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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME III.

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NUMBER 2.

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

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
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WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.
J. BOSWELL, M. D.
OFFICE WEST SIDE OF MAIN ST.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Two doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's store.
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From 9 A. M. to 12 M. 12 M.
From 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. 4 P. M.
Oct. 10, 1863.

BRIDGES & SON,
Attorneys at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.
WILL ATTEND FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon.
Dec. 29, 1863.

LASATER & LANGFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in the Territory, and give undivided attention to his profession and remit promptly.
Office at door west of Keger & Reese's brick store.
Walla Walla, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1863.

L. JAY S. TURNEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
PRACTICES IN THE VARIOUS COURTS OF the Territory. Gives undivided attention to his profession and remits promptly.
Office at door west of Walls, Fargo & Co's Express office.
August 22, 1863.

HUMASON & ODELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Walla Walla, Oregon.
Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands.
March 29, 1862.

WM. PHILLIPS,
DEALER IN
STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining Implements, &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1863.

WHAT CHER HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O'Connor Proprietor.
The What Cher House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.
This house is conducted on temperance principles.

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

JOHN HUNTOON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Feb. 28, 1863.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Counter-tops,
MARBLE MATLES, HEARTH STONES, Stone for building purposes, &c.
All Stone cutting done to order.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863.

SMITH & ALLEN,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, having associated themselves together in the above business, are ready at all times to do work in their line on the most reasonable terms.
Plans and specifications neatly drawn up.
Office corner of Alder and Third sts., Walla Walla.
Nov. 25, 1863.

FRANKLIN MARKET,
East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store,
JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton, also, HAMS, BACON, BALDONS, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to.
[Oct. 24 1863. m3]

L. J. RECTOR,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and all instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States acknowledged or Certified to by the Seal of the District Court.
Aug. 8, 1863.—L. J. RECTOR.

Walla Walla Drug Store.
Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE cheap
For Cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs,
Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Glasses, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Prescriptions put up with care and Advice.
Dr. JAMES S. CRAIG.
Jan. 31, 1863.

HENRY LAW,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant,
Front street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and Dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Horse Spokes, Fellows, &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.
1y

H. LAW & CO., Portland.
L. & CO. have constantly on hand and for sale, at the Dalles,
All Kinds of Flour,
including,
Standard, Mission and Magnolia Mills, which they will sell at Portland prices, with the ruling freight ad'ed.
Orders for all kinds of WAGON TIMBER filled with dispatch.
H. LAW & CO. H. LAW & CO.
Dalles, Portland.
May 9, 1863. 2117

HOWARD HOUSE,
FRONT STREET,
Near the Ocean Steamship Landing,
Portland, Oregon.
JAS. W. GOING, Proprietor.
Charges Moderate.
Portland Dec. 29, 1862. 91ly

E. MEYER,
MANUFACTURER of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Lager Beer.
Brewery East end of town, Walla Walla, W. T.

CITY BREWERY SALOON.
Main street, opposite D. S. Baker's Brick Store.
Constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Sept. 12, 1863. 39ly

E. G. RANDALL,
DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Sheet Music, Music Books, Strings and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
Sole agent in Oregon for Steinway & Sons' celebrated patent everlasting grand and square PIANOFORTES; Mason & Hamlin's MELODIONS. A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books just received.
E. G. RANDALL,
93 First street, Portland, Oregon. 27ly

DENNISON HOUSE,
[Formerly Metropolis Hotel.]
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STS.
Portland, Oregon.
A. KINNEY, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all departments as a First Class Hotel.
June 7, 1863 25ly

J. M. VANSYCKLE,
Wholesale and Retail
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
May 18, 1863. 221y

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE
STABLES.
OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on
Main Street, Walla Walla,
Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and
Draught Teams,
suitable to all seasons, furnished.
50 HEAD OF HORSES,
for parties en route for the mines, at the lowest possible prices.
Everything pertaining to our line of business, we are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfactory rates.
VAN DYK & WHITMAN,
Walla Walla, March 10, 1865. 15ly

Watch Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.
He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices.
JACOB COHEN,
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. 19m6

WESTERN HOTEL,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS,
Portland, Oregon.
S. D. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of Hard-finished, Well Ventilated Rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders.
May 2, 1863. 20ly

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
Abbott's Old Stand,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
J. F. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in these premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public patronage.

HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE,
by the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties.
The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.
W. P. HORTON,
Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—1f

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and City Recorder,
Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of debts, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, &c.
Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Exchange.
[Dec. 3, 1863.—1y]

Nothing to Do.
Miss Molly McMoran was hearty and hale, but wished to be slender and languid and pale. So defrauded her stomach of half of its due, and cheated her muscles of exercise too. She dipped in a golden her fingers so fair, and wiped just the tips with a delicate air. And laid her white hands on her indolent lap, too vacant for converse—too vain for a nap; For still 'twas her aim, in attracting the view, To convince all beholders she had nothing to do.

