

Walla Walla Statesman.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. [OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1865. NUMBER 3.

The Walla Walla Statesman.
Published Every Friday Evening—
Office, Statesman Building, Third street, next door to Brown Bros' & Co's Fire-proof Brick Store.
R. N. and S. G. REE, Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.
Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel.
July 28, 1863. 221y

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS.
Surgeons and Midwives.
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.
O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Dr. Surgeon R. M. N. Y.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

BRIDGES & TURNEY, ATTORNEYS AND
Counselors at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.—Will take the various Courts in Washington and Idaho Territories and the State of Oregon, and give undivided attention to their profession, and remain permanently in Walla Walla, W. T., at the "Bank Exchange," on Main street, Opposite the "Oriental Hotel."
March 21, 1864

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Sept. 1, 1863. 32ly

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor
at Law. Office opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.
Will attend the sessions of all the District and Supreme Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 5, '63, 1y

HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
Merchant, Front street, Portland, Oreg. Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubbs, Spikes, Fellos, &c. Also on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Oregon Produce. And a constant supply of the celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.
The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good outfit for keeping cool in summer. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE
Monuments, Tomb Stones, Tablets and Conspicuous, Marble Mantles, Hearth Stones, Stone for building purposes, &c.
All Stone cutting done to order.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15ly

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
at Law, Recovers, Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of debts, powers of Attorney, transfers real or personal property, etc.
Office, City Council chamber, 24 story of Bank Exchange.
Dec. 5, 1863-1y

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 first-class beds and well regulated rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders.

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Idaho County, I. T. Prompt personal attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections practically made and remitted.
Bannock City, 1864. 10y

JAN. D. MIX & S. B. FAIRGO, ATTOR
at Law, 1110 Main Street, over Bank Exchange. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory.
Walla Walla, Oct. 2, 1864.

LEOPOLD WOLFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Starke's Building, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
(Deutscher Advokat.)
Will practice in all the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territory.
[Oct. 7, 1864. 1y

H. B. BLACK, BLACK & MACK,
DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office and Laboratory No. 10, Alder street, between Front and First.

P. BIRSONS FAVORING THEM WITH THEIR
patronage may rely upon their best endeavors to promote the interests of their patients.
Portland, Dec. 12, 1863 251y

EMPIRE
HOTEL & RESTAURANT
Main Street, Walla Walla.
L. MARKHAM, PROPRIETOR.
THE ABOVE HOTEL, BEING BEEN MUCH well enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. It will be kept on the Hotel and Restaurant principle. Meals at all hours. NEW SUITES OF ROOMS, for sleeping Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such a manner as to make it a comfortable home for the Traveler and Boarder.
The Table is always supplied with the best market affords. Terms Moderate.
Walla Walla, Oct. 21, 1864. 451y

City Hotel.
Having rented and thoroughly refitted the above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 12th day of May upon the first of Preparation Systems, at the following rates:
RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:
Single Meals, Fifty cents.
Board per Week, \$ 9 00
Board and Lodging per Week, 19 00
Single Bed, 10 00
Bed and Room, 75
Let it be distinctly understood that our terms are Cash in Advance.
E. E. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
April 28, 1864.

L. J. RECTOR,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon.
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and
other 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.
Aug. 8, 1863—1y L. J. RECTOR.

KELLOGG & McAULIFF'S
FERRY.
AT THE MOUTH OF TUCANON, three miles from the old Ferry on the Colville Road. This Ferry possesses superior advantages to the traveling public, situated as it is on Snake at the most accessible point for travel to
Colville, Antoine Plante's, Bitter Root, and in fact, is on the most direct route to all that portion of country lying to the north and east of Snake river.
The road leading from Walla Walla to the Ferry is far superior to the old Colville road, and the country is better adapted with grass and water. The public will find it to their advantage to travel this road.
KELLOGG & McAULIFF.
Our rates of ferrage will not exceed those charged by the Pellose Ferry.
March 16, 1863. 14y

Reminiscence.

BY WM. R. WALLACE.

