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

**EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.**  
Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's fire-proof brick, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.  
A. J. Thibodo, M. A. M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

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**Persons Favoring Them with Their** patronage may rely upon their best endeavors to promote the interests of their patients.

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**EXTRA FINE Ham, Bacon, and Lard,** at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

**THE Best assortment of Liquors at** KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

**QUEENSWARE and Glassware, fully assorted,** at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

## City Hotel.

Having rented and thoroughly re-fitted the above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 24 day of May upon the strictest Preparation System, as the following:

**RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:**  
Single Meals, ..... Fifty cents.  
Board per Week, ..... \$ 9 00  
Board and Lodging per Week, ..... 18 00  
Single Bed, ..... 50  
Bed and Room, ..... 75  
Let it be distinctly understood that our terms are Cash in Advance.

E. K. YALOR, Proprietor.

## EMPIRE HOTEL RESTAURANT.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.  
"Captain Jack," Proprietor.

THIS 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.

**Meals at all Hours, Day and Night.**  
Feed Creams, Oysters Soups, 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.

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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 Glasses, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.

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**HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE,** by the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties.

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**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and all instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court.**

**KELOGG & CALDWELL'S FERRY.**

**HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla.**

**General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.**

**THE attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and surrounding country is respectfully called to the fact that we are prepared to afford the public the best of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers.**

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,** and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of **Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Provision, &c.**

Also, a full assortment of **Miners' and Packers' Goods.**

## One I Used to Know.

I knew, ere I had yet known care,—  
Oh, that was many a year ago,—  
A maiden, young and very fair,  
With locks like the driven snow;  
While o'er her neck her golden hair  
Waved with a sunny graceful flow,  
Just such as yours—yet not so;  
You are not she I used to know.

Young was she then, but fairer now,  
Yet looking much the same as you;  
Her dress, it was a meadow green,  
Her bonnet was of azure blue—  
'Neath which full often I have seen  
Peep two sweet eyes of heavenly hue,  
Such as you're—yet were not so;  
You are not she I used to know.

Her manners were as frank as kind,  
And gentle was she as the fawn  
A parer or more generous than you  
The summer's sun no'er shone alone;  
And oft in your sun's trail I find  
To mind me of the friend that's gone;  
But still, methinks it can't be so—  
You are not she I used to know.

And yet, at times, you seem to be  
The counterpart of her I knew,  
And in your walk you step as she  
Erewhile so proudly used to do.  
I've sometimes seen you look at me  
With just such eyes of heavenly hue,  
Till I have thought it might be so—  
That you are she I used to know.

For she was fair, and so art thou;  
She was admired—no more than you;  
And both your sunny hair and brow  
Seem 'e'en the very same I knew.  
But yet—that love, forgive me now!  
She could not part, for she was true.  
Oh! now I feel indeed, 'tis so,  
You are not she I used to know.

Fort Walla Walla, W. T., 1864.

## My Wife's Cousin.

Some time ago, I called on a cousin of my wife who resided in the city of Philadelphia. I had not seen him for a long time, but having understood that he was in affluent circumstances I was but little prepared for the condition in which I found him. Through information derived from a Philadelphia Directory, I went to one of those alleys with which that city abounds, and found his name on a sign-board, associated with that of another man, over a dark and dingy shop. The sign purported that they were locksmiths and bell-hangers; also that locks were repaired and keys fitted. Without ceremony, I walked into the gloomy recess, and where there was a blacksmith's forge, and where, among several unclean looking men up to their armpits in work, was "my wife's cousin." He received me most cordially, and for a moment intermitted filing a huge brass key on which he was engaged, and the shake of my own dexter by one of his broad, brawny hands, I can liken to nothing nearer than the shock of a young earthquake.

"Take a seat, take a seat," he observed, "and just as soon as I finish this key, we'll make trunks for home."

I of course replied that I was in no hurry and at once became interested in the facile manner in which he was metamorphosing a rough casting into a polished key. As soon as it was completed, he washed the worst dirt from his hands, hung up his work apron, and putting on his coat and hat, remarked in a cheerful tone, "Come now cousin Aleck, let's go home and see whether wife has got any tea for us."

After we were in the street, our conversation insensibly ran on business, and I took occasion to say to him that I had been of the opinion that he had retired from his trade on a handsome competency. "Don't say a word about retirement," he replied; "it really makes me sick to think of it. People talk of retiring from business while they are healthy and able to work; why, I tell you, Aleck, they don't know what it means. I didn't know what it meant until I tried it, and now, retirement and misery sound to my ears like words of the same meaning."

I jokingly said that he had struck a subject on which he could easily be communicative, and Aleck enquiringly, when he rejoined, "Perhaps you never heard the particulars of my retiring."

On my replying that I had not, he proceeded: "You see Aleck, it is about three years ago that having as you would say a competency, I made up my mind to stop work, and move into the country. So I sold out my share of the business to my partner, spent a year or more looking at two or three scores of country places, and at last found one, that wife and myself were considerably pleased with. Fine double house, four acres beautifully shaded, vegetable garden, not to be beaten, and soil of a superior quality. The place is still in my possession, but before I'd go and live on it again I'd give it away; yes, Aleck I'd see it sunk in the middle of the Dead Sea. But I am getting a little ahead of my story. For two or three months matters and things went on very well because I had something to attend to in making a few improvements about the house, and in furnishing a number of the doors with locks of my own invention; but as the whole premises were in excellent repair when I bought them, I soon came to a point where there was nothing to look after but the cultivation of the garden. I was not long though in making the discovery that I had no genius nor taste either for digging around roots, or pulling up weeds, and so, as wife didn't wish the garden to run to waste, I employed a regular English gardener to carry the thing handsomely through."

