a genuine article of Hair Oils and Pomades for sale cheap.
Walla Walla, Jan. 30, 1863. 743

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. H. and C. N. Babcock, in the Shaving and Tanning business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. H. Babcock will pay all liabilities against the firm, and all debts due the firm must be paid to him.
Wm. H. BABCOCK,
C. N. BABCOCK.
Walla Walla, W. T., Jan. 16, 1864.

My Aunt.
My aunt has many queer notions,
She never butters her bread;
She declares that Bulwer novels
Are things not fit to be read;
She thinks that to flirt is a crime
And especially with youth;
And she thinks 'tho' "Paradise lost,"
Is every syllable truth.
My aunt has got to her spectacles,
Though without them she sees well enough;
She is very well versed in politics,
And thinks your poetry stuff.
She imagines that all the clergymen
Are as wise as was can be;
She thinks that Pope is a poet—
But there she agrees with me.
She dreams she can tell the mark that is left
On my cousin's lip by a kiss;
And of all the antic theories
I am sure not to noddle with this.
She might tell the track of a bird thro' the air,
Or the track of a ship on the sea—
On the viewless heart, not the visible lip,
The stamp of a kiss will be!

A woman is very likely to keep her first
lover a long time, unless she happens to find
a second.

A wag says of a woman: "To her virtue
we give love—to her beauty, our admiration
—to her hoops, the whole pavement."

There are two classes of disappointed lovers—
those who are disappointed before marriage
and the more unhappy ones who are
disappointed after it.

No man has a right, except the age and
infirm, to sit down to dinner without having
earned it. Wonder how many believe that.
Lovers don't.

Look your misfortunes in the face and
reflect that it is better to be accused of a vice,
being innocent, than acquitted of it being
guilty.

At church some clasp their hands so tight
in prayer time, that they cannot get them
open when the contribution box comes
round.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the
good he can, will probably do much more
than he imagines or will ever know, till
the secrets of all hearts shall be manifest.

A young lady once married a man by the
name of Dust against the wish of her
parents. After a short time they lived un-
happily together, and she returned to her
father's house, but the old man refused to
see her, saying: "Dust thou art, and unto
Dust thou shalt return." And she "dusted."

It is more difficult to make the eye lie
than any other organ we are possessed of.
To tell what a woman says, pay attention
to her tongue. If you ascertain what she means,
pay attention to her eye. To talk in opposi-
tion to the heart is one of the easiest
things in the world; to look this opposition,
however, is more difficult than algebra.

Quilp, having spoken rather disparagingly
of the female sex, in the hearing of a lady
friend, was rebuked for his impertinence
by the question—what would be the effect
on the men if all the "little dears" should
perish? "Ah!" said Quilp. "I acknowledge
that the result would be a universal stag-
nation."—*Boston Post.*

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The drain
upon the servicable horses of this country
has been so great, that the horse interest
is bound to go up; and among the best invest-
ments of live stock now to be made will be
the purchase of likely colts for raising to
maturity; the next to this the breeding of
good horse stock for future supply.—*Willies
Spirit.*

An absent-minded Professor, in going out
of the gateway of his college, ran against a
cow. In the confusion of the moment, he
raised his hat and exclaimed, "Beg your
pardon, madam." Soon after, he stumbled
against a lady in the street. In sudden re-
membrance of his former mishap, he called
out, "Is that you again, you brute?"

A carpenter who was always prognosticating
evil to himself, was one day upon the
roof of a five-story building, upon which had
fallen a rafter. The roof being slippery, he
lost his footing, and as he was descending
towards the eaves, he exclaimed, "Just as I
told you!" Catching however, in the tin
spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a
place of safety, from which he thus deliv-
ered himself: "I know'd it—there's a pair of
shoes gone to thunder."

A BRIGHT SCHOLAR.—The following is
said to have passed in a school down East:
"What is the most northern town in the
United States?"
"The North Pole."
"Who is it inhabited by?"
"By the Poles, sir."
"That's right. Now what is the meaning
of the word 'stoop'?"
"I don't know, sir."
"What does your father do when he sits
down at the table?"
"He asks for the brandy bottle."
"I don't mean that. Well, then, what
does your mother do when she sits down at
the table?"
"She says she will wring our necks if we
spill any grease on the floor."