Bliss and noble are the longings,
When life's summer's nearly past,
And we feel the fading roses
Little to trouble pathway east.
Once again to roam where childhood
Wandered in its boundless mirth—
Parent, sweetest, and divine
Courier of the West's earth.

Parson Dove's Story.

"You must be lonely here, my dear. This is not a very lively place, and you have always lived in the city," said the old minister of the church, as he sat at the gate of the parsonage. I confessed that he was right, and certainly of all stupid places Walla Walla was the most stupid, though I did not tell him that, of course. "You'd like something to read, would you not?" was the next query. Ah! I thought so. Well, my dear, I'll lend you one of my old sermons, on which I pride myself. Quite a doctrinal sermon on predestination. I'll go and find it at once," and away he trotted in his ministerial looking dressing gown up the parsonage stairs, which might have been broader, and into the study, which, had it been more convenient and better furnished, would have reflected more credit on the congregation. He came down to me, with a paper parcel tied with tape, gave it to me, and shook hands with me, and then he went to the door. But when coming to the head of the lane, I turned about for a moment, I saw him looking after me, shaking his head and wiping his glasses in the most incomprehensible manner I had ever seen. He could not be doing anything of a pluck dress and thought that curls and a round hat, and flowers in it, were vanity, and being of a mild and pitiful, instead of a vindictive nature, shook his head and wept instead of scolding. He was very old, you must remember—over seventy. I took the sermon home, and sitting down by my chamber window, composed myself to the task of reading it, though at that day I was by no means fond of sermons in any form. I unfolded the red tape, unfolded the envelope of tissue paper, and glanced at the first sentence. It did not begin much like a sermon I hope that it did not encourage me to proceed.

She was a very beautiful girl. I think I never saw a lovelier creature in my life, though I know that we are very apt to be misled by our imagination, and that the eye makes its own beauty. But no one could have thought her well educated, or that she had any of the garden gait with her apron full of wild flowers, and her curls, lifted by the wind, dancing round her forehead like swarms of golden bees.

"My daughter Rose," said her father, and she put her little white hand into mine as a child might have done, just as simply and prettily, so that it was very hard for me to shake it, and let it go instead of keeping it. But there was somebody else to shake hands also, and he standing on the other side of Deacon Olmstead, put out his long, lank fingers, in black silk gloves, and performed the ceremony with his always wet through with when any one went to shake hands with him, and which could not have been ascribed to anything except the village pump. "Bitterworth," said Deacon Olmstead, waving his hand towards my companion with an impressive "Mr. Dove," and he glanced at me, as if to say he is of no importance.

"She is a very beautiful girl, and we went into the old fashioned house; for we were both going to take tea with Deacon Olmstead, and, moreover, to spend the night beneath his roof, having come to Walla Walla on church business; Deacon Olmstead making a point of always entertaining two young ministers on such occasions.

The Rev. Benjamin Bitterworth was much older than I, and much more important every way. He was somewhat injured by a parsonage called Elder Bagshaw, and somebody was always accused of misappropriating the church funds, although I never could discover what they were. And the Rev. Silas Snow having taken French leave, leaving a great disgust, the congregation had called for an enterprising young minister, and I had been selected. But, for Benjamin Bitterworth, a warm nest had been ready, and every one predicted him immense success. His was a country in great disgust, but it was a rich one, and his friends and influence and everything which I had not. Deacon Olmstead showed that he knew this by every glance of his eye and every tone of his voice.

Deacon Olmstead, who—her father being a widower—was mistress of the house, exhibited no such partiality. On the contrary, I think she liked me best; and though Benjamin Bitterworth, long and lank, (I hope it was not envy that made me think him so plain,) leaned across the table to talk to her in his oily tones over and over again, somehow she always returned to our old conversation as often as she could, and made me very happy with her prattle.

She knew the village with her own boyhood's home, and had seen and spoken to a sister of mine, dead years before, so we found many things in common. But even had we none—had we spoken in language unintelligible to each other—I am sure that she had sat beside Rose Olmstead, with her eyes looking into mine, not boldly, only frankly, would have been with the most eloquent words that ever fell from any other woman's lips.

