

Washington Statesman.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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WASHINGTON STATESMAN
BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
Main street, Walla Walla.
The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of Walla Walla and vicinity, that they have a varied and complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL JOB AND CARD PRINTING, which are executed in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest prices. All orders for any of the following named descriptions of printing will be attended to promptly, and executed in the neatest style:

- BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS, PARCELS, ORDERS, BILLS, HALL TICKETS, CHURCH CARDS, INVITATIONS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILLHEADS, CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS CARDS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.
- DR. I. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Surgeon of the Military Post at Walla Walla.
I have 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., &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. W. COOK,
MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Teas, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Cane, Sacks, Portland, Oregon.
Teas, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order.
Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.—All orders made returnable by the first conveyance.

J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTIST—Will visit Walla Walla on professional business within a few weeks. Define notice of the time will be given.

ELFELT BROS.,
MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON—Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gaiters, Furnishing Goods, and Groceries.
Every summer supplies us with the best of the above description of goods.
All orders, large or small, will be attended to with promptness and care.

GRADON & STUDERUS,
WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Wagons of every description made to order.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

HENRY LAW,
FURNISHING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon, Timber, Hats, Shoes, Pelisses, &c.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

Law and Collection Office.
OTIS L. BRIDGES, N. H. GAYES
(Late Attorney General of Maine.)
W. T. BRIDGES, J. O. SPARKS
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
Will attend all the Courts in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and the Supreme Court of this Territory.
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and the securing of pre-emption rights.
Office on Main Street, opposite the Printing Office, Dec. 6, 1861.

City Brewery and Bakery.
MEYER, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lager Beer, Bread, Butter, Wine, Flour, Sugar, and Soda Crackers; First Brand, Flour, Cakes, &c., and in Family Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, and Wines and Liquors.
Main Street, Walla Walla, at the sign of "Bakery," a few doors below Kyger & Reese's.

DENTISTRY.
CHARLES HENZON, PRACTICAL DENTIST, has recently received a new set of instruments, and is prepared to give better satisfaction than ever to those who may patronize him. Charges moderate, and all work warranted.
Office 4th door above the Union Hotel, Main Street, Walla Walla.

NEWWAY Pick Iron, Picks, and Handles, long and short handled Shovels and Spades, just received, at
NORTHROP & CO'S,
Portland, Oregon.

The newest styles Paper Hangings can always be found at
L. J. M. TROTT'S

METROPOLIS HOTEL:
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STREETS, Portland, Oregon.
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel.
June 7, 1862
KINNEY & QUINN.

P. A. CHENOWETH, G. L. WOODS,
CHENOWETH & WOODS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
OFFICE over the "Bank Exchange," next door to Cain & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. [185]

WALTER W. JOHNSON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer and Notary Public,
OFFICE next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla.

CAIN, LAWRENCE & NUGENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.
Office, over the Bank Exchange Saloon

HUMASON & ODY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands.
March 29, 1862.

E. F. GRAY,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will attend to orders for the survey and adjustment of pre-emption claims. Surveys and platting of town sites for all parts of this region of country made with neatness and dispatch. Will also take the level for ditches, mill sites, &c.
He is to be found at Gen. Bridges' office, Walla Walla, April 26th 1862.

E. M. SAMMIS,
PHOTOGRAPHER AND AMBROTYPE—
Main Street, Walla Walla.
Pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. Likeness of children accurately taken.

FARMERS' HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon, first door above the Court House—Thos. McBurney, Proprietor.
Board per week, \$4.50
Board and Lodging per week, \$4.00
Board and Lodging per day, \$1.00
Single meals, 38c
Travellers will find this house a comfortable one. Families can procure rooms neatly furnished. The house is conducted on temperate principles. A stable and wagon yard adjoining the premises.

P. G. STEWART,
WATCHMAKER, Front Street, at Wm. Birney's Old Stand, has constantly on hand a variety of CLOCKS and WATCHES, which are warranted good time-keepers.
A good assortment of Spectacles, Bayley's Gold Pens, &c., &c.
Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. Give me a call.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1861.