Well, I didn't mind the expense he put me to in way of guano, new-fangled gardening tools, and patent watering apparatus; for I had fully expected to spend money, and thanks to our previous economy, we had the money to spend; but Aleck, it was really amusing to see what fruit and vegetables raised from our garden stood us in. Making use of the little arithmetic I was master of, I recollect that I cyphered up the cost of some of the table fixins, and the result was—cucumbers seventeen cents apiece; green peas a dollar and three quarters for a half peck; currants fifty cents a quart; raspberries, 30

cents a pat; beets, fourteen cents each, and everything else in proportion. All this I cared nothing about, but somehow I felt out of my getting in not having the right kind of employment. Wife did her best to coax me into gentlemanly ways; had the old maidly chemical grime all thoroughly scrubbed out of my hair;—finger nails cleaned out and rounded—so as to make it appear that I had never done manual labor.

Then we must get behind a couple of Morphin ponies which I had purchased, and make fashionable calls in the day time on those polished voices and to be particular about my grammar and the subjects I talked of, but sometimes forgetting myself I would reveal in the proud memory of the looks and keys I had handled in happier days and commence a history of my exploits in that line when wife would look as though she was going to sink through the floor. In fact she wished to keep a perpetual lock on my lips (so far as our antecedents were concerned) with the key in her pocket. But I sighed for the shop, and time hung heavily on my hands, so that an hour spent in stupid idleness about the house seemed longer to me than a day did, when I had orders ahead for locks, and was diving hard to get them finished at a given time. My youngest brother, who is a college bred man and a lawyer, sent me at my request a fine collection of books on all imaginable subjects, so that my library outside that of the parson or indeed any other man in the place; but I found I had no more taste to sit down and read than I had for trimming curtain bushes. Time was after I had finished a hard days labor at the shop, when an hour at books was a real solace, and I also believed an occasion of improvement. Then I envied those whose leisure allowed them to feast on books perpetually; but the mistake I made was in failing to discriminate between the mental habits and acquirements of the prenticed student, and those of the working man.

In this wretched manner did time at my country seat drag heavily along. Visiting was a perfect bore, for not feeling the slightest interest in such masculine topics as oars, ferrets and manure, and caring less for the feminine ones of dress and local gossip, I didn't know what to talk about. Books set me to sleep, and not having the society of my two boys, who were off at boarding school, I became fully satisfied that 'nothing to do' was equal to having everything to suffer.

My most delightful place of resort was a blacksmith's shop, some two miles from the house, where occasionally I'd handle the hammer, and along a little on the anvil, but wife making the discovery one day that my hands were getting grimy again, I was obliged to own up the cause of it, and this to my sorrow, was succeeded by a positive prohibition on her part from taking any more exercise at the forge. After this, when I would ride past the shop, behind my prancing Morgan horses the tears would start from my eyes at my being debarred the only employment which was in the least adapted to my taste or capacity.

But, Cousin Aleck, to shorten my story, wife perceiving that my unhappiness was increasing at last consented to move back to town, and let me resume my business. I had no difficulty in renewing an arrangement with my old partner, and hence you see me hard at work, and happier than the President. I am perfectly able in a pecuniary point of view, to live without work, but I have learned to my satisfaction two important truths: First, that we never enjoy ourselves so well as when we are usefully employed; and second there is no occupation, on the whole, for which we are so well fitted as to that which we have long been accustomed, and which has hence become to us, as it were a second nature."

I was much pleased with the good sense of "my wife's cousin," as evinced in the small section of his autobiography which he had given me, and very soon after he had finished it we resolved his dwelling. If he had finished it, there was no dinginess here. The edifice was built in the Philadelphia style, having a large dining-room back of the two parlors, and a noble kitchen in the rear of the dining-room. The whole floor as well as the airy and pleasant rooms above stairs, were probably adorned with a better description of furniture than was owned by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Everything was in perfect order, and although the locksmith's wife was somewhat uppish in her notions, I soon perceived that she was a capital housekeeper, and that my friend was proud of his house, and proud of his wife, and proud of his two sons, who had come from boarding school to spend the vacation.

While one of them entertained me with some music on a parlor organ, the worthy smith begged of me to excuse him for a few moments, after which he reappeared in perfectly clean linen and a suit of dainty black. We supped at a table spread with the utmost profusion, and in the evening some company coming in, conversation and music filled up the passing hour. "I was deeply interested," and concluded that "my wife's cousin," the locksmith and bell-hanger, was a wise man, and that unwittingly he had discovered the true philosopher's stone. Daily work was as necessary as his daily bread, and toil of the shop only served to enhance the pleasures and recreations of a refined and happy home. On taking my leave I realized that I had been taught a valuable lesson—Employment is the healthful lot of life, and that he would seek happiness in a state of perpetual repose, betrays a profound ignorance of the beneficial laws which govern his being.

## The Day of Rest.

The day of rest, sweet Sabbath morn,  
How calm the moments fly;  
The holiest influence seems to dwell  
About the earth and sky;  
And labor clasps its tired hands,  
And lays its burden down;  
The stillness of the village seems  
To linger o'er the town.

The very air seems lighter, too,  
And joyous sounds so audible,  
As if a charm had dropped from heaven  
Into the hand of time!  
And poor man's heart is soothed and eased,  
And one day's glory fled.

Oh! holy day, oh! Sabbath morn,  
Humanity's fair guest;  
The heart of labor yearns for thee,  
And in thee takes its rest.  
Thou comest as an angel here,  
And all our thoughts are calm,  
As when our organ's mighty boss  
Expire's upon a psalm.