It was a very happy evening; for, afterward, in the gloomy night, we went out upon the porch, and she took me down to see the roses in the garden and the honeysuckle arbor over the little seat where she sat every afternoon at work, we stayed so long that Deacon Olmstead came down after us and scolding those for wasting her feet with the dew and had something important to say to me so that Benjamin Bitterworth offered his arm to Rose to escort her through the garden, while I walked behind with her father.

We went back to the porch after that and in to the parlor, and soon there were family prayers and a general good night. But it being a bright summer night, with all the windows open, I sitting at mine, and looking at the moon I heard some one singing, and knew that, of all that household, it could only be Rose. It was a sad song and a sweet one—a farewell, with a relative fall in it that was very touching; and I need not be ashamed to own it at seventy; kneeling down beside my widow, and my head upon my hand shed tears, thinking what if I were that lover, and Rose instead of that song to me. Do we never unconsciously reach the future? Sometimes I think so.

As we walked away to take the stage the next morning, Benjamin Bitterworth wore a queer smile upon his face, and rubbed his long, black gloves as though something pleased him mightily. At last he said to me in his oily tones, with a peculiar affection of accent which it had pleased him to adopt: "Brother Dove, I want to ask your opinion on an important subject."

That was odd. My opinion had never been considered of any importance before, but I bowed my head and waited.

"Do you believe, Brother Dove, that Rose Olmstead would make a good clergyman's wife?" That was the question. My cheeks flushed scarlet, my heart beat loudly, but I turned to Benjamin and looked him full in the face. "I know she would make a good wife for any man who might be fortunate enough to win her love," I answered.

"Love!" Benjamin Bitterworth elevated his eyebrows. "We were not speaking of love, believe," he said, "but of fitness. We should put the vanities of this carnal world out of the question when we look for wives, Brother Dove."

I made no answer this time, and we walked on in silence for many moments, when Benjamin again spoke. "I believe that she would be admirably fitted for the position," he said, "and I intend to do so for several years, and Deacon Olmstead's daughter seems to have excellent qualities. I shall offer her my hand."

"Perhaps she will not accept it." I smiled angrily. My voice was not under control at that moment. Benjamin Bitterworth understood me—I saw that in his cold black eye. But he answered without emotion: "Her father would decide that, I think. He is a man of judgment, and she is an obedient daughter."

"Perhaps she might choose for herself," I answered. "Perhaps," said Benjamin, "but I think she has been brought up well."

"You may have rivals," I continued. "It is not consistent with my cloth to be any man's rival," replied Benjamin. "What I do Brother Dove, I do from a sense of duty. I am not governed by carnal passions and I hope you are not."

"His words were spoken with a solemn face. But I knew that under that cloak Benjamin Bitterworth hung the gauntlet of defiance at my feet. We said no more but went toward the stage, he treating so softly along the road on the tips of his polished boots, his thin lips pressed sanctimoniously together, his black gloves handfolded behind his back, while I warm and angry, put a strong restraint upon myself to walk beside him decorously."

After this we met only Deacon Olmstead's roof, but we met there often. I went thither to see Rose. I made no disguise of the fact. He, Benjamin Bitterworth, sat aloof, talking to her father, as a general thing, and only now and then interposing between us, and then only as it seemed to prove his power. In whatever he did in this way he was aided and abetted by old Deacon Olmstead. But that plain, good man, who had been so kind to me, and who I shall be young again some time—young and happy in heaven with my lost one.

"Please Miss, Dr. Dove says he's made a mistake. This here's the sermon on predestination, and that's the subtle one."

The minister's little handmaid uttered these words as she pounced upon me through the door, her eyes and mouth agape, and I rolled up the manuscript and gave it back, and took the sermon in its place.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—A horse dealer in the "Gude Town" of a limb of the South, the latter, after a long and arduous career, killed the horse. The owner, of course, insisted on payment for the animal by bill, if not convenient to pay by cash instalment.

The shuffling lawyer saw his way at once, and freely agreed to pay by bill, stating that "it was one of a late date."