Miss Celestia Fitz Mackerel will fritter the day over worded and Crochet, or novel or play. She sorts out her shades with an accurate eye, but her mother's pale features unnoticed go by. Who half went to death with her family care, Never gets any help from Celestia, the fair— For the getting of dimes, the toll and the stir Of such vulgar pursuits, are disgusting to her; And thus to her non-descript crowd she is true. Her mother may toll yet she's nothing to do. O youths yet unmarried, ye dream with delight Of a home of your own that no evil can blight, Decked in roses of Eden, from fading exult, Of an Eve that no contraband apple can tempt. Where all in good order and concert will move, And bidden will trained being an ocean of love. And pride hid in smiles of affection shall glow, And wealth hand in hand with Economy go; Let me give you a hint, and bid you beware Of quelephants beneath whose surface is fair; Avoid, like the Upan with poisonous dew, Those exquisite ladies who've nothing to do.

Habeas Corpus.
The case of Amos W. Nanny, vs. J. Steinberger, Commander of Fort Walla Walla.
This is a case wherein Nanny makes affidavit stating that he is held in unlawful imprisonment by Col. Steinberger, as a military prisoner; that he is not now, nor ever has been, in the military service of the United States; and that his life has been, and is endangered by an attempt to try him by Court martial, and prays for a writ of Habeas Corpus to release him from said illegal imprisonment.

Col. Steinberger's return to this writ, is that "I detain said Nanny by the authority of the President of the United States." This is all the return the Col. deigns to make. He does not deny any of the facts stated in the affidavit of Nanny, nor does he bring the prisoner, as the law demands, nor in his return offer anything further than the return above stated.

From this it appears that the facts stated in the affidavit are taken as true. Col. Steinberger claims that the President of the United States by Proclamation of Sept. 15th, 1863, (which Proclamation was issued by the President by virtue of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863) entitles him to hold the prisoner, and only make the above return. This act of Congress provides that the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in any case in the United States; and further, that whenever the said privilege is suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled to answer to any writ of Habeas Corpus, &c. "but a certificate under oath of such officer, having charge of a person so detained, that such person is detained a prisoner by authority of the President of the United States, all further proceedings under the writ shall be suspended. It is in all cases, the return of a military officer having custody of a person in the words "I hold him by authority of the President of the United States," is a full and complete return to the writ, and that it puts a quietus upon further inquiry either judicial or extra-judicial.

It is evident that if this is a sufficient return in all cases, it includes every particular case which may arise. Should a man make affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, and in the language of Art. 5th, Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that he is entitled to his life and liberty until they are taken from him by "due course of law" or should claim under Sec. 6th, Amendment to the Constitution, that he is entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime was committed he would be answered by the above return. In vain he might plead that the term "due course of law" had a certain and specific meaning settled by every Court in England and America, since the time of the "Magna Charta" and the undisputed meaning of the law is a right to a trial by a jury of his peers in a duly constituted civil Court, and that by the above provisions he is entitled to a trial by a civil Court. No matter under what pretense he was arrested, nor what the merits of his case might be, no judicial inquiry can be made, no Court of civil jurisdiction can inquire as to whether he is in military service or a civil citizen. No civil authority can inquire as to whether the President had the authority to issue the order, or whether he has issued the order in that particular case, nor in any manner to question the authority of the military officer to make the arrest.

The officer, at his own discretion, makes the arrest, and then decides upon his own judgment. He is the sole judge and jury to decide upon the sufficiency of the arrest and the continuance of the imprisonment, and if a civil Court attempts to investigate the rights of the parties, and decide as to whether the prisoner is entitled to his liberty as a citizen of the United States, the military commander has only to say, "I hold this man by authority of the President of the United States," and the right to jury trial by civil law, and to trial by jury or to any trial by due course of law, are forever gone. When these rights are subject to be defeated by the above simple few strokes of a pen, who among us is safe?

The question here is not whether Nanny is worthy of punishment; it is a question of Constitutional law of such importance that the life of one man is of as little comparative value as that life is to the liberty of the whole people. The question is whether we hold our liberty by legal right, or simply at the will of the nearest military commander.

For, if the return "I hold by authority of the President" answers such an affidavit as Nanny's, the same return will answer any other facts which might be stated in any affidavit.

Is the military officer any such right? If he has, we are miserable, indeed. Who can say he will not be arrested by the commander of Fort Walla Walla before another sun down? It would be the return from such military officer, "we hold you by authority of the President of the United States."

This is not the law, and the commandant can have no such power. First, because the President of the United States has no such authority. Second, because the President has not in this case attempted to usurp this authority, nor has he given any order to Commandant Steinberger in this case.

In regard to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, there is only one Constitutional provision. It is under the head "Limitation powers of Congress," Sec. 9, Art. 1st, and is in the following words: "The writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it."