**Stand for Truth.**  
Stand for truth, and stand forever!  
Give not up the right—no, never!  
Think how right has oft prevailed.  
Stand ALONE, if others cower;  
Fall not in the trial hour;

On the side of truth and thee.  
O! brave, the firm the wise,  
Hereabouts true manhood lies;  
The table robe men flatters rattle,  
Quitting not till after battle.

Welcome, welcome, hand and scorn,  
Nail and ruse, O graceful band,  
Still the truer will we stand.  
Dearer far the sense of Right  
Than the small gain of gold and might:  
Yes, we'll stand for truth forever,  
Yielding to the foeman never.

**PROVERBS FROM THE OLDEN TIME.**  
Think of ease, but work on.  
Manners often makes for times.  
Forgive any sooner than thyself.  
The table robe men than the thief.  
Better go about than to fall into the ditch.  
Youth and white paper take any impression.  
Who looks not before, finds himself behind.  
A man of gladness seldom falls into madness.  
Children and chickens must be always chide not.  
Husbands are in heaven whose wives chide not.  
Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.  
The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.  
He that hangs in frost that will not work, he that hath love in his heart hath spurs in his sides.  
He that serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.  
Marry your sons when you will, your daughters when you can.  
When the tree is fallen, every man goeth to it with his hatchet.  
He may well be contented who needs neither borrow nor flatter.  
The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.  
All women are good; 't is good for something, or good for nothing.  
He who hath but one hog makes him fat; and he who hath but one son makes him a fool.

**A FRANK ADMISSION.**—Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Illinois, was preaching to the young upon his favorite theme. He said:

"Now, boys, when I ask you a question you must not be afraid to speak right out and answer it. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?"

"Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the urchins.

"That's right. And who will own all this property then?"

"Oh boys!" shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now tell me—did you ever, in going through the streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon doors waiting for somebody to treat them?"

"Yes, sir, lots of them."

"Well, where will they be twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards, then?"

"Oh boys!"

Billy was thunderstruck for a moment; but recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

The Dean of Canterbury has been endeavoring to settle the proper terms in which, for example, we should address a note to the ladies of the same family and name. He says:

"Which of these two is right?—the Misses Brown or the Mrs. Browns? For the former it may be said that Brown is the name of the whole species, and that the young ladies, being individuals of that species, are Misses; for the latter, that each of the young ladies being Miss Brown, the whole taken together, or any two or more, are Miss Browns. So that either way is justifiable. Usage is all but universal in favor of the latter in conversation. We say we met the Miss Browns, not the Misses Brown. But we can hardly justify this, our colloquial practice, if we bring in Mrs. Brown, and say we met Mrs. and the Miss Browns. For, by enumerating thus first the individuals, and then the species, we bind ourselves to the former way of spelling. The sentence, as I have last given it, is inaccurate; because it really says that we met Mrs. and the Miss Browns; i. e., one Mrs. and one celebrated Miss, rejoicing in the name of not Brown, but Browns. If we had wished to keep to the ordinary colloquial usage in this case, also, we ought to have said that we met Mrs. Brown and the Miss Browns."

**MORNING AT POMPEII.**—The dead city wakes not like the living, and, though it has now half divested itself of the ash robe that has clothed it for ages, the retreating night leaves it yet slumbering on its funeral couch. Tired to death, the tourists who saw it yesterday yet linger in their beds, and the morn that illumines the mummy city shies there upon no human face. Strange is it to see by her rosy and azure light this carcass of a city death-stricken in the midst of its pleasures, its labors, and its civilization, and that of an ordinary morn. The dissolving that the masters of these perished cities will come forth in their Greek or Roman dress; you listen for the roll of the chariot whose track is still upon the pavement; you look for the reveller to re-enter the tavern counter. We walk in the past as though we were dreaming of it; we glance at the corners of the streets, and there an inscription in red letters announces the spectacle of the day. Only the day has gone by more than seventeen hundred years since.—Gautier.

**NEW THOUGHTS BY AN OLD MAID.**—Men are like lucifer matches—the silent ones are much more to be depended on than those which go off with so loud a report that they extinguish their own light.

There is a time of life when we are content with sitting at the window to see other people pass, and this is about the earliest symptom of middle age. The window, which is the most eligible for this purpose, is the old-fashioned beau-window.

Matrimony resembles the moderator lamp. There is always something the matter with it. How refreshing is tea, and how exhilarating is an evening party; yet for both a spoon is required, to prevent the sweets remaining unmix'd for want of a stir.

Existence, with its one success, after so many disappointments, reminds us of the game of whist. It is only the last card that we deal that turns up a trump.

What a wonderful thing is starch, and what a pity it is that we cannot dip some weak minds in it.

**MUSICAL TEST OF THE FEMALE VOICE.**—The influence of the temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness, or ill nature, will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a peculiar quality to the speaking voice. That there really exists amiable tones, is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is, to many, the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked, that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embellishment of the mind. For an instant, compare the vulgarity of a ballad singer, her repulsive tone of voice, and hideous graces, to the manner of an equally uncultivated singer in good society; or watch the treatment of a pretty melody from the concert room at the west end of London, until it reaches the ear from under the parlor window, and observe how it gains something new of vulgarity with every fresh degradation.