THE CONFESSION.—A cloud was seen to
pass suddenly over the features of the gen-
tle Maria. The lustre forsook her dark eyes.
Her spirit seemed troubled—
"Triumphs the lily now on that young cheek,
Where bloomed the rose?"
Ten times that evening did Harvey im-
pudgely try to acquaint him with the cause
of her sadness, but not a word escaped her
lips. Sadly and faintly she sat—

"Breathes there a wretch so base as to in-
jure you, my dearest, by word or action?"
"Tell me by thine heart as pure as heaven,
I swear never to rest until I have redressed
thy wrongs! Is it an awful mystery looked
up in thy bosom, that I must not know?"
Tell me thy secret, and by the ringlets of thy
hair, I'll swear never to reveal it, though the
black torments rack me! Pour out thy soul;
tell thine own Harvey what lies heavy on
thy breast!"

She blushed—she placed her fair hands
across her bosom—looking languidly in her
lover's face, and softly, like the low breath-
ings of an expiring saint, she thus confess-
ed, "Tis them apples, Harv'!"

W. Weatherford,
IMPORTING
DRUGGIST.
OFFERS AT WALESALE AND RETAIL, THE
Largest, Most Complete and Best Selected
Stock of
DRUGS, PAINTS and OILS
ever before offered in this market—
comprising, in part,
ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,
Coal Oil, (Best Quality, Warranted)
BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, LINSEED OIL,

With an endless variety of
PAINTER'S MATERIALS;
All the Patents
PATENT MEDICINES
Toilet Articles,
And in fact everything wanted in a
First Class Drug and Paint Establishment.
Having recently received large invoices and being
in constant receipt of goods from the EASTERN
MARKETS, we are well prepared to furnish to
the Trade,
FRESH AND RELIABLE ARTICLES,
in our line, at
Reasonable Rates,
as we have our arrangements completed in the East
for receiving Goods Direct from the Manufac-
turers.
Patrons Solicited. We are certain of giving
satisfaction in every particular.
W. WEATHERFORD,
No. 130 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
June 6, 1863.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Importers and Dealers in
OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL
AND
Philosophical Instruments,
Stereoscopic Goods, Photographic Albums,
CARTES DE VISITE,
And Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Superior
Cutlery.
637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST and BEST
assortment on the Pacific coast, to which they
would call the attention of the public and the trade.
Having unusual facilities for getting our goods
from first hands, we feel confident that purchasers
will really promote their own interest by selecting
from our stock.
Complete catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereo-
scopic and other Goods sold by us may be had on
application, or will be sent to any address, by mail,
POSTAGE PAID.
Strangers visiting this city are cordially invited
to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a
call will not incur the least obligation to purchase.
Country orders respectfully solicited.
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
Opticians,
April, 1863.—151y] 637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

John R. Foster & Co,
Front Street, Portland,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUN-
TRY Merchants to their large stock of
HARDWARE,
Mechanics' and Miners' Tools,
Consisting of—
Shovels, long and short handled;
Spades, long end short handled;
Sluice Forks and Brushes;
Wright's Picks; Drifting Pick
Hickory Pick and Ax Handles;
Hunt's Axes, handled and unhandled;
Sledges, c. s. and Double Face.
Crow Bars; Steel;
Whip, Cross-cut and Mill Saws;
Rocker Irons, Mining and Fry Pans;
Nails, of all sizes;
Manilla Rope, from 1 to 4 inches in
diameter;
Ox Yokes and Ox Bows;
Together with a full assortment of
SHELF and BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
All of which we are enabled to offer at the lowest
rates.
Extra Inducements offered for Cash.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
May 2, 1863. 20y

Walla Walla Bakery
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Main St, 2 Doors below Walla Walla Hotel
O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,
and Crackers of all kinds.
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others, in want of
CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to
their advantage to call on me before going else-
where, as I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be Imported.
Bread promptly delivered to any part of the
city.
Customers will place call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread left.
The wagon will go round the city every morning
and afternoon.
Oct. 3, 1863.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
CENTRAL WHARF, PORTLAND, OREGON.
T. L. WATSON, Proprietor.
Breakfast, \$0 25
Dinner, 0 25
Supper, 0 25
Board and Lodging, per week, \$5 00.
This house is centrally located, between the ocean
and the river steamboat landings. The traveling
public will find it second to no house in Portland.
Jan. 16, 1863. 51y