The power of suspending this writ, then, belongs solely to Congress, and ONLY TO Congress, "when in rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it." Therefore, Congress has no power to suspend the writ except in the occurrence of that contingency.

But who is to judge whether the contingency occurs which vests this power? Certainly, in the first instance, Congress; but like any other constitutional question it must be finally settled by the judicial arm of Government, and if Congress should undertake to suspend the writ when the contingency vesting in Congress the power to do so had not occurred, any citizen could appeal to the courts of law to liberate him from illegal confinement, and the Court would decide whether the writ is, or is not, suspended in that particular case, and of course, would take into consideration whether the rebellion or invasion was of a character to authorize the suspension of the writ.

The Act of March 3d, 1863, does not of itself suspend the writ, but attempts to delegate that power to the President. If Congress can delegate one of its powers, it can another, and each and all of its powers; and by the same principle, utterly destroy this branch of the Government. This would change the Government so much, as to merit the name of a complete revolution. It is plain, from every judicial decision, and every rule of reason, that Congress cannot delegate its powers, and an attempt to do so is a mere nullity.

Therefore the President has not authority to suspend the writ in any case. But Congress, by the above mentioned act, attempts to do more. It specifies that a return, stating that a party is held by authority of the President of the United States, shall be sufficient to stop all inquiries into the legality of the arrest. This, if Constitutional, would transfer all judicial power from the civil courts to the military officer holding a citizen in imprisonment. The military officer is by this made superior to all law and his acts only to be adjudged by himself; placing him above responsibility to all law, and the liberty of the citizen to the action of his will.

The Constitution, Art. 5th, Amendment, says that no person shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property, without due process of law." All Courts have decided that this term "due process of law" means a trial by a regular civil court with its officers and jurors, but if the citizen is in prison he cannot be afforded even a mockery of a formal trial; but is held by an arbitrary and unconstitutional usurpation of power. Congress attempts, then, by the above act to first delegate its own powers to the President, and then to delegate the power of the civil judiciary to military officers.

The Congress and Judicial Department of Government destroyed, the whole Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments of Government vest in the President.

If at once legislates upon all questions, executes the laws he himself makes and judges whether he has transgressed his powers. In a word, all persons hold not their right to property, liberty and life by virtue of a Constitutional provision, but only at the will of the President. This would be revolutionizing the country from a Republic to a Despotism not less oppressive than that of Russia. Where then would be our Constitution and the protection of private rights?

But the Act of March 3d, with all its extraordinary features, does not undertake to empower the President to generally suspend the writ. It says, "in any case within the United States." Therefore, to justify, even under this act, the officer must show an order of the President in this particular case before he can justify even under this revolutionary act. Col. Steinberger does not pretend that he has any such special order from the President. He imagines that if he chooses to arrest any citizen—and the citizen calls for an investigation of the cause of arrest, a few strokes of his pen will suffice.

Such a suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus would be in effect, martial law. It places the dictum of a military officer above civil law, and makes us all hold our liberty at the will of the commander of the nearest military post.

When the public safety requires it, every man supports the necessary act of proclaiming martial law. If an enemy was menacing our town, who would not acquiesce in Col. Steinberger's ruling with the iron hand of discipline?

Gen. Jackson, in a case of great emergency and danger, forced martial law upon New Orleans. He was fined for this act, \$1,000, and under all the necessities of the

case, it was many years before his immense popularity caused the money to be refunded; and, indeed, he himself was never entirely satisfied with the act.

Public danger in those cases requires the exercise of this power and such danger is the only thing that the Constitution allows it to be permitted, and the only thing that can either palliate or excuse the exercise of this despotic power. An officer who attempts to violate this most sacred right, in a state of profound peace, shows a disregard for civil rights truly alarming, and a disposition of aggression both pernicious and dangerous. It is a deadly thrust at the Constitution and civil rights, made from willful, unjustifiable despotism.

If the President of the United States permits the military officers under his authority to thus trample upon our liberties and our courts of law, then indeed he shows a disposition for useless oppression and arbitrary military rule truly alarming.

With anxiety I await the terminus of this affair, for upon its issue rests the personal security of every citizen, and for my part I shall never cease to condemn and oppose that man and that Administration, which, without a shadow of cause, attempts to place us all under military rule and martial law.

I hope, however, that this disposition will extend no further, and that any officer who attempts such demonstrations here, or in Oregon, may meet the measure of justice.