The hostler man, not over erudite, agreed, desiring him to fix his own time. All right—the lawyer immediately drew up a promissory note, making it payable at "the day of judgment."

But "de'il may care," as Burns says, that day of judgment, somehow, was rather dilatory in making its appearance, and a suit at law was instituted.

And he passed into the house, taking her with him, and as I left the garden I saw Benjamin Bitterworth, with his stately step and folded hands, making his way along the road.

Next day a boy came to my study with an note. It was from Deacon Olmstead and summoned me to his dwelling.

I went at once, and in the parlor found Rose peering at me, sitting beside her father. She looked at me as I came in for one moment, and then turned her face aside, and hid it with her hand. She did not speak. Her father spoke for her: "Were you older Mr. Dove I might be brother, but I regard you both as very innocent and inexperienced. Had I known this baby play of courtship was going on, it would have been stopped before. It is not too late now, Rose sees her folly, she has resolved to obey me. Some trifles of yours—a ring I believe—she will return to you, and then you will part, Rose."

She left her seat and turned toward her father, and, casting the book, calmly and easily laid the betrothal ring on my hand.

"Good bye," she said, "I must obey papa. It is all over between us. Good-bye, William."

But I could not be so calm. I caught her hand and turned toward the stern old man with his iron face.

"Do you remember your own youth?" I cried. "Do you know what you are doing?" He answered, "My duty I hope. I shall endeavor to secure the best interest of my daughter. You will cease to urge the point when you hear she is to marry the Rev. Benjamin Bitterworth a week from next Sunday."

"Marry him!" I cried. "Rose, have you consented to this? Are you false to me? Have you?" He checked me with a solemn wave of his hand.

"You have done your best to fill my daughter's mind with folly," he said, "but you have not succeeded. She knows now that this romantic talk about truth, falsehood, and love, and so forth, is set at her real life—not words or maidenly. She has chosen for her protector on of more mature judgment, and I am very glad of it."

"Rose," I cried, "is this true?" Have you of your own free will, chosen him?" was the answer, "and I must obey."

I turned from her and fled from the room and the house, and blind with grief and indignation. "She is not what I thought her," I said.—"She has been won by gold. My poverty has lost her to me."

Yet I loved her still, and the world seemed dark and desolate. I hated the broad sunlight and the calm twilight and the hour when the moon, broad and yellow, arose behind the purple hills. I had thought of wandering away and hiding myself from the eye of mortal man, and was thankful that excitement made me really so. I sat on the Sunday of the wedding I had longed for, and I had no one to share with me, and I had procured a substitute, spending the day in my own room.

We have often witnessed more exasperation between opposing parties in Presidential elections than was exhibited in 1860. But in previous cases those parties were interposed throughout every State and neighborhood in not very unequal proportions. The political hurricane was succeeded in a few days by a calm which left scarcely a trace of the recent convulsion. Intelligent men understood this difference then. We can all appreciate it now.

Examples more pertinent and suggestive than those above referred to might readily be found in English history. In the year 1712 Henry II succeeded in establishing, by force of arms, his claims to the sovereignty over Ireland. The independence of the latter country was thus crushed out, and, as it were, cast abroad forever. But the two parties to that contest were geographically separated, and not more than six hundred years has the fury of national and individual hatred sometimes blazed and sometimes smoldered, but has never been forgotten.

Time and again has rebellion reared its head in that devoted country with temporary success, and as often has England vindicated the "right" of oppression by the sword. The people have shown themselves ever ready to co-operate with foreign foes for the overthrow of a power which held them in unwilling subjection, but the military and naval power of England would at length prove triumphant and Ireland would be again quelled, though unwarmed. Every candidate that vengeance or ambition could suggest has been exhausted—devastation and cruelty and starvation, but all in vain. Colonization has been attempted with a view of supplanting the native population by another race, between whom and their fellow-countrymen on the other side of the channel no "irrepressible conflict" of religious opinion should exist, but all to little purpose, until England, despairing of success through means of mere force, has finally resorted to that of toleration and justice.