**CHARACTER IS POWER.**—It is often said that knowledge is power—and this is true. Skill or faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So, to a certain extent, wealth is power, and genius has a transcendent gift of mastery over man. But higher, purer, and better than all, more constant in its influence, more lasting in its sway, is the power of character—that power which emanates from a pure and lofty mind. Take any community, who is the man of most influence? To whom do all look up with reverence? Not the smartest man, nor the cleverest politician, nor the most brilliant talker, but he who in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity, has approved himself to the judgment of his neighbors and of all who have seen his life, as worthy to be called wise and good.

**JEFFERSON ON SECESSION.**—No man, no association of men, no State or States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord. The same power that knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes.

**DEAD MEN'S BONES FOR CHINA.**—The Arracan, bound for Hong Kong, takes as a part of her cargo, 509 coffins, containing the remains of deceased Chinamen, in terms of a contract made in China, that if the Chinese imported here should die while in California, their bones are to be sent back and buried in their native land, at the expense of their employers.

We once saw a young man bravely turning up his glass; he was a true hearted, glorious fellow, and was he said soaring his wild oats. We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard from a gutter to the station house. The wild oats were being harvested.

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any feller by that name; but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out."

A general Congress of Freemasons from all nations is shortly to be assembled at Leipzig.

From Kootenai.  
From Mr. Gavet, who returned to this place from the Kootenai mines on Wednesday, we get some items of interest. He left the mines about the middle of May and says the roads for half the distance were in bad traveling condition. He prospected in the mines some two weeks, but found nothing that would pay. The diggings at present discovered, he compares to the mines at Auburn, O'g'n, but thinks they are not so extensive as the Auburn mines. The only diggings that were being worked, that he knew of, were on Horse Creek, near Joseph's Prairie. This stream he says is about three times as large as our Mill creek. The creek has considerable fall and runs through a deep canon. No one knew the length of the stream, as it headed in the Rocky Mountains where the snow was so deep and the mountain sides so abrupt that explorations were out of the question until later in the season. Some miners were at work on the Horse Creek, but making but small wages. Claim-holders were expecting to get good pay in the bed of the creek when the water fell so they would dig dam or flume it. It is 10 feet to the bed-rock in most places, and no gold is found except on the rock, which is slate. Mr. G. has an unfavorable opinion of the mines at present discovered in that region, and thinks that the large numbers of persons now on the way to the diggings will be disappointed unless further discoveries are made. Large supplies of goods and provisions had arrived in the mines, but there was little demand and no money to buy with—the miners having sent off and traded away the little dust they had taken out before the water rose in the creek. Several hundred persons were reported to be on the way to Kootenai from the Beaver Head country.

From Mr. Savage, jeweler in this city, we have liberty to make the following extracts from a private letter he received the first of this week, from an old acquaintance of his now in the Kootenai mines, which gives a somewhat more favorable account of the country:  
KOOTENAI MINES, May 21st, 1864.  
G. SAVAGE, Esq.—Dear Sir—Agreeable to the promise made you and also to my feelings, I will write you as truthful an account of this country as I am able to do.  
The distance from Walla Walla to the first creek emptying into the Kootenai, where most of the mining is at present done, is 400 miles. The trail, when the river gets low again, will be tolerably good. One half is a splendid road with plenty of good camping places, and the balance of the road is bad in places.  
My candid opinion of this country is that it will eventually turn out to be a richer gold country and more extensive than any yet discovered north of the Oregon line. I hope you will continually bear in mind that this is but my opinion; although I think my opinion is entitled to some weight, as I have worked in California some years and in nearly every mining place of note this side of Oregon. Some good miners differ from me in this respect. The country much resembles the North Yuba in California. The gold in some places is very coarse, in others fine. I think the coarse gold will coin \$18 or \$19 per oz.  
I have heard of no rich strikes being made as yet. I have seen a piece taken out here weighing \$75, one weighing \$18, one \$25, some \$7 and so on down. Twelve ounces is the highest that I have heard of being made in one day to a sluice. Five men working, \$100 to one sluice is often made. Some work has been done in the hills 60 or 70 feet high from the creek, but mostly as far, on the bars beside the creek. Every old miner expects or thinks that the big pay is in the creek, but the creek cannot be tested for three or four weeks yet on account of high water. I have gone to work with four other men in running a wide cut across a low bar, with sluices, for the purpose of turning the creek into the same when completed, so that we can work the creek bed. We have the cut over half completed. In running the cut we have made small wages where we did not expect much of anything. The highest day's work, \$72. By the time we have the creek turned I shall be able to give you facts instead of opinions; but I feel quite sanguine of success. This creek has great fall and has more water than Mill creek at Walla Walla.  
Several large creeks have been prospected above this on the Kootenai and clear to the head of the Columbia—a distance of over 100 miles, and gold in paying quantities been found. Canyon creek is fifty miles from here, and supposed to be very rich, but it must be either flumed or wing-damed in low water. There are but few bars along it, the pay being in the bed of the stream.—That stream is nearly twice as large as this. I estimate 125 men at work on this creek; some of whom are prospecting. The head of the creek is not prospected on account of snow, but will be soon.  
Horses which were brought in early are all fat. Aside from its mineral wealth, this is a delightful country. Lovely flower-bespangled valleys, surrounded by towering mountain peaks that for grandeur in their outline and magnificence in height, I have not seen excelled anywhere in the Rocky mountain range. At this place the Kootenai runs south, below it bends and runs south-west. This stream empties into the river from the east side.  
The Kootenai are a fine tribe of Indians and are very friendly. They do not steal. They have planted their crops and are now off to the east hunting Buffalo.  
Yours, Truly,  
A. WILLIAMS CLARKE.