DR. WINSHIP.—Dr. George Winship, the strong man of Boston, now raises daily the extraordinary weight of twenty six hundred pounds. His operating room, under the old Park Street Church, Boston, is daily thronged with the curious as well as those who are desirous of learning the art of how to be strong. In one corner of the room stands his famous lifting machine. This consists of a frame work of wood about seven feet in height, with a platform about half way up, upon which the Doctor stands to go through with his daily exercise. A shoulder bar and a quantity of leather straps and bands, form the harness with which the feat is performed. Under the platform the weights are suspended. These are composed of broad iron plates of a circular form, resting one upon another, and held together by means of a stout iron rod running through the center of each. Surrounding these plates are long, slim bars of iron running transversely, and made to be detached or joined to the main body. They are arranged in this manner so as to graduate the weight—one being added as often as is required by the increasing strength of the practitioner. They are each of 25 pound weight. The whole body of iron suspended in this manner, and which is raised daily by Dr. Winship, is 2,000 pounds. Dr. Winship thinks he shall continue his experiment until he can raise 3,000. This he believes is the practical limit for one of his organization and constitution; but he is of the opinion that men superior to him in these last mentioned points may be trained to raise far greater weights. In another corner of the room a small horse shoe magnet, suspended by a cord, attracts the attention of all visitors. Curiosity centers upon this trifle, from the following circumstances: Dr. Winship began his experiments by suspending an ordinary horse shoe magnet and adding a little weight every day to the small piece of iron attached to the poles. The sustaining power increases in precise ratio to the weight added. At first it would sustain twelve ounces—more than this would cause the iron to detach.—In twenty-four hours another ounce was added and sustained, and this experiment was repeated daily until the magnet now sustains nearly eleven pounds, the attracting power increasing much more rapidly than at first. It was this magnet which first gave Dr. Winship the idea of increasing his own strength by gradual development. He began adding little by little to the weights raised, and raised the amount daily, until he has practically and in a wonderful manner demonstrated the truth of his theory. An extensive practice now rewards him for the time and trouble consumed in his researches in this direction.—New York Herald.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG.—The wisest dog I ever had (said Sir Walter Scott) was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words in such a manner that I am positive the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offense; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding, place capered and barked, and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me on horseback, he used to watch for my master, and the servant would tell him his return was coming down the hill, or through the moor; and although he did not use any gestures to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go to the hill, or at the back to get down to the moor-side.

"MASS TOM! Oh Mass Tom howse I going to get down dis ladder?" "Come down the same way you went up, you blockhead!" replied the master, running out to see what was the matter. "De same way as I come up, Mass Tom?" "Yes, confound you, and don't bother me anymore!" Well if I must, I must!—and down came the little darkey head foremost.

Scientific Paradoxes.
The water which drowns us—a fluent stream—can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if grounded to dust before being fired. A crystallized part of the oil of roses so graceful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperature, though readily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements, and exactly in the same proportions, as the gas which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken to excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its quantities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without appreciable effect. The water which will ally our burning thirst, augments it, when congealed into snow; so that Capt. Ross declares the natives of the Arctic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst, rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

FRAGMENTS OF ITALY AND SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a letter from Milan, compares the condition of the Italian peasantry with that of the laboring classes of Southern Switzerland, as follows:

"I have been agreeably disappointed in the common people of Italy. Something is to be subtracted from my favorable impression on account of the contrast between them and that most wretched of all populations, the laboring classes of Southern Switzerland. I was sick at heart at the condition of this people. The women are beasts of burden. The men are overworked. The very children seem prematurely old. I saw women at work in the fields even in August; but it was harvest work. In Switzerland I found them digging over dung heaps, collecting manure in the woods, and packing it in baskets on their backs to the fields. I saw girls of thirteen and fourteen at work with teams of bulls, which they were driving, and in one case I saw a woman working at a cart harnessed with an ox! Aged people had neither dignity or serenity. It affected my spirits. I dreaded to look on a comely young maiden, for I perceived the hideous change that was to come upon her when she should bubble about a skinny and eye-gone old hag, creaking below, but fed up by the inexorable tyranny of poverty.

When, then, I had crossed into Italy, I was as one in a new world. The common people seemed happy. They laughed and chatted; they returned your greetings with good-natured kindness. If there is not a grand future for Northern Italy, it will be because liberty and education are withheld from them. But they are a noble stock. Their brains are large, and their heads well organized. They have grand bodies, strong and well developed. I have not, in all my travels, seen common people of such physique as these Italian people. And I am informed that facts do not belie these favorable appearances. I am bound to say also, that I have been abouly disappointed in the appearance of the monks and priests of Roman Catholic countries. As a general rule, they have appeared to be clear-faced, intelligent and sincere men. Only once or twice did we meet the legendary type of monk—round, fat and worldly. In Switzerland and in Northern Italy the general impression produced upon me by the priests had been highly favorable to them.