But even now the traditional memory of seven hundred years of wrong still lives in the bosoms of her children wherever scattered on the earth, and the eyes of every honest man and every patriot will still sparkle with unquenched feelings of hatred unquenched, at the mention of a name which he always couples with the idea of national wrong and individual oppression.

But the close of the thirteenth century Edward I of England, claimed to be the legitimate sovereign of Scotland—holding all those to be traitors who resisted his rule. His claims were stoutly resisted by the "brave" under the banner of the celebrated William Wallace. In 1299 they were defeated at the decisive battle of Falkirk. Their military power was "crushed," and Scotland was subjugated and "loyal."

Three years later Wallace had become again as formidable as before, and Edward had to commence his work and conquest anew. He moved northward with the whole military power of his realm, accompanied by his army, which finally resorted to a command of the sea. After a war of two years the Scotch were entirely overwhelmed, and Wallace taken prisoner and executed. The conqueror marched in triumph from one end of the country to the other. At the close of the thirteenth century, under the banner of the scepter of the conqueror. He attempted to abrogate the Scottish customs, to abolish the Scottish law, and even to substitute English for the Scotch inhabitants of the kingdom. All seemed peace and security.

Two years later the rebellion broke out afresh under Robert Bruce. In 1307, at the fatal battle of Methven, the organized military power of Scotland was again annihilated and Bruce crowned a fugitive and a wanderer. Eight years later he found himself at the head of another army. The battle of Bannockburn was fought and Scotland was again free.

Under the weak successors of Bruce the domination of England was again claimed and enforced. For three hundred years Scotland offered every opportunity that presented itself for co-operation with the enemies of England. The result could never be attained by violence in the annals until James VI of Scotland at length ascended the English throne. The more powerful country thus united itself to the weaker, and national animosities became extinguished by peaceful appliances.

But the progress of time has not been able to follow the phantom "Union" over fields of carnage, when it is ready to settle in our bosoms as a blessed reality, if, discarding the brutal, savage and fiendish propensities of our nature, we invoke the peaceful influences of intellect and reason and the teachings of the Divine Master. We may soon have peace and Union if we choose, but not by war, however successful. The conquest of all the cities and the dispersion of the armies of the Confederacy will bring increasing difficulties and embroil the country in a deeper gloom. Your means of support will be abstracted by increasing taxation, your sons snatched from you by frequently recurring conscription. Large standing armies will be necessary to preserve the country in its forced allegiance. The simplicity of your republican institutions will disappear, and in their stead the costly machinery of a government which enforces obedience by the fear it excites rather than by the affection it induces. For your sake and for that of your posterity we conjure you to turn back from the path of danger in which you are now rushing forward to your ruin.

By order of the Resident Com. CHAS. MASON, Chairman.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The largest oquequod in the world is the Croton Acqueduct in New York. It is forty and a half miles long, and cost twelve and a half million of dollars.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles; and is one of the most fertile regions on the globe.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish that have no eyes.

The largest deposits of coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, and appear to be inexhaustible.

The longest natural bridge in the world is the one over Cedar Creek, Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet wide and 255 feet deep, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

All these, and many more, it may be observed, are American institutions. In the contemplation of them, who will not acknowledge that ours is a great country.

HOW FISH CHANGE COLOR.—The change in color in fish is most remarkable, and takes place with great rapidity. Put a living trout from a black into a white basin of water, and it becomes within half an hour of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for several days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it then into a dark colored or black vessel, and though on first being placed there the white colored fish shows conspicuously on the black ground, in fifteen minutes it becomes as dark colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen. No doubt this facility of adapting its color to the bottom of the water in which it lives, is of the greatest service to the fish in protecting it from its numerous enemies. All anglers must have observed that in every stream the trout are very much the same color as the gravel or sand. Whether this change of color is a voluntary or involuntary act on the part of the fish, is a matter for scientific investigation and discussion.

CHOWING A BACHELOR.—"What did you come here after?" inquired Miss Susan Diaper, of a bachelor friend, who made her a call when the rest of the family had gone out. "I came to kiss me and hug me almost to death, but you snub without you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are."