Fruit Trees
And Shrubbery.
THE TREES AND PLANTS ARE NOW READY
for delivery at the
Columbia Valley Nursery,
One mile south of Walla Walla, near Simms' Mill.
I have this season a most excellent assortment of
all kinds of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, which will
be sold at reasonable prices.
PHILIP RITZ, Proprietor.
Walla Walla, Nov. 11, 1863. 491y

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Fine Brandy, 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 we have estab-
lished a trade and facilities for importing our line of
goods that defies competition; also, that we are sell-
ing goods in our line at San Francisco Prices,
and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock be-
ing at all times subject to the strictest chemical anal-
ysis.
No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.
Our Stock consists in part of
FINE OLD BRANDY.
OTARD, DUPEY & CO.,
JAMES HENESSEY,
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. BONIOTT & CO.,
FINETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE
And Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port
—AND—
SHERRY WINES.
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and dry)
Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry.
Harmony Nephews,
AND
COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY.
Champagne and Case Wines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—FINE OLD
JAMAICA RUM,
ST. CROIX, DO.
PURE HOLLAND GIN.
FINE OLD
WHISKEYS,
Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch,
O'Neill's Fine Old Malt
OLD BOURBON,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Superior Old Rye.
OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY,
of Superior Quality.

Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every de-
scription used in the liquor trade.
N. B.—We have at all times large quantities of
Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
the mines.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully so-
licited.
HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's
STEAMERS
NEZ PERES CHIEF, Capt. Frank Coe,
SPRAY, Capt. Chas. Felton,
Will run regularly from **CELILLO**
to **Umatilla and Wallula,**
As follows: Leave **CELILLO**
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
RAILROAD CARS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS
to the Steamer, will start from Dalles at 8 o'clock
A. M., returning, will leave Walla Walla Tues-
days, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.,
and Umatilla, at 7 A. M., connecting with Train at Cel-
lilo for Dalles, same day.

FOR PORTLAND:
The Steamer **ONEONTA,** Capt. J. McNelly, will
leave Dalles daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock
A. M., for Cascades, connecting with the Steamer
WILSON G. HUNT, Capt. Wolf, for Portland.
J. C. ALLEN, Agent, Walla Walla.
By J. Day, Agt, Wallula,
Wallula, 8, 1863.

NEW
FURNITURE,
BEDDING
AND
Upholstery Establishment.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds
of Household Furniture for
Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens.
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Sideboards,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a
well regulated establishment of this kind.
Spring Mattresses and Bedding
of all descriptions.
All orders from the upper country promptly attend-
ed to. We will ship anything in our line in original
packages, if required.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
First Street, Portland.
Aug. 8, 1863.—ly

EXTRA FINE Ham, Bacon, and Lard,
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
MACKEREL in half barrels, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
CRUSHED New Orleans, San Francisco, Cassi-
pore and China Sugars, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
A FULL assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing,
Books and Shoes, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
QUEENWARE and Glassware, fully assorted, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

DR. JIM. A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Graduate of the
Imperial Medical Institute of China, and former-
ly resident Surgeon of the Imperial Hospital for men,
women and children in the City of Canton, China.
The public may rest assured that cases of disease
and sickness committed to the professional care of
Dr. Jim, whether in town or at a distance in the coun-
try, shall receive his unremitting attention, with
every advantage that his skill and experience can af-
ford. He returns his thanks to the citizens of the
city and county of Walla Walla for their unbounded
patronage for the past five months.
Office one door west of the Court House. Office
hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.
The best Family Medicines always on hand. Give
me a call and try my medicines; then you can speak
for yourselves.—[Dec. 10, 1863. 1m3

1864. BROWN BRO'S & 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,
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.
Our present large stock embraces a full line of
French and English Merinoes; rich, new styles of All-wool and
Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombazines; plain and figured Alpacaes,
Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaises; a fine as-
sortment of American and French Prints, Unshrinka-
ble Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crape. Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.
DOMESTICS.—Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Denims, Hickories, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Linens,
Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.
EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Bands, WHITE GOODS.—Jacksonet, Nainsook, Bard
and Swiss Mails.