A PROPHECY.—Mr. CHASE.—In a private letter, says the Cincinnati Inquirer, written the other day, Mr. Vallandigham says: I observe that Mr. Chase is making himself merry over my exile and defeat.—Well, that is all right, too. But I remember when, a few years ago, the name of Salmon P. Chase was the synonym of everything odious and vile; and when he was one of the leaders of a party not numbering in the whole United States one-tenth part as many as the votes which I received in Ohio at the late election, and poor and humble enough to be content with the crumbs that fell from the colored people's table at the Baker street chapel. My friend, Mr. James Brooks, remembers also, when he rescued Mr. Chase from the violence of a mob in Dayton, and led him, all trembling, by the arm to a place of safety. Now, Salmon P. Chase is high in wealth and position, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, while I am the subject of his scoffs as an exile. But I shall live to see the time when Mr. Chase will be rent to pieces by the whirlwind which he has contributed so much to bring about, and made the victim of the very mob before which he now triumphs and exults, and seek an asylum in a foreign land, (the United States,) there to earn fame as well as a comfortable livelihood, which, if they remained here a hundred years, they never could accomplish.

A GOOD PLACE TO EMIGRATE FROM.—A correspondent of a St. John paper, writing from Halifax, N. S., says:

It is a strange, deplorable fact, that fully fifty per cent. of the young men of this Province leave it yearly, and at an age, I might say, when they are just the bone and sinew of the country, and seek an asylum in a foreign land, (the United States,) there to earn fame as well as a comfortable livelihood, which, if they remained here a hundred years, they never could accomplish.

ANATHEMA.—Dr. Holmes, in his Fourth of July oration, thus anathematizes the chivalrous Virginian Ruffin, who on the 12th day of April, 1861, commenced the civil war in America by firing the first gun:

"To make sure that no absence of malice aforesaid should degrade the grand malignity of settled purpose into the trivial fervescence of transient passion, the torch which was literally to launch the first missile, figuratively: 'To fire the Southern heart,' and light the flame of civil war, was given into the trembling hand of an old white-headed man, the wretched incendiary whom history will hand-cuff in eternal infamy with the temple burner of ancient Ephesus. The first gun that spat its iron insult at Fort Sumner smote every loyal American full in the face."

GREAT FALLING OFF IN CRINOLINE.—There is great diminution in the heretofore enormous size of the dresses of many of our city belles. This is the result of the introduction of "Quaker Hoops," as they are styled, which are the result of Queen Victoria's edict against crinoline. Our fashionables, and those too, who are included in that class, are quick to ape the manners and customs of foreign ladies, and accepted this latest innovation with unusual good grace. The reduction in size is so apparent that some of young ladies look as if they were going into a decline.—*Albany Express.*

We have made an estimate of the number of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers and sisters. Her father must have had an immense family.—We have already had reliable accounts of twenty-five brothers of hers, who are prominent officers in the rebel army; and of forty sisters who have presented rebel flags, and Jacks, and "sash like," to the Confederate troops. Calculating there is still a number of brothers and sisters who have not been brought into public notice, and throwing herself in for good measure, old Todd must have been a father of about eighty-nine children.—*White Cloud Chief.*

A magnetic mountain has been discovered in Swedish Lapland, on the left bank of the Rautusjoki, and the vein, which is several feet thick, promises to be one of the richest sources of natural magnets at present known. The Abbe Moigno, in *Les Mondes*, remarks that the extraordinary magnetism of this mountain suggests the question whether the magnetic pole of the earth must not be sought in Lapland rather than in Siberia, the more so as the existence of the pole in Siberia is more than doubtful.

A young lady who was employed in bridging a guard chain for a gentleman's watch, was asked what it was for. "A bell-rope, sir," rejoined she, "and a pretty one too; I suspect we shall find a beau attached to it when it is finished."

THE REASON WHY.—According to the *Vermont Chronicle*, the venerable President Humphrey, on one occasion being asked by an aged woman as to the meaning of those two D's at the end of some ministers' names, replied that they were put there to make those folks equal to the other ones who did not have them.

It is calculated the rebels lose one hundred slaves per day, who are valued at \$100,000. At the same rate of loss, the secession, in one year, would be out of pocket \$39,500,000 in value of human chattels alone.

"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether it is so, or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get floored if he interrupts me again." Here the gentleman from Bloody Creek pulled up his sleeves and took his neck tie off.

John T. C. McCaffrey, from Knoxville, Tenn., served three months under Gen. Jackson, thirty-two months in the Mexican war, twelve months in the present war, and sent eleven sons to the Union army, four of whom were killed before Vicksburg.

At a Friend's Sunday School in New York, a bright little fellow was asked:

"What is conscience?"
"He answered very properly,
"An inward monitor."
"And what is a monitor?"
"Oh, one of the iron-clads."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, has a reputation for coarse wit. Here is a little specimen of it: "An unguided sinner who go and give ninepence or tenpence a pound for your beef and mutton, and when I offer you the lamb of God for nothing at all, you won't have it."

Out of two millions of dollars of postal currency recently cancelled and burned, not two hundred dollars were counterfeited.

"Chickamauga," the river near which the recent battles in Georgia were fought, in the Indian language signifies "the river of death."

Why Queens govern better than Kings is because under Kings it is women who govern, and men under Queens.