Here is a letter dated the same as the one given above, written to Mr. McDonald in this city:  
"There has been no diggings struck here

yet that will pay over \$10 per day, and they are rim-rock diggings. The creek may be good, but of this no one can tell. There may be good claims here but none of my acquaintances have got them, and they were the first ones in here. There will be some good news in the papers about this place but you stay where you are. I am a good judge of mines. There is no use for rockers here as the sluices take the best. The diggings will not pay to rock. There are men working here that are not making more than \$5 per day. Every one is down in the mouth. They are afraid that the diggings will not pay. There has been but little prospecting done yet. I will write you by next Express and keep you posted. If there is anything good I will let you know it, and you can come or not. I cannot advise any friends of mine to come yet, but as I am here I shall not leave until I am satisfied. I am used to "Steamboats" and "Humbugs" and can stand it. It may turn out good, but does not look like it now. No one can tell how it will pay. The diggings are spotted as the devil. There are about 250 men in the diggings, most all of them waiting for the water to go down in the creek. It is about 400 miles from here to Walla Walla. I was 20 days coming in, and laid over 7 days on the road.  
Yours, in haste,  
The OREGON ELECTION.—The returns of the Oregon election, so far as received, show a majority of over 2300 for Mr. Henderson, the Union candidate for Congress. All the counties in the State gave Union majorities and elected officers upon that ticket, excepting Umatilla, Josephine and Jackson, which gave majorities for the Democratic ticket. We will not venture the opinion that this overwhelming defeat of the Democracy will teach them the "error of their ways" and prove to them the utter fallacy of ever attempting to elect a ticket upon a platform gotten up with the evident aim of compromising with and securing the support of the few who may be said to be so intensely Democratic that their Democracy bends backwards. Such has been the course of the Democracy of Oregon in their last two elections. The result in both cases we have foreseen; and we can now prophesy for them that such will be the case two years hence unless they materially change their ways. We can not believe that any considerable portion of the party there are in actual sympathy with secession and the rebellion, as has been charged by their opponents, or that, while differing with the Administration as to the expediency of some of the measures adopted for suppressing the rebellion that they would refuse obedience to its mandates, or adopt any other means than the peaceful one of the ballot-box for the correction of what they may deem errors. Yet, while opposing certain principles that may be advocated by a party as inexpedient, there is no sense in an opposition party, for the sake of the favor of a few, going to such extremes as to place itself before the world in a light that its position can be construed as subversive of the very end that all are aiming at, and thus driving many from their support. Admit the right, the right and the expedient, and give it a hearty support, and condemn only the wrong, the unjust and the inexpedient and seek to correct wrongs by reasonable means, independent of "policy," is the only true ground upon which to fight for principles.

PIC-NIC ON THE FOURTH.—We learn from Mr. J. D. Cook, who has taken a lively interest in the matter, that the ladies of the city have generally consented to assist in the necessary preparations for a picnic on the Fourth and have already agreed upon a programme for the occasion. They cordially invite and expect all the citizens of the town and surrounding country to join with them in the celebration, and to come prepared to make the day one of pleasant, social intercourse. Rev. P. B. Chamberlain has consented to deliver an oration, and Mr. A. L. Brown will read the Declaration of Independence. The Sabbath school children, without regard to church or creed, are to join in the procession and will form a feature of the celebration. The women will, we presume, also make their arrangements to unite with the picnic. The place selected for the meeting is the grove in the field near Mr. Roberts' house, at the upper end of Alder street. The dinner is to be gotten up in regular picnic style, and to be contributed by those who attend. In the city a wagon will go around to the houses on the morning of the 4th to receive contributions for the table. The programme will be published when the arrangements are perfected.

TRAGEDY.—A frightful tragedy occurred at the Cascades on election day, resulting in the death of Mr. Edmund Sullivan, the Sheriff of Skamania County, W. T., and mortally wounding Mr. J. P. Dennison. Mr. Dennison died on the following day at Portland.—The Sheriff and Mr. Dennison were attempting to quell a disturbance which was raised in a room adjoining one in which the votes were being summed up, and in so doing were fired upon by three brothers named Jarvin J. Bush, Geo. W. Bush and Edward Bush. Mr. Sullivan, upon examination was found to have received five pistol wounds besides two wounds supposed to have been made with a bowie knife. Mr. Dennison was wounded from a pistol shot, the ball entering the back and passing through the body into the pit of the stomach. Edward Bush had an arm broken in the affray. The case will undergo an examination in the U. S. Dist. Court at Vancouver.

NEW PAPER AT BOISE.—Messrs. Jas. S., R. W. and T. B. Reynolds passed through this city this week en route for Boise, where they intend establishing a paper, either at Idaho city or some other point in the mines. They have the material of the former Dalles Journal now on the way, and expect to commence the publication of their paper in about five weeks. We enjoy the personal acquaintance of Mr. J. S. Reynolds, and are satisfied that if there is room in the Boise basin for two papers he will make his live.

Eastern News.

News of June 4th.

Portraiture, June 3.—At 7 yesterday morning the attack on Blair's letter was reported. Our loss was slight. South's forces are reported to have captured Fitch and 4000 of his men, while attempting to make a raid on the White House.

New York, June 4.—The Times' special dispatch dated Headquarters of the Potomac, Md., states that the rebels in front of us are in an advanced line which they will hold as long as possible. The result of this fight will be decisive either the rebel capital can be carried by coup de main or whether its destruction becomes the object of a summer's siege.

The Herald's correspondent with the army of the Potomac says that all that was done Tuesday and Monday amounted to nothing more than a series of attempts to ascertain the enemy's position.