Watch Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any watch entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.

He 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, 1862.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,
MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON, OPPOSITE the Express Office—where the substantial cuisine of life will be served up at all times.
Menu of Board, seven dollars per week, Single Meals, 50c.
Lodging, 50c.
N.B.—I will always have on hand a supply of mattresses, where miners can sleep on their own blankets.
THOS. SMITH, Proprietor.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON—M. O'CONNOR Proprietor.
BOARD REDUCED.
Board per week, \$3.00. Board and Lodging per week, \$6.50 to \$8.00.
Single meals, 50c. Lodging, 50c.
The What Cheer House will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.
This house is conducted on temperate principles.

W. MONTGOMERY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office and Sales Room, Main Street, next door to the Blue Mountain House,
Walla Walla, May 3, 1862.

10,000 Nails, Stationery, Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Canvas, Musical Instruments, Playing Cards of all kinds, Diaries for 1862, Powder and Shot, Blank Books, G-14 Scales, Perfumery, Wrapping Paper, Candles, Spectacles, Toys, Measurers, Baskets, Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, &c., wholesale and retail.
Opposite the Pioneer, Portland, at CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Agents for the following papers: Sacramento Union, Sacramento Bee, San Francisco Bulletin, Herald, Alta California, Police Gazette, Mirror, Eon du Pacific, &c., &c.; for which subscriptions are solicited. C. B. Feb. 28, 1862.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!
THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Walla Walla to their stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of:
HONNETS, of latest styles; Nets and Head-dresses; American and French Flowers, Fancy Russias and Plumes; Velvet, Belt, Satin, and Lace string Ribbons; Turban Hats, latest styles.
LACES, Under-resses, Collars, Laces and Silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies Silk; English Lile thread; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Children's worsted Hose; together with a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Zephyr and Cashmere Goods; Ladies' Corsets; Gentlemen's Collars, latest styles; Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Bonnets.
Dress Making and Machine-sewing.
Store on Main Street, opposite the Union Hotel.
Jan. 10, 1862. Mrs. S. J. SEAMAN & CO.

QUINCY A. BRIDGES E. P. CRANSTON

BROOKS & CRANSTON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, MEN'S FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.
With a Full and Complete Stock of PACKER'S AND MINER'S GOODS,
Walla Walla, W. T.
March 27, 1862.

MUSICAL HALL.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has opened the above place of popular amusement on MAIN STREET, where may be found at all times the choicest varieties of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
A Band of Music is attached to the Saloon for the entertainment of patrons.
Share of the public patronage solicited.
1862
M. PEPPERLEE, Prop.

[For the Statesman.]
The Serenade.
(Composed by a lover, and dedicated to the Band of Fort Walla Walla, June 3d, 1862.)

O play again those charming strains,
That meet the ear so soft and sweet;
They're swelling yet o'er verdant plains,
And many an aching heart will greet.

Thy matchless music, who can hear,
That lingers yet upon the ear;
It comes the saddened mind to cheer,
When o'er its time's sad billows roll.

O play again those softening notes,
That linger yet upon the ear;
Their echo on balmy zephyr floats,
To chase or start the falling tear.

Thy matchless music, who can tell,
Its magic on the pleasure's rest;
Waking as with enchantment's spell,
Those joys that soothe the heaving breast.

O play again those strains so sweet,
Ye sweeter than the breath of even;
Their blended tones will surely meet,
The autumns from the choir of heaven.

The matchless music of thy band,
Shall soar from earth to purer spheres,
And "Hail Columbia" rule the land,
Mid present strife, and rolling years.

O play again those notes so wild,
Our bond of "Union cannot sever,"
And round the law of Freedom's child,
Shall twine the "Stars and Stripes" forever.