A newly married couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a bystander said it was a shocking sight.

"Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded 'fall out' so soon."

If spectacles were christened, what classical name would they receive? You see-by-us (Eusebius.)

JEFF DAVIS' life fully narrated, would fill a large volume, but its end will be told by a single line.

A MAN ceases to be a "good fellow" the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

In the masquerades of life, the greatest cowards are apt to wear the most ferocious masks.

THERE are times when moderation must be hypocrisy, says Bayle St. John, and it appears to be a fate in those times to live.

ICE that doesn't cool you—not much. The summer solstice.

What did Lot do when his wife turned to salt? Got a fresh one.

"Can you return my love dearest Julia?"
"Certainly, sir. I don't want it, I'm sure."

Hurgren & Shindler,
MANUFACTURERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Corner First and Salmon streets,
PORTLAND.

IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING DEMAND for our goods in the upper country, we have and shall keep constantly on hand a full supply of such goods as are suitable for shipping over long and expensive freight routes, being carefully and compactly put up in boxes—as for example:
One dozen chairs, measure six to eight feet; 24 cane-seat stools, suitable for dining-rooms, measure eight feet, and other articles in proportion.

PULU,
A Clean and Desirable Article for Bedding.
It can be used loose, as feathers, and is easily made into beds. A bale of 100 pounds measures from eight to nine feet, and so in proportion to weight.

OUR WARE-ROOMS
ARE FILLED WITH
New and Elegant Styles of Goods.
In quantity and quality to suit all demands.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gilt and Fancy Mirrors,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
Hair Cloth, Bed and Sofa Springs,
Gilt Moldings and Picture Frames
MADE TO ORDER.
PATENT IRON BEDFASTENINGS,
For Bedsteads.

THE BEST GLUE,
In boxes of thirty pounds, will be sold very low.
Orders by express or otherwise will be carefully and satisfactorily filled.
HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Corner First and Salmon streets,
Or 23 street from river, opposite Court House,
Portland, Oregon.

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

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment on the Pacific coast, to which they would call the attention of the public and the trade. Having the most facilities for getting our goods from first hands, we feel confident that purchasers will really promote their own interest by selecting from our stock.
Complete catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereoscopic and other Goods sold by us may be had on application, or will be sent to any address, by mail, POSTAGE PAID.
Strangers visiting this city are cordially invited to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a call will not incur the least obligation to purchase. Country orders respectfully solicited.
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
Opticians,
ap4, 1863-1871 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

ASSAY OFFICE.
TRACY & KING,
ASSAYERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

E. W. TRACY,
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S. Mint, San Francisco, from Oct., 1857 until the present time. His manipulations as an assayer have been skillful and accurate.
Parties desiring of assaying themselves of the services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel confidence in engaging Mr. King.
(Signed) CONRAD WELGAND, Assayer.

We make returns for dust deposited with us for assay in six hours.
We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay.
OFFICE No. 55, Front Street, Directly Opposite WELLS, FARGO & CO.
We Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
July 18, 1863—14

JOHN R. FOSTER, E. J. DE HART,
John R. Foster & Co.,
Fr at Street, Portland,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUN-
TRY Merchants to their large stock of
HARDWARE,
Mechanics' and Miners' Tools,
Consisting of—

Shovels, long and short handled;
Spades, long and short handled;
Sluice Forks and Brushes;
Wright's Picks; Drifting Pick;
Hickory Pick and Ax Handles;
Hunt's Axes, handled and unhandled;
Sledges, c. s. and Double Face.
Crow Bars; Steel;
Whip, Cross-cut and Mill Saws;
Rocker Irons, Mining and Fry Pans;
Nails, of all sizes;
Manilla Rope, from 1 to 4 inches in diameter;
Ox Yokes and Ox Bows;

Together with a Full assortment of
SHELF and BUILDER'S HARDWARE.
All of which we are enabled to offer at the lowest rates.
Extra Inducements offered for Cash.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
May 2, 1863. 20y

ASSAY OFFICE
OF
GOLDSMITH BROS.,
Practical Assayers of
GOLD, SILVER, and other MINERALS,
Guarantee
THE CORRECTNESS OF THEIR BARS.

Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
Corner Front and Alder Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON. 24ly

Warren W. Gifford's Estate.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Warren W. Gifford, late of said county, deceased, therefore notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate that they must present them, with proper vouchers, to me, at my residence, in said county, within one year from the date hereof or be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to me.
MAY A. GIFFORD, Administratrix.
October, 10, 1863. 45m3

C. N. HUMISTON, J. Y. WILSON, J. C. STEVENS,
Portland, OREGON, San Francisco,

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Fine Brandy, Wines
—AND—
LIQUORS.

—Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street,—
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO our old patrons and the public of Oregon and Washington Territory generally, that we have established a trade and facilities for importing our line of goods that defies competition; also, that we are selling goods in our line at San Francisco Prices, and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock being at all times subject to the strictest chemical analysis.