Woolen Goods:
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Comforters Gloves, Mitts, &c.
Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.
CLOTHING.
Our stock of Clothing consists of
FINE, FRENCH CLOTH FROCK AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
Broadway styler of Cassimere Pants,
New styles Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts;
Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
McClellan and Beauregard Ties;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. P. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars,
Costa Rica, Laguna, Java, Manilla, and Rio Coffee,
China and Japan Teas, Green and Black; Soap, Candles,
Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powd's, Pepper, Spice,
and Canned Goods of every Description,
FLOUR, BACON, BEANS and LARD.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Especial attention is called to our
Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
Jan. 10, 1864. BROWN BRO'S & CO.

HOWARD & CADY,
MAIN ST., WALLA WALLA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
ROOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.
The attention of the citizens of this town and sur-
rounding 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 purchas-
ers. 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.

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. 20, 1861. 4y

DETTER'S
Celebrated Hair Restorative,
THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.
THE GENUINE ARTICLE, for sale at
Dr. E. SUELL'S Office, 451f
Oct. 24, 1863.

WALLULA HOTEL.
WALLULA, W. T.
J. M. VANSYCKLE, Proprietor.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
The Traveling Public. 221f
June 27th, 1863.

Furniture Store!
WINSHIP & AMMANN,
At the Old Stand—Lower end of Town, Opposite
the Public Square,
HAVE NOW ON HAND AN ASSORTED LOT
of Furniture such as bedsteads, tables, stands,
Sofas, fancy and common Bedsteads, home-made
and Eastern Chairs, of all descriptions. [All home-
made chairs warranted.] Also, Spring Mattresses
and Upholstered work of all descriptions. We are
also prepared to furnish Broom Handles—straight or
tapered, plain or fancy—at low rates. Also, a fine
lot of **Pulu**, for bedding, on hand.
All kinds of Turning and Jobbing Done
At Shortest Notice.
Also, Undertaking, Coffin Mountings, Plates, and
Handles of various styles.
J. AMMANN,
Sept. 5, 1863. 351y

NEW and CHEAP
Furniture, Bedding,
—AND—
Upholstery Establishment.
NEXT WALLA WALLA HOTEL.
NEW and ELEGANT STYLES OF GOODS.
Mahogany Bureaus,
BEDSTEADS and CHAIRS, &c., &c.
SPRING and PULU MATTRESSES,
Office Furniture,
SOFAS and LOUNGES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
ROGERS & CO.
Walla Walla, Sept. 19, 1863. 1f

TRACY & KING,
ASSAYERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
E. W. TRACY,
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U.
States Mint at San Francisco, from Oct., 1857 until
the present time. His manipulations as an assayer
have been skillful and accurate.
Parties desiring of availing themselves of the
services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel
confidence in engaging Mr. King
[Signed] CONRAD WEGAND, Assayer.
We make returns for dust deposited with us for
assay in six hours.
We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay.
OFFICE No. 35, Front Street, Directly Opposite
the WELLS, FARGO & CO.
We pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
July 18, 1863.—1f

ASSAY OFFICE
OF
GOLDSMITH BROS.,
Practical Assayers of
GOLD, SILVER, and other MINERALS,
Guarantee
THE CORRECTNESS OF THEIR BARS.
Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
Corner Front and Alder Streets.
PORTLAND, OREGON. 24ly,
Jan. 10, 1863

80 Acres of Land
FOR SALE 1/4 Miles from Walla Walla. A
good portion is excellent land. It has on it one
of the finest springs in the valley, and a beautiful
creek, with some timber. It is situated within 1 1/2
miles of three good mills, and in one of the best
school districts in the valley—Adjoining the Nar-
row. Price, \$800.
Walla Walla, Nov. 28, 1863. 501f

BOOKS and STATIONERY.
CITY
Book Store.

Post Office Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
E. E. KELLY, Proprietor.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Miscellaneous, School and
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Among his stock is a general assortment of
Bound Books,
Consisting of—
Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments and Prayer
Books, of all kinds; Poetical Works, Bancroft's
Lawyer, Histories, Gift Books, and a gen-
eral assortment of Miscellaneous works.