Remarks in the Senate upon the Emancipation Bill.
The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint (House) resolution for the gradual abolition of slavery, the question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Davis of Kentucky, pledging the faith of the Government that the value of the slaves shall be paid upon their emancipation.—Browning of Illinois made a few remarks in support of the original resolution, and was followed by McDougall, who addressed the Senate as follows:

"Mr. President: Before voting on the resolution reported to the Senate from the Committee on the Judiciary, I think it my duty briefly to present the reasons which will govern my action.

"There is no Senator on this floor who more highly approves the sentiment conveyed by the resolution than myself. There is no Senator on this floor who would be more rejoiced to see our border slave States relieved from an institution which I think is an incubus; and no one personally, I think, according to my own means, would go further to aid in such a purpose. I appreciate the generous purposes on the part of the Executive that induced the communication of which this resolution is the result. But I have learned in the school wherein I studied the Constitution of my country, that this Federal Government was one of limited powers, contained and defined in the grant of powers, and that nothing was granted to this Federal Government but for the purposes of administration and government—for public and general purposes. Is there or is there not any limitation upon the Federal Government in disposing of the money assessed upon the people and brought into the Federal Treasury? May it or may it not be expended for any and every purpose? If any can be expended for all purposes or for any purpose in the will of Congress, then there can be no objection to this measure so far as the question of power is concerned. But if there be limitation, I would ask what limitation? And then, if I were to answer the question I asked, I would for its resolution look to the Constitution. It is not at this time denied but that the Federal power is granted by the terms, express or implied, in the Constitution. The power granted is the limit of power. The question then is, is the power granted? That is, the power to take money from the Federal treasury, not for the purpose of government, not for any purpose indicated in that instrument, but as a subsidy to any one of the States of the Union who may come and ask a particular charity at its hands. I do not myself, with the instructions I have had, understand that we have the constitutional right to make ourselves almoners for the States of this Union any more than we have for the States of Europe. Could we appropriate \$20,000,000 to maintain the rights of the Government of Italy, as against France, allied, if you please, with the Government at Rome? We would neither have the right nor the constitutional power, but we would have both the right and the constitutional power to the same extent as to almoners of the bounty of the Government by distributing millions to the States of this Union.

"However beneficent these acts of charity might be, however much they might subvert the harmony and peace of the Union, it is our office only to go to the extent of our commission. The Constitution of the United States is the commission under which we act, and going beyond it is a violation of it, and much more so than falling short of meeting its full requirements. If we can inaugurate such a policy as this, we can inaugurate any other like policy for the mere purpose of charity. The Senator from Kentucky says that these institutions belong entirely to the States. The Executive affirmed the same doctrine that these institutions belong entirely to the States. If they are evils in the States, and if they are hard to be borne, it is not for us to throw the burden of that evil upon the people of Maine or of California. It is not the right of this Senate to impose upon the people on the shores of the Pacific a tax for the purpose of emancipating the slaves of Kentucky, Missouri, or Maryland. There is no such power vested in this Government, in one or in all of its departments. These are times of war, when great latitude is indulged in, both in legislation and administration. However for such latitudinal policies may be generally approved, I feel myself called upon when there is a plain rule, as I think, of constitutional limitation, to conform myself to it.

I have another objection to this measure. As much, I say again, as I approve of the sentiment expressed in the communication of the President and the pending resolution, it would, in my judgment, better become some place of discussion outside the halls of Congress. It is brought forward