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.,
PINNETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE

And Various Other Brands.
Fine Old Port
—AND—
SHERRY WINES.
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and tart),
Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry,
Harmony Nephews,
AND
COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY.

Champagne and Case Wines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—FINE OLD
JAMAICA RUM,
ST. CROIX, DO.

PURE HOLLAND GIN.
FINE OLD
WHISKEYS,
Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch,
O'Neill's Fine Old Malt
OLD BOURBON,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Superior Old Rye.
OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY,
of Superior Quality.

Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every description used in the liquor trade.
N. B.—We have at all times large quantities of Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to the mines.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully solicited.
HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's
STEAMERS
NEZ PERCES CHIEF, Capt. Frank Oen,
SPRAY, Capt. Chas. Felton,
Will run regularly from CELLO to
Umatilla and Wallula,
As follows: Leave Celilo
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
RAILROAD CARS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS to the Steamer, will start from Dalles at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Walla Walla, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and Umatilla, at 7 A. M., connecting with Train at Celilo for Dalles, same day.

FOR PORTLAND:
The Steamer ONEONTA, Capt. J. McNulty, will leave Dalles daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Cascades, connecting with the Steamer WILSON G. HUNT, Capt. Wolf, for Portland.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Prop.
By L. Dav, Ag't, Wallula,
Walla, 8, 1863.

NEW
FURNITURE,
BEDDING
AND
Upholstery Establishment.
First Street, between Taylor and Yamhill, Portland.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds of Household Furniture for
Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens.
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Sideboards,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a well regulated establishment of this kind.
Spring Mattresses and Bedding
of all descriptions.
All orders from the upper country promptly attended to. We will ship anything in our line in original packages, if required.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
First Street, Portland.
Ang. 8, 1863.—1y

Flour,
BRAN, SHORTS and CRACKED FEED for sale at the Store of
J. C. ISAACS.
Oct. 24, 1863. 44m3

EXTRA FINE Ham, Bacon, and Lard, at
KOHLAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
MACKEREL in half barrels, at
KOHLAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
CUNISHED, New Orleans, San Francisco, Cosi-
pore and China Sagoes, at
KOHLAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

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

Excelsior Mills.
THE EXCELSIOR MILLS have been extensively improved and are now in condition to make
Superior Flour—Equal to any.
The consumers of flour will please take notice that owing to the peculiar mode of manufacture, the flour remaining subject to heat but for an instant, its life and nutritive properties are retained in excess of any flour made with the old style of Bore. I therefore guarantee that Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread can be made with my best flour.
Walla Walla, Oct. 24, 1863. 45m3
H. P. ISAACS.

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

1863.] **BROWN BROS & CO.,** [1863.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE FLATTER OURSELVES WE ARE ENABLED to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the city.

Our present large stock embraces a full line of
French and English Merinoes; rich, new styles of All-wool and Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombazines; plain and figured Alpaccas, Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaises; a fine assortment of American and French Prints, Unshrinkable Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! } } **—CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crape. } } Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.

DOMESTICS.—Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Denims, Hicorys, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Linens, Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Bands, } } **WHITE GOODS.**—Jacket, Nainsook, Bard and Swiss Mulls.

Woolen Goods:
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Comforters, Gloves, Mitts, &c.

Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.

CLOTHING.
Our stock of Clothing consists of
FINE, FRENCH CLOTH-FROCK AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
Broadway styles of Cassimere Pants,
New styles Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts;
Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
McClellan and Beaugrad Ties;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. F. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars,
Costa Rica, Laguna, Java, Manila, and Rio Coffee,
China and Japan Tea, Green and Black; Soap, Candles,
Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powd's, Pepper, Spice,
and Canned Goods of every Description,
FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Special attention is called to our
Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
Jan. 10, 1863. 24ly **BROWN BROS & CO**

WALLA WALLA
SASH AND DOOR
MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD Respect-fully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that the above establishment is now completed. Their facilities for the manufacture of
Sash, Doors and Window Blinds, will enable them to furnish those articles at a lower price than any other establishment in the Territory. They will also manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES
And Best Workmanship,
At Reduced Prices.
Their assortment in this line will consist in part of the following articles:
BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, LOUNGES
Spring Mattresses,
Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes,
MEAT SAFES, AND CHAIRS.
They will also Plane Flooring, Weatherboarding, lumber for Cornices, Mouldings, &c.
They will pay particular attention to Building in all its branches and will furnish
Plans and Specifications.
TURNING DONE TO ORDER.
Alder Street Near Upper End.
ROGERS & MONSON.
L. S. ROGERS, Dec. 8, 1863. L. B. MONSON, 131ly.