The Tribune's correspondent at headquarters of the 6th corps, 11 miles north of Richmond, May 31st, says:

The line of rebel rifle pits was carried by Hancock's division, and desultory firing occurred all day. Wright's corps is in very close proximity to the rebel capital and is expected to capture it in a few days.

Cairo, June 2.—The naval wharf-boat found City was destroyed by fire last night, and the entire loss is probably half a million dollars, consisting principally of naval stores. The Paymaster's office containing \$400,000, was probably recovered.

Chicago, June 3.—Richmond papers give the following telegrams:

Marletta, May 28.—Cleburne's division engaged the enemy under Howard at 10 o'clock this morning and after a desperate conflict he signally defeated the enemy with a loss of 10,000 men, including an immense amount of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says that the enemy's dead are piled thicker than he ever saw them before. He says that 400 dead were seen in the position. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned. Our loss was probably 300. Skirmishing going on against the enemy's left flank.

Marletta, May 29.—Grant's division was placed in action at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the rebels were driven back to their position. The rebels were driven back to their position. The rebels were driven back to their position. The rebels were driven back to their position.

News of June 6th.

On Friday our loss in killed wounded and missing in three days' operations around Cold Harbor, was 13,000, according to the Adjutant General's report.

It is universally believed among the troops and around the headquarters at Richmond, that the place must fall.

There is no confirmation of the report that Fitch was captured by the cavalry were captured.—Report probably untrue.

New York, June 3.—The State Committee of the War Democracy of New York, at a meeting held in New York, June 3, reaffirmed a preference for the re-nomination of Lincoln, and adopted a call to all War Democrats to rally at Baltimore on the 17th; to improve the Union Convention there, and to support the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for the Vice Presidency.

The Executive Committee of the National Union, and its resignation has been accepted by the President.—Also, that of Gen. Bull, who is understood to resign his office as Secretary of War, and to be succeeded by Gen. Sherman.

A long letter from Fremont accepting the nomination of the National Union, and his resignation has been accepted by the President.—Also, that of Gen. Bull, who is understood to resign his office as Secretary of War, and to be succeeded by Gen. Sherman.

News of June 7th.

New York, June 17.—The Times' correspondent at Washington, June 17, says that the rebels on Friday, showing that the move was one of the most important ones of the campaign, it being an attempt to cut the railroad back to the rear of the Union side of the Chickamauga. The attempt failed, our army was advancing to a new position. The key of the point which was secured by Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions was wrested from them by an overwhelming rebel reserve, in a strong line of work.

Baltimore, June 7.—The National Union Convention met in Baltimore on the 7th inst. Nearly 600 delegates were present, including many from the Territories. New Mexico sent delegates.

On motion of the National Committee called the Convention to order.

At noon he made a brief address, and proposed Dr. Robert A. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for temporary President.

The announcement was received with great applause, which was renewed on his taking the chair.

Dr. Breckinridge returned thanks for the honor of a brief and eloquent speech, and explained the considerations which caused him to attend the Convention.

P. H. Doer, of New York, and M. C. Briggs, of California, were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

On motion of Simon Cameron, a list of the States were called.

Stevens moved, if there were any delegates present from the seceding States, that the names of the delegates be submitted to the Committee on Credentials, but that the States be not called.

This was opposed by Lane, of Kansas, and Mayhew of Tennessee, and the motion was not carried.

After a lengthy debate the motion to call the names of the States prevailed, including the motion of Lane, that the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska be added.

On motion the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, and the Convention opened.

On motion by Lane, the States were called, and the name of one member from each State to compose the Committee on Credentials, among which are John Bridwell, of California, and Smith of Oregon.

In like manner the Committee on Resolutions was elected. Edmund Campbell, of California, and Thomas H. Pearce, of Oregon, were among the members of the Committee.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. The Committee on permanent organization reported for President Hon. Wm. Dennis, of Ohio with one Vice President from each State, and among whom were James Ochs of California, and J. W. Southern, of Oregon. The report of the Committee was accepted with enthusiastic applause.

A motion to proceed at once to the nominations for candidates was made.

The States were called and resulted in Lincoln receiving 487; Grant 22—all from Missouri.

On motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Vice President.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Daniel S. Dickerson, of

News of June 8th.

Baltimore, June 8.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dennison, ex Governor of Ohio in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geddes of Ohio.

The Committee on the Order of Business reported, which after amendments was adopted.

King, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri radicals be admitted; that the Arkansas delegates be admitted to seats without a right to vote; that the delegates from South Carolina be not admitted; that those from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without the privilege of voting.

The minority made a report which concurred with the majority of the report with the exception of the exclusion delegates from the States of Virginia and Arkansas, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting.

That part of the majority report relating to the seats of uncontested delegates, was adopted.

The question recurred, upon the adoption of the majority report, admitting the radicals from Missouri.

A call for a vote by the States was made which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the majority report admitting the Missouri radicals.

The remaining proposition offered by King as an amendment that the delegates from Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and all the territories, which the majority report proposed, to admit without the right to vote, should have a right to vote, was put.

Lane, of Kansas, asked a division on the question to vote as to the States first and then Territories. The division was called. The Convention then voted ayes 310, and noes 153.

On giving Tennessee the right to vote they voted as to whether the delegates from Arkansas, and Louisiana should have the same privilege, which resulted as the former vote.

Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies, the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution. Laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by common sentiment, aiming at a common object to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the existing rebellion now waging against its authority; bringing to the punishment due their crimes the rebel traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the United States Government not to compromise with the rebels or offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon the unconditional surrender or suspension of their hostilities and return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. We call upon the Government to maintain this position, by the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, with a full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, patriotism, and heroic valor, undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of a republican government; justice and National safety demands its utter extirpation from the soil of the republic. We uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, and are in favor, furthermore, of such amendments to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate forever and prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers of the army and sailors of the navy, for the gallant heroic achievements in the defence of the country.