now; and what is its character? It is not legislation; it is the affirmation of a policy; and what does it inaugurate? It inaugurates a continuous systematic policy on the part of this Government to engage in the manumission of slaves in the slave States. Is there anything of benefit to be derived from the inauguration of such a policy? Have not questions, if not the same to which this is collateral, disturbed Congress and the country for years—discussion unprofitable, illegitimate and mischievous. It is now proposed to make them permanently legitimate. The Government is to go into the business of emancipating the slaves in the slave States. That will be the great absorbing topic, and the great questions that belong to really legitimate legislation, our international relations, our relations abroad, our general policy and measures of necessary administration will be absorbed in this question of manumitting the slaves of the border slave States. Sir, I think we have had enough of this character of business, and I for one am not disposed to make this order of business legitimate by any vote of mine. I am not disposed by my act to approve of its supererogating the proper business of the Federal Congress. I protest against the discussion in every form. It can accomplish no good; and I undertake to say, although I know that this measure was brought forward with the purpose of accomplishing great and beneficent results, it can accomplish no good. I have seen the time when I hoped Missouri would soon provide for the gradual emancipation of her slaves, and it would have been done but for agitation. I have seen the same thing in Kentucky. The same thing has been known in the history of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. I believe that by the just administration of the Government of its own affairs, the legitimate course of events will accomplish all these results yet; but they never will be accomplished by legislation. We may have this subject agitated session after session, year after year, Congress after Congress, angry discussions, expensive discussions, profitless discussions. Federal legislation cannot cure this evil; it cannot be reached by any such medicine; for favorable times, circumstances, events, we may hope; but if we here undertake the management of this great social problem, we will find that we are not merely anticipating, but that we are usurping the ways of Providence, and assuming an office higher than any to which we have been yet elected.

Powell of Kentucky succeeded McDougall in a speech of about the same length. He declared the resolution to be, "so far as the slave States are concerned, a pill of arsenic sugar coated." No practical good could result from it. "It does not propose anything specific and certain. It is merely an enunciation of what Congress ought to do in certain contingencies, without even saying that they will do it. The whole scope and tendency of the resolution is to keep up agitation in the border slave States; and that can result in no good, but it will inevitably do much harm. It will be injurious to our property, and create a feeling of uneasiness there that cannot possibly be anything but mischief; and that, in my judgment, is its scope and design. I think its object is to inaugurate abolition parties in the border slave States."

Latham spoke next. His remarks were quite brief, and may be given entire. He said: "Mr. President, I am free to say that I believe the motive which prompted the sending of this resolution by the President to Congress was a proper and patriotic one. I have seen nothing in the Chief Magistrate of this nation that would induce me to believe that he is governed by any other than an anxious desire to restore peace to the country, and to promote its best interests.

"If a State of the Union had a proposition now before this body praying for aid from the General Government to assist in emancipating its slaves in a tangible form, I should feel, of course, that it was my bounden duty to act upon it; but the proposition now before the Senate is pledging in advance, on the part of the States where slavery does not exist, the taxation of their citizens to assist any State who may see fit hereafter to engage in a general scheme of emancipation. I know nothing whatever of the wishes of my constituency in this respect. It is a new proposition. I have no doubt they would go as far as the citizens of any other of the loyal free States of the country in assisting any State in removing an incubus, an affliction, or in aid of any proposition that a State might submit for relief from slavery—the great bone of contention between the two sections—within, of course, the power of the Constitution of the country. But, sir, I am not prepared, as a representative of one of the States on the Pacific coast, to pledge the people thereof to submit to any kind of taxation that the Government may see fit to impose in a general scheme of emancipation. This is but an abstract proposition; and, in the absence of any light in relation to the wishes of the constituency that I represent, I shall vote in the negative against this and all similar propositions."

"Who hath gladness? Who hath joy? Who hath growing business and full coffers? Who payeth his notes promptly? Who gaineth the confidence and patronage of men, and riseth surely to afluence? He that adverteth liberally—he that through the journals of the day maketh himself and business known! He hath chosen the part of wisdom, and his honors and riches increase like the light of the morning. His shadow groweth broad. His complacency increaseth. His happiness endureth and he is honored and blest of all men."

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—George Peabody, the well known American banker, resident in London, has given \$750,000 to ameliorate the condition of the poor of London. The interest of this handsome amount is to be used for the purpose specified under the direction of a Board of Trust, of which body the American Minister resident in London is to be a member.

The English Pecksniff.
The London Times, while advocating the most selfish or least scrupulous policy in foreign affairs, is an incorrigible Pecksniff in its pretensions to purity of purpose. Speaking of the prevalent distress in Lancashire in consequence of the rebellion in America, this self-styled organ of British opinion says: "It is for the honor of the nation that this distress be known, so that the world may see the sacrifices we have made for neutrality."