MEXICUS was passing down First street one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins passed, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: "There is another shipwreck."

To Those who Expect Peace Through Subjugation.

Do you flatter yourselves that with the overthrow of your organized military power of the Confederacy we shall have peace and harmony. This hope is a delusion. They who would cause you to trust therein point you to the historical examples of France and England as the illustrative of the facility with which the ravages of war are obliterated after its termination.

It may be true that during the civil wars in which countries during animosities were as bitter and as intensified as those now witnessed by us, and that these feelings soon subsided after peace was once established. But you must recollect that in those cases the antagonistic parties were not separated by geographical lines, but were intermingled throughout the entire country.

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The largest deposits of coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, and appear to be inexhaustible.

The longest natural bridge in the world is the one over Cedar Creek, Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet wide and 255 feet deep, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

All these, and many more, it may be observed, are American institutions. In the contemplation of them, who will not acknowledge that ours is a great country.

HOW FISH CHANGE COLOR.—The change in color in fish is most remarkable, and takes place with great rapidity. Put a living trout from a black into a white basin of water, and it becomes within half an hour of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for several days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it then into a dark colored or black vessel, and though on first being placed there the white colored fish shows conspicuously on the black ground, in fifteen minutes it becomes as dark colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen. No doubt this facility of adapting its color to the bottom of the water in which it lives, is of the greatest service to the fish in protecting it from its numerous enemies. All anglers must have observed that in every stream the trout are very much the same color as the gravel or sand. Whether this change of color is a voluntary or involuntary act on the part of the fish, is a matter for scientific investigation and discussion.

CHOWING A BACHELOR.—"What did you come here after?" inquired Miss Susan Diaper, of a bachelor friend, who made her a call when the rest of the family had gone out. "I came to kiss me and hug me almost to death, but you snub without you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are."

The News.

The most important item in the dispatches this week is the rumor in regard to the proposed recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, on the 4th of March next. Although this rumor is not in keeping with the oft-repeated declarations of neutrality by those two countries, it is not at all improbable that his French Highness, Louis Napoleon, would look with favor upon the measure, for the strength of his footing in Mexico depends measurably upon the success of the Confederacy. He cannot but foresee that, upon a settlement of the American difficulties upon the basis of the Union, that the next step of the Yankees will be to drum him off from his newly acquired possessions on our continent, and to give him credit with even having only half an eye to business, the presumption that his promises of "non-interference" mean that he will not interfere until self-preservation dictates the necessity of it, would not do him injustice. The present straightened condition of the Confederacy, its seeming almost conquered condition and the intestine feuds which appear to be growing stronger and likely to involve the people of the South in a war amongst themselves, would indicate that the time for action had arrived. And our "beef-eating neighbors, across the water"—are they so entirely unselfish as not to lead a willing ear to the mad appeals of Jeff Davis and his coadjutors for succor?—to their repeated assurances that they would rather become part and parcel of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions than again re-enter the Union? With Canada upon the North and the Confederate States upon the South, they would imagine themselves in the possession of a fine trap for eventually catching the country between. All these things have been presented for their consideration, and it remains to be seen whether their magnanimity or their fears will prevent them from finding a pretext for intervention. So far as Jeff Davis is individually concerned, there is but little doubt that he is beginning to despair of ever establishing his Confederacy, and that he is in earnest in his offers—a traitor doubly damned; but the tone of a portion of the rebel press indicates that there is a large party in the South who prefer a return to the Union and who will see him decapitated before they will permit him to sell them to a foreign power.

Sherman appears to be making ready for an advance upon Charleston, and quite a panic seems to prevail among the people in anticipation of the event. Lee, it is reported, contemplates placing Beauregard in command at Richmond and marching out himself to check Sherman's progress.

The attack upon Wilmington appears to have been a failure, the responsibility of which Gen. Butler, in making a report of it, seeks to throw entirely upon the shoulders of Admiral Porter. The rebels acknowledge that the shelling from Porter's fleet was the heaviest that has fallen upon them during the war. Porter's account will no doubt place the responsibility of the failure upon Butler's shoulders, where it most likely properly belongs. Time will prove to the satisfaction of all, what is now apparent to many, that Butler is a wily politician but no general where there is fighting to be done.