The following resolution approves of the practical wisdom, unselfish patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and endorses as essential to the preservation of the Nation, and as constitutional all measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against open and secret foes. It approves especially the Emancipation Proclamation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held as slaves.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to color, full protection of the laws of war and the violation of these laws by the rebels should be made a subject for a full and prompt redress.

The next resolution favors the fostering and encouraging foreign immigration and a speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the national flag is pledged to the redemption of the public debt and must be kept inviolate, and for this purpose we recommend economy and a rigid responsibility of public expenditures; a vigorous and just system of taxation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal state to sustain the credit of the Government and promote the use of National currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt by European power to overthrow by force and supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent, and will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing peace and independence of our own country, any such power to obtain a foothold for monarchial governments to sustain foreign military force in or near the proximity of the United States.

A motion to adopt the resolutions by acclamation was adopted.

A motion to proceed at once to the nominations for candidates was made.

The States were called and resulted in Lincoln receiving 487; Grant 22—all from Missouri.

On motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Vice President.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Daniel S. Dickerson, of

New York, and L. H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, were named as candidates.

As the ballot proceeded, it became apparent that Johnson would be the nominee.

Before the vote was announced, various States whose votes had been divided, commenced changing and went unanimously for him, and he was declared the choice of the Convention.

Richmond papers of the 2d say that on Friday 14 assaults were made by Grant on the right of the line held by Renshaw, Hokes, and Breckinridge, and all were repulsed with great slaughter. They put our loss at from 10,000 to 20,000 with 1000 prisoners, their men escaping almost unharmed. They acknowledged that we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but say that the rebels subsequently recovered the ground.

Washington, June 10.—Information from the front states that Bowling Green was burnt by forces in consequence of our trains being fired upon from the houses.

California News.

San Francisco, June 11.—The money market is easier to-day.

Currency bills 75@80. Coin 4@5.

Legal tenders heavy at 54@55.

Gold closed in New York last night at 198.

Boise Correspondence.

IDAHO CITY, June 7th, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Nearly two months of the active mining season have passed since the date of my last communication, and as an occasional budget of items from here may be of interest to yourselves and readers I send another installment.

The weather has been as unlike the dry warm days, and cloudless skies of the same season here last year as could be imagined, and as like that of central New York, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Southern Michigan and Wisconsin the same time of year upon an average, as could be. Few days have passed without lowering clouds, and considerable rain has fallen, mostly during the latter part of the day and night; so much in fact that semi-ambitious Oregonians from the regions of weebdom have appeared almost pleased with the similarity of climate to that of their beloved "great Wallamette." Health prevails much to the discontent of sundry disciples of Galen who growl exceedingly about big expenses of living and little practice. Perhaps it is quite as well for the people generally.

Mining is carried on night and day in most good paying claims that are workable, some companies furnishing employment to as many as seventy to eighty hands per day. Wages \$5 to \$7 per day or night of ten hours labor. Few idle men are to be seen loitering about the streets, except squads of miners "off duty." The bar upon which the city is built is being mined out from one end to the other, notwithstanding streets and buildings, and excavations are the order of the day in every direction. These bar claims are among the best paying mining claims in the Basin, yielding as high the present season as \$100 per day to the hand, slacking. As mining claims were originally first taken up on the bar, of course the miners have a prior and permanent right over the lot owners for mining purposes, although some little opposition has, in a few instances, been made, by parties who do not seem to reflect that the miner the only actual producer in the country for the entire community, should be favored rather than opposed in his labors, directed properly and carried on with due regard to the rights legal and otherwise of the denizens of the city.

The big excitement having for its base of operations the regions about the headwaters of Wood, Boise, and Little Salmon rivers and their tributaries has nearly "petered." Most of those who rushed furiously thitherward have returned, but not with the watchword of the ancient sage, "Eureka," nor singing songs in praise of that delectable "kicker." Some, however, still remain,—among others, the indefatigable John W. Keenan, ex Deputy Sheriff of Boise county.

The quartz interests of Owyhee and South Boise are slowly, but surely, being developed, but the amount of labor this season bestowed in that direction will not be comparatively great, although furnishing employment for some thousand or two men. The placer mining is neither very rich nor extensive in the immediate vicinity of any of the quartz ledges outside of Boise Basin, so far as yet discovered or known. Some considerable shipments of rock have taken place from here to San Francisco within the past fortnight and more will probably follow. There is but little probability of quartz mill machinery other than Arastros being put up before fall, and not much in that line can reasonably be expected before another year.

All kinds of business is settling down into more established and permanent channels. Men begin to make calculations with more certainty, and much farther ahead than twelve months ago in all sorts of business affairs. More extended credits are given and more confidence between man and man in business relations exists, though still most persons keep a sharp eye out to windward, each upon his neighbor.

There is much complaint and with a good deal of cause for it, that markets are overstocked, and likely from present appearances to be kept so; making as an inevitable consequence, a great and continual drain out of the country for transportation and the cost price of commodities, of the actual amount of gold dust taken out, leaving men constantly struggling to meet payments and business engagements. This will be regulated in good time, and a better state of things prevail financially, yet it is far from being a very bad state of things as it is. Salt Lake valley continues to send in supplies of products from time to time, which are sold at prices competing with the rates charged for the same articles from Walla Walla valley and from Oregon. The Salt Lake city express once more runs regularly, weekly, making the trip in six to seven days, and generally bringing us the latest eastern news. We are very naturally looking forward to the commencement of a mail communication with much interest. The Salt Lake & Walla Walla line should include Idaho City, Centreville and Planerville in the schedule; and as recent letters from Wallace don't seem to indicate that he either knows or cares whether or not such is

the case, the presumption is Boise City, 35 miles distant, is the nearest supply office to the from 10,000 to 20,000 people in the basin who look to those places as their nearest post-offices.