The world will see that there is much suffering among the operatives of England as there is among those of France. The inference that will most naturally be drawn is, that these countries are largely dependent upon the United States not only for supplies of new raw material, but for a market for manufactured goods. Because the outbreak of a rebellion has cut off these supplies and diminished the scope of this market, does it follow that the sufferers exercise a sublime self-control, or deserve credit for a generous forbearance, by not violating the laws of nations and holdingly attempting to gain the desired ends by a wanton resort to brute force? Suppose the cotton crop had been destroyed by any swift-sweeping disease attacking the plant, and the suffering consumers abroad should get the notion into their heads that this failure of the crop was due to the neglect and unskillfulness of the cultivators; would the consumers aforesaid merit any applause for not violently interfering to punish the cultivators or to take possession of the soil? The cases are not analogous. But unquestionably our English friends would have as much right to throw their swords into the scale in the one case as in the other; that is to say, no right at all.

Americans are not likely to misconstrue the spirit of England after the hasty and ridiculous flurry she made over the Mason and Sillidell affair. We know—we are thoroughly convinced—that the want of a decent pretext to justify herself in the eyes of the world, and a vague fear of the consequences, alone restrained this haughty and unscrupulous power from intervening for the support of rebellion and the destruction of the American Union. There has been no period during the war when the people of the loyal States indulged in the slightest inclination to submit to British interference in our purely domestic quarrel. The spirit that animated the twenty millions of people to the support of the Government after the insult of Sumner, was one determined to defend that Government and vindicate their rights against all enemies, whether they came from the southern savannas or from the shadow of St. James. Unquestionably, we have known times of reverse and weakness from want of preparation, when the addition of the British navy to the offensive means of the foe might have proved disastrous to our hopes of restoring the Union. But British statesmen had already twice tested the indomitable character of the race inhabiting these shores, and the loyal States were known to contain a far greater population than that which rejoiced over Saratoga and Yorktown, and beat back Wellington's veterans from New Orleans. We might have swarmed the seas with privateers, and thus destroyed in a great measure, that commerce upon which England depends for both raw material and markets. And one must be unaccustomed to watch the policy of European nations to question that we should have prompt and powerful allies— allies from interest, perhaps, but none the less effective. It was plainly seen, then, from the commencement of the rebellion that British intervention in America, far from relieving the distress of Lancashire, would have prolonged the struggle, brought on a general war in the interest of humanity and nationality, and added the suffering of those dependent on British commerce to the miseries of the manufacturing population. The Sillidell and Mason bluster and demonstration constituted about as much of an American war as the British nation cared to indulge in during this critical period. That "neutrality," for which the Times says the nation has made so many sacrifices, is well understood everywhere as a purely one of policy or necessity.—*Sacramento Union.*

Women and the War.
Wars and revolutions bear a great likeness to each other. The young ladies in various seminaries and schools in Maine and Massachusetts have led off in repudiation of British dry goods, as their revolutionary great grandmothers did all their ninety years ago. At Cleves, in Massachusetts, all the teachers and pupils in one school have entered into this patriotic compact, and pledged themselves to observe it faithfully and to do all they can everywhere to propagate the feeling. Should such a policy be generally adopted by the women in respect to everything that we can produce, it would go far to insure our complete manufacturing independence of Great Britain, and touch John Bull in his most sensitive spot, the pocket nerve, while it would afford him no sort of excuse for pitching into us in warlike fashion. He is not a tenth part so strong in natural resources as Jonathan, and we have but to let his wares severely alone to make this surly fellow as 'umble as Uriah Heep. Thirty per cent of his whole exports have for a number of years come to this country. Nor will our patriotic women be required to impair charms by discarding British fabrics, for in color, texture and style, many descriptions of American dry goods are at the very top of the world's market. Patriotism, economy and a desire to please the young men, concur in making this movement "take" among our young women. If the ladies of the North would make it fashionable to dispense with English goods, and use in their place American manufactures, they could do more to humble the menacing roar of the British lion than a dozen lines of battle ships. The women of the North could by the mere caprice—or rather a patriotic and sensible resolution—of fashion, cost England a trade worth at least ten millions of dollars a year, and benefit our country just that amount.