HOWARD & CADY,
MAIN ST., WALLA WALLA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

THE attention of the citizens of this town and surrounding country, is respectfully called to the fact that I am prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. I shall do
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,
and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, &c.
Also a full assortment of
Miners' and Packers' Goods.
Dec. 4, 1863. 2y H. HOWARD.

Walla Walla Brewery.
JOSEPH HELLMUTH,
Manufacturer of
LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES and LIQUORS.
Main Street, WALLA WALLA.
THE proprietor keeps constantly on hand wines and liquors of all kinds, and of the best brands, and will always take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may visit his well-arranged saloon.
Nov. 29, 1863. 4y

DETTNER'S
Celebrated Hair Restorative,
THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.
THE GENUINE ARTICLE, for sale at
DR. E. SHELL'S Office. 454f
Oct. 24, 1863.

WALLULA HOTEL.
WALLULA, W. T.
J. M. VANSYCKLE, Proprietor.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
The Traveling Public.
June 27th, 1863. 22y

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

CITY
Book Store.
Post Office Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
E. E. KELLY, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments and Prayer Books, of all kinds; Poetical Works, Bancroft's Lawyer, Historian, Gift Books, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous works.
Among his stock is a general assortment of
Bound Books,
Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments and Prayer Books, of all kinds; Poetical Works, Bancroft's Lawyer, Historian, Gift Books, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous works.

Consisting of—
School Books.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of School Books, of Sanders and the National Series, and all other kinds of books in use in the schools of the valley.
Orders from any of the districts will be promptly filled.

Blank Books:
A large assortment of Blank Books, full and half-bound, of every description, constantly on hand.

Novels:
Just received a choice lot of 2000 Novels, of the latest editions and by the most popular authors, which will be sold at wholesale or retail.

Stationery:
A good assortment, consisting in part of Letter Paper, Note Paper, Legal Cap and Foolscap Paper,
Together with a general assortment of
Miscellaneous Articles:
Gold and steel Pens, Pencils of all kinds, Black and Red Ink, Mucilage, Penholders, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, Colenders, Blank Notes and Receipts, Playing Cards, Diaries and Memorandum Books, Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper, Sand Paper, Blank Cards, Violin Strings, Pocket Knives and Combs, Twine of all kinds—Flax, hemp and cotton; Rulers, round and oval.

Orders from Auburn, Lewiston, Florence or any of the mining towns will be promptly attended to.
E. E. KELLY,
April 25, 1862. 49td

Furniture! Furniture!
BEDDING! CARPETS!
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, &c.

BURNHAM'S
New Ware Rooms,
110 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON
WHERE can be found the largest and best selected stock of Furniture, Carpets, &c., consisting in part of
RICH PARLOR SETS,
Beautiful
Marble-top and other Chamber Sets,
OFFICE FURNITURE, KITCHEN DO.,
SOFAS, BUREAUS and CHAIRS
Of Every Description,
Center, Card and Common Tables,
and every description of Furniture.

Curled Hair, Pulu, Moss, and Wool
MATRASSES,
FEATHER and PULU PILLOWS.
Velvet, Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets,
Wall Paper, Hair Cloth, Springs, Trusses, Needles, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
100 Bales of PULU, in Prime Order.

SPRING MATRASSES,
Goods in the best packages, ready for shipping.
Upholstering in all its branches
Neatly Executed.
All orders from the country filled with dispatch by
BURNHAM, Practical Upholsterer,
110 First street, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 15, 1862. 147ly

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, POKE, BACON, LARD AND FRUIT,
SALT LIME, GUNPOWDER & PLASTER.

WILL give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise of any description, in the New York, San Francisco, Victoria, and Portland markets.
Also, to forwarding Goods in San Francisco and Portland.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN McCRAKEN,
111 Clay Street, Front Street, Portland
San Francisco, Near Couch's wharf.
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y

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

Walla Walla, Aug. 1, 1863.—1y

FRANK'S HOTEL,
Cor. Main and 3d sts.,
Walla Walla, W. T.
FRANK CARPEDI, PROPRIETOR.
THE proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately known as Buckley's Saloon, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and has thoroughly refitted and newly furnished it, and it is now opened to the public as a
First Class Hotel and Restaurant,
With an
Entire New Suite of Rooms,
FURNISHED WITH CLEAN BEDS,
THE BAR
will be supplied with the best LIQUORS AND CIGARS the country can afford.
The proprietor hopes, through his long experience in the business, and an extensive acquaintance to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Stages will arrive at and depart from the above house.
Dec. 30, 1862. FRANK CARPEDI, 21ly.

SNAKE RIVER FERRY
—FOR—
BOISE MINES.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A Ferry on Snake River, at
The Mouth of Payette River
on the direct road leading from
Walla Walla, Grand Ronde and Auburn
TO THE
BOISE MINES.
There is plenty of the best kind of grass for animals on this road, with good camping-places at convenient distances.
M. MOORE & CO.
Dec. 13, 1863. 59td