Theatricals have been all the rage here, and the 'legitimate drama,' has been 'played out,' temporarily. The people there are very many of them theater goers, but don't seem to stand \$2 per night every night in the week for over a month at a time, and two theaters in full blast at that, part of the time, with quite as good a grace and bestow as lavish a patronage as some of the 'stars' and managers seemed to expect. Mrs. Leighton, Phelps & Co., were a decided success for a time, then Mrs. Getzler and Sue Robinson and troupe opened at the Forest and drew splendidly, then Waldron and troupe arrived and have hardly met with the success at the Jenny Lind they anticipated, and probably deserved.

Politics begin to attract attention to some extent, and the sounding notes of preparation for the coming canvass begin to make themselves heard. Already there is pulling and hauling, button-holing, and eager consultations among anxious aspirants and their friends on either side. June and July will be Convention months for both parties, both County and Territorial; but outside of the expectant candidates there will probably be much less blowing and striking and frothy oratory than last year.

Thus far we have been favored with a cessation of the tragic episodes so common in the vicinity and throughout the County last year. Long may the present state of things in that particular continue. With the exception of the shooting of Partin at the Payette ferry by Favorite which from all accounts was not only excusable but a necessary act of self-defense. No homicide has taken place in this county since the District Court was last in session. That term of Court and the criminal proceedings therein undoubtedly had a salutary effect on civil-doers. The July term of the Court will have a large docket of civil cases to dispose of, but the criminal calendar is not likely so far as now appears, to be nearly as large as that of the first term.

More AGON, ANAGOU.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—We are informed that Mr. Holliday is expected here in a few days to perfect arrangements for the establishment of the mail Stage line from here to Salt Lake and the States. The first stage and mail will leave on or about the 4th of July. The first of July is the time fixed in the contract for the starting of the mail.

CHEAP FARE.—When the overland mail Stage line from here to the States goes into operation, the fare from here to St. Joseph Mo., will be only one hundred and fifty dollars. Incidental expenses on the route will have to be sustained by passengers. Persons desiring to go upon an economical plan, can then make the trip from here to Washington City and back for five hundred dollars.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING OF 1400 ACRES OF LAND situated 14 miles from the city of Walla Walla, about 70 acres of which is enclosed and cultivated; together with all of the farming utensils, consisting of teams, grain cradles, mowing machines, Rakes, Hay Forks, Hoop Spades and four tools Harrows. Dwelling House, containing five rooms, with a good well of water at the kitchen door, and a creek running within fifteen yards of the house. A few peach trees and grape vines bearing fruit this season, and a few apple trees that are four years old. A granary 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, shed and stable. All the above property I will sell cheap.

The title I will guarantee, having paid for the land and got my certificates. For further particulars inquire of G. W. SHOEMAKER, June 17, 1864. or on the premises.

DR. JIM, A. M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Graduate of the Imperial Medical Institute, City of Canton, China. The public may rest assured that cases of disease and sickness committed to his professional care, whether in town or at a distance in the country, shall receive his unremitting attention, with every advantage that his skill and experience can afford. He returns his thanks to the citizens of the city and the county of Walla Walla for their former very liberal patronage. Office on Main street, opposite Captain Jack's Empire Restaurant. 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 yourself. [June 17, 1864. 27ms]

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE the firm of S. M. BLACK & CO., LA GRANGE, will not be responsible for any contracts, agreements, purchases or sales unless made by one or more of the undersigned.

S. M. BLACK, LA GRANGE, Oregon, June 17, 1864. (S. W. S.) JOHN H. BAKER, JR. H. M. MALLORY.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of A. RICH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Rich withdrawing from the business and A. Frank assuming the liabilities.

A. RICH, A. FRANK, Walla Walla, June 1, 1864.

IT IS A FACT

That all Good Judges of LIQUORS

Buy of KYGER & REESE.

To Nathaniel Stone.

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1864, I shall apply to the Register of the Land Office, at Vancouver, W. T., to place on file my declaratory statement, claiming as a pre-emption right the N. 1/4 of the S. W. q. and the S. 1/4 of the N. W. q. of section No. 15, in Township No. 7, N. of Range No. 36, E. Willamette Meridian, which land was entered by you under the Homestead Act, on the 17th of July 1861.

At the same time and place I shall submit to the Register & Receiver of said Land Office, proofs that you have abandoned said land for more than six months at one time, and thus forfeited your right to the same.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Walla Walla, June 10, 1864. 26wa.

Firemen's Ball.

THE FIREMEN OF WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY No. 1, invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Walla Walla and vicinity to join with them in celebrating the 50th anniversary of our National Independence by a Public Ball, to be given on the evening of the 4th of July, 1864, at Hall of Stone's.

Hall, Main street, Walla Walla.

Committee of Arrangements:

R. R. REES, H. E. JOHNSON, W. V. BROWN, A. SCHWABACHER, J. D. COOK,

Floor Managers: A. L. BAWW, WM. PHILLIPS, CHAS. BERTHAM.

Reception Committee: F. P. ALLEN, J. BAUER, E. BROWN.

No invitation cards will be issued. Tickets, 50 cts. 25 cts.