Pious Wines.
Even in wine growing countries no man can be sure that there is any grape juice in what he drinks under the name of wine. Here the probabilities are all against the genuineness of every thing called wine. An English paper speaking of the manufacture and adulteration of the wines of France, says:

All is false in the wines—the color, the flavor, the strength, the age, even the name under which they are sold. There are wines which do not contain a drop of grape juice. Even science is impotent to distinguish the true from the false, so complete is the imitation. You may every day see advertised in the French newspapers the "Sève de Medoc," of which a small facon, costing three francs, is declared sufficient to give flavor to 600 litres. Paris and Cote are the principal seat of this fraudulent adulteration. It is practiced in both places on the most colossal scale.—Certainly half the Parisian population drink, under the name of wine, a mixture in which there is not a drop of grape juice. The police are not able to prevent the adulteration, but the laws punish it with great severity. Every week do the newspapers publish judgments against wine merchants and grocers, in execution of which their wines, twenty, thirty, eighty hogheads at once, are poured into the gutters. But this dishonest art is now so perfect that even clever chemists can with difficulty distinguish the true wine from the false. The chemist, after reporting all the ingredients of which the wine was composed, observed that if one of them were in less quantity, he would have been unable to distinguish it from a natural wine—such was the case in a very recent trial. The prosecuted merchant, who was present, listened attentively to the report, and at last asked him which ingredient it was. The chemist very imprudently told him, and the accused immediately answered, "I am very much obliged, sir, and I don't regret now my fifty hogheads of wine which will be destroyed, because now I am certain of my business."

For Mother's Sake.
A father and a son were fishing near New York City a few weeks since. The boat suddenly capsized, and they were both thrown into the water. The father, who was an expert swimmer, while his son could not swim at all, at once commenced to aid the lad; he seeing that his father was becoming exhausted, calmly said to him, "Never mind me; save yourself for mother's sake." God bless that boy; and God be thanked that both the father and himself were rescued from the peril in which they were involved.

"For mother's sake." There spoke a true son and a true hero. He knew that his tender yearsilly fitted him to support and sustain her who bore him—that if his father perished he might be reduced to want as well as steeped in sorrow; that if the oak fell the ivy would fade and die.—So he hid his soul to be quiet amid the troubled waters, amid the excitement and apprehension such a scene might engender, and resolved to die for his mother, unless indeed, some hand was stretched forth for his safety and the safety of his father. It was all right because it was done "for mother's sake."

Would we say the same thing under the same circumstances? Would you, boy? you, young man? you, man of years and sorrow? While you admire the young hero for his intrepidity and affection, do you feel that you would imitate his example if occasion offered? Do you love, do you prize your mother? He who propounds these is motherless. Years twain have passed since the wrinkled, gray-haired matron, who called him son, laid off the dusty vestments of earthly travel, and was clothed in the garments of the saints. He tells you—and his words are wrong from suffering experience, that if you love not your mother now, you will hereafter. Death opens the fountain of surviving hearts, and loss shows how little we esteem possession.

It is well to hold up an example like the one we have quoted to the public gaze, for by so doing we hard heart may be softened, some vacillating heart confirmed, some warm heart made warmer. A man is safe who inculcates this motto upon his phylactery—"for mother's sake."