School Books.
Constantly on hand,
a large assortment of School Books, of
Sanders and the National Series,
and all other kinds of books in use in the
schools of the valley.
Orders from any of the districts will be promptly
filled.
Blank Books:
A large assortment of Blank Books, full and half-
bound, of every description, constantly on hand.
Novels:
Just received a choice lot of 2000 Novels, of the
latest editions and by the most popular authors, which
will be sold at wholesale or retail.

Stationery:
A good assortment, consisting in part of
Letter Paper, Note Paper, Legal Cap and
Footslop Paper,
Together with a general assortment of
Miscellaneous Articles:
Gold and steel Pens, Pencils of all kinds,
Black and Red Ink, Muclage, Penholders,
Pencil Cases, Drawing Pencils,
Caltenders, Blank Notes and
Receipts, Playing Cards,
Tables and Memorandum Books,
Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper,
Sand Paper, Blank Cards, Violin Strings,
Pocket Knives and Combs, Twine of
all kinds—henap and cotton;
Rulers, round and oval.
Orders from Auburn, Lewiston, Florence or any of
the mining towns will be promptly attended to.
E. E. KELLY, Y.
April 25, 1862. 491d

Furniture! Furniture!
BEDDING! BEDDING!!
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, &c.
—AT—
BURNHAM'S
New Ware Rooms,
110 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON
We have on hand the largest and best as-
sorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, &c., con-
sisting in part of
RICH PARLOR SETS,
Beautiful
Marble-top and other Chamber Sets,
OFFICE FURNITURE, KITCHEN DO.,
SOFAS, BUREAUS and CHAIRS
Of Every Description,
Center, Card and Common Tables,
and every description of Furniture.
Curled Hair, Pulu, Moss, and Wool
MATRASSES,
FEATHER and PULU PILLOWS.
Velvet, Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets,
Wall Paper, Hair Cloth, Springs, Ticking, Matras-
Needles, Looking Glasses, &c.
100 Bales of PULU, in Prime Order.

SPRING MATTRESSES,
Of the Best Style Known, and Warranted.
Goods in original packages, ready for shipping.
Upholstering in all its Branches
Neatly Executed.
All orders from the country filled with dispatch by
BURNHAM, Practical Upholsterer,
110 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 15, 1862. 141y

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FORT, BACON, LARD and FRUIT,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER.
WILL give particular attention to the purchase
of Merchandise of the public and the trade in
New York, San Francisco, Victoria, and Portland
markets.
Also, to forwarding Goods to San Francisco and
Portland.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
111 Clay Street,
San Francisco,
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. ly
JOHN McCRAKEN,
Front Street, Portland
Near Couch's wharf,
ly

LINKTON'S
Steam Saw Mill,
IS AGAIN IN OPERATION,
And ready to furnish Lumber at all times.
MILL, situate on the New Wagon Road across the
mountains, twenty miles from town.
Price of Lumber at Mill, for ordinary, \$30 per M.
Terms Cash, unless by special agreement.
Lumber will not be delivered without the money,
or an order from the proprietor. **LINKTON, Proprietor.**
Walla Walla, Aug. 1, 1862.—1y

SNAKE RIVER FERRY
—FOR—
BOISE MINES.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A
Ferry on Snake river, at
The Mouth of Payette River
on the direct road leading from
Walla Walla, Grand Ronde and Auburn
TO THE
BOISE MINES.
There is plenty of the best kind of grass for ani-
malson this road with good camping places at con-
venient distances.
Dec. 13, 1863. 521f

Walla Walla, W. T.
THE BEST QUALITY OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
ALWAYS ON HAND.
A First Class
Billiard Table
In the Saloon.
June 27th, 1863. 231y] J. M. VANSYCKLE.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted
to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Wal-
la Walla county, upon the estate of Wm. F. Davis,
late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given
to all persons having claims against said estate to
present them to me, with proper vouchers, within
one year from this date, or to forever barred, and all
persons knowing themselves indebted are requested
to make immediate payment. **JOHN CREIGHTON,**
Dec. 19, 1863. 63m3 Administrator.

J. PAN, Young Hyson, Black, Comet and Oolong
Tea, at
ROHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S,