JOE IS DEAD.—An eastern correspondent relates the following touching incident in an account of the Merrimack's exploits in James river: "Did I tell you of the manner in which veteran Cons. Smith received the news, during the progress of the fight, that the flag of the Congress, commanded by his gallant son, had been struck to the enemy. The commodore is a man of few words, but full of kindly feeling and fatherly affection. When told that his son's vessel had hauled down her flag, the old man brushed aside the many tears that rolled down the furrows of his time and service-worn cheek, quickly responded, 'Joe's dead!' What a world of fatherly confidence and affection was expressed in this simple home-spun phrase! The old weather-worn sailor knew his son, and judged rightly that his flag never trailed to the traitor foe while he lived to uphold it. Too true was the old man's eloquent tribute, for his boy lay lifeless upon the deck, before the flag committed to his charge was lowered in token of surrender."

AN HONEST LIFE.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time. A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further until you find eternal rest! What- ever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events, which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

Washington Statesman.

LIBERALITY IN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Our people are exhibiting commendable enterprise in contributing liberally to the various measures of public utility proposed in the city and county.

"Business is excessively dull in Walla Walla."—Mountaineer. Since the high water, property on Main street (Dalle's) has depreciated full fifty per cent.

THE CITY PROPERTY.—We publish a communication this week from a "Property Holder," to which we invite attention. If the allegations therein made are true—and the communication is from an intelligent source—it will be found of interest and perhaps profit to citizens.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. E. Wyke, Judge of the Second Judicial District, called on us this week on his way to the upper country, whither he goes for the purpose of visiting the different mining sections and enjoying the mountain air.

THE TOUCHET BRIDGE.—We are informed that a sufficient sum has been pledged in this city towards the construction of a bridge to enable the commissioner to let the contract; so that the work will be commenced immediately and hurried forward to an early completion.

NET SCHOONER.—Captain L. White, the pioneer schooner, is having a new schooner built at Deschutes. She is intended for the upper Columbia trade—will be of fifty tons burthen, and will be completed by the middle of August.

"We have been without our religious exchanges from the east for two months."—P. C. Advocate. We should judge this was so from the appearance of the paper during that time.

STABBING.—A man named Purdy was killed by a Spaniard in this county, on Wednesday last. They got into a dispute about a blanket, during which the Spaniard drew Purdy's knife from his belt and stabbed him to the heart.

JUMPING LOTS.—This species of "sharp practice" is becoming quite fashionable in this city. Persons pre-empting lots under the town site law should conform to the provisions of that law if they would hold their lots.

C. N. HUMPHREY, Portland, Oregon. J. T. MADAN, San Francisco Cal.

Humiston & MaDan, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Fine Brandies, Wines and LIQUORS. Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to our old patrons and the public of Oregon and Washington Territory generally, that after two years business we have established a trade and facilities for importing our line of goods that defies competition.

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors. Our Stock consists in part of FINE OLD BRANDY.

OTARD, DUPUY & CO., JAMES HENESEY, UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, A. BONIOTT & CO., FINE OLD PORT.

SHERRY WINES. Pure old Oporto Port, Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and heavy.) Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry.

COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY. Champagne and Case Wines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURE HOLLAND GIN. FINE OLD WHISKEYS, Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch, O'Neil's Fine Old Malt.

OLD BOURBON, OF THE PINEST QUALITY. Superior Old Rye. OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY.

ARRIVED AND TO ARRIVE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Store of KYGER & REESE, Fire-Proof Brick Building, Main street. WALLA WALLA, W. T.

CHOICEST VARIETIES, AND SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET. OUR STOCK EMBRACES A FULL ASSORTMENT of the following articles:

Men's Superior Black and Blue Cloth Coats, Men's Cashmere and Business Suits, Overcoats, Business Hats, etc.

GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING AND WHITE SHIRTS. Also a general assortment of articles in this line too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES, consisting of New Orleans Sugar, Crushed & Powdered Sugar, Green and Black Tea, etc.

HARDWARE, Miners' Tools, &c., Among which can be found the following articles: Nail, long and short, etc.

CROCKERY, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE AND LAMPS. A Large stock of Patent Medicines, Among which can be found Gargling Oil, Pain-killer, etc.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Consisting of a variety of Blank Books, of all descriptions, Memorandum and Note Books, etc.

WINE AND LIQUORS: Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, Hermitage and H. O. Whisky, Scotch and Irish Whisky, etc.

UNION HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. FRANK CARPEID, PROPRIETOR. THE Proprietor of this well known establishment is prepared to furnish all who may give him their patronage with the best accommodations to be found in the City of Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA DRUG STORE, JUST received at the Walla Walla Drug Store an extensive assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Chittenden & Dolson, Portland, Oregon, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S, WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVE EXTENDED their express to VANCOUVER, CALADULA, DALLAS, WALLA WALLA, etc.

THE BEST OF WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE GENE, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. May 3, 1862.

Books! Books! Books! If you want School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, etc.

Magazines of any Kind, Send your orders to S. J. McCORMICK, FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Portland, Oregon.

Billiard Branch! JACOB STRAHLE'S Billiard Branch! Front Street, Second Door from Post Office, PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB STRAHLE'S Billiard Branch! JACOB STRAHLE, of San Francisco, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has established a

LADD, REED & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that in view of their increasing trade they have effected extensive arrangements whereby they are constantly receiving, Direct from Foreign Markets, their own importations, all the favorite brands of...

Brandy, Wines, and other Foreign Liquors, under the U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE SEAL, which they are prepared to sell to the trade, or will (if desired) re-pack for transportation to the mines at the shortest notice.

"HUDSON RAY CO'S" IMPORTATION OF "Martell" Brandy; (London Dock Vintage of 1857); ROCHELLE AND BORDEAUX BRANDIES, etc.

OLD JAMAICA RUM, of high proof and rich flavor; TOGETHER WITH LONDON PORT AND SHERRY, etc.

Old Holland Gin, selected with great care, and especially designed for Family Use or medical Purposes.

OLD BOURBON, RYE WHISKY, N. B.—As it is especially important that the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of

DRUGGISTS GENERALLY to the above and assure them their orders will receive Prompt and Careful Attention. LADD, REED & CO.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Stationery, Stationery, Stationery! If you want any Letter Paper, Cap Paper, Note or Bill Paper, etc.

NEWS, NEWS!! NEWS! If you want any of the English Papers, California Papers, Oregon Papers, etc.



WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, PORTLAND OREGON. DRUGS! DRUGS! MEDICINES! MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

NEW STORE, New Goods, and New Prices! REMOVAL. W. WEATHERFORD, Wholesale Druggist, has removed his extensive stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., to his new

Fire-Proof Store, Front Street, Portland, BETWEEN TAYLOR AND YAMHILL STREETS, ONE BLOCK ABOVE THE OLD STAND. Having lately received fresh importations of my already large stock, I am fully prepared to furnish the trade with articles in my line at a material

Reduction on Former Rates. And I hereby proclaim to the people of Oregon and Washington Territory, that I have the largest and best selected stock of any other house on the north-west coast. My stock embraces Every Article Usually found in a Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, A Splendid Variety of Coal Oil Lamps. 500 gal. Kerosene Oil—Warranted pure. 1000 " Alcohol, 2400 lb Blue Vitriol, 3000 " Alum, 2000 " Copperas, 1500 " Ext. Logwood, 25 gross Jaynes's Medicines, 50 " Ayers, 100 " Graftenberg's, 30 " Davis' Pain Killer, 30 " Mustang Liniment, 48 " Gargling Oil, 40 " Assorted Pills;—with a full supply of—

French & Gilman, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, AND GROCERIES. Main Street, Dallas.

CRYSTAL SALOON. THE PROPRIETOR of this popular place of resort would respectfully announce to the public that he has Refitted his Saloon in the most Approved Style and having just received an invoice of CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS from San Francisco, is now prepared better than ever to accommodate his visitors with all the LIQUORS OF A FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM.

WAGON MANUFACTORY, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public of Walla Walla valley that they have opened a WAGON MANUFACTORY in this city, and are prepared to do any work in the line of wagon making. One of the proprietors has just returned from Portland with a large stock of State's Timbers, and they feel assured that they can give satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to them.