The pursuit of Hood has been abandoned. His loss in men amounts to about half his army.

It is supposed that the rebel Congress, in secret session, has authorized the arming and equipping of an army of fifty thousand slaves to fight for the Confederacy.

There are more rumors of peace propositions from Georgia and North Carolina.

The tone of some of the rebel papers indicate a growing "disloyalty" among the people of the Jeff Davis Government—the papers being bold and outspoken in condemnation of some of the policies of their President. This is some indication that the people of the South are returning to reason.

The Juarez Government has issued letters of marque and reprisal to American ships for preying upon the French commerce. If his French Highness thinks at all of intervention and is only awaiting a pretext for so doing, he will probably soon find one growing out of this privateer system—for intervention in this case simply means war.

Bogus Dust.—We were shown this week some two ounces of the new Payette counterfeit gold dust, which a gentleman had taken in payment of a debt. It looks more like genuine gold than any counterfeit we have ever seen—resembling somewhat the "malgum" from the owyhee mines—and would readily be taken for genuine by any one not accustomed to dealing in gold dust. Mixed with genuine dust, but few would detect it without the use of acids. An individual—supposed to have been one of the Payette counterfeiters—came into town this week and purchased a horse and paid for it in this dust. The man who sold the horse has since been trying to obtain some clue to the whereabouts of the purchaser, but without success.

CONSIDERABLE VOTING.—A soldier, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment stationed in Indiana, wrote a private letter to a friend in the east, relative to the State election held in October. The letter subsequently found its way into the columns of the National Intelligencer. The letter says: "Yesterday was the State election here, and most of our regiment went down to the city [Indianapolis] and voted. Some of the boys voted twenty-five times each. You could go and vote as many times as you pleased, and then, after the boys had voted in the city, some of the Indiana men wanted them to go about thirty miles and vote again. So they took an extra train of cars and rode to the next township and voted there. The Indiana men paid their fare up and back again, and gave them all they wanted to eat and drink. I did not know anything about it until it was too late, and so I did not go. Gov. Morton the Republican candidate, was elected by a large majority. So the Massachusetts men helped elect him."

To this letter, authenticated by the signature of the writer, is added the following published certificate of another soldier:

Pittsburg, October 14, 1864.

I, George Stumpf, member of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and attached to the music corps, do hereby certify that, although formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, I was requested, together with about two thousand other soldiers, by the officers at Indianapolis, at which place we arrived at four o'clock on the morning of election day, to vote the Republican State ticket. A great part of the soldiers were Germans. At the depot were carriages which took us to the polls, and many of the soldiers voted twice and three times. We handed our votes into a window, and nobody asked us whether we had a right to vote or whether we formerly resided in the State. Afterward we were treated with ale and all other things we might eat and drink. I am convinced that every soldier of the two thousand voted once, and many two or three times, although we belonged to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, and other States. At 8:30 P. M. started the soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiments to Crestline, and the soldiers of other States to other places.

GEORGE STUMPF, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Indianapolis Gazette, an Administration paper, openly justified the practicing of these infamous frauds upon the elective franchise, using the following unmistakable language:

"If thousands of soldiers voted in this State, on Tuesday last, who were not legally entitled to vote, it were better, provided they voted the Union (Abolition) ticket, than for the election to have been carried by the opponents of the Administration. The contest was squarely between the Government (Lincoln) and the rebels (McClellan Democrats). The end justifies the means, in such an issue. It were better that a half dozen Massachusetts regiments should vote, than that the State should fall into the hands of the opponents of the Administration. Does any one think that the Administration is going to allow the State to fall into the hands of its enemies at a time like this?—The contest is a national one. The soldiers are in the national service, and if they can be used in the rear, to gain a victory which is quite as important as a victory at the front in the field, why not do it?"

Not only is it charged that the October election in Indiana was carried by fraudulent voting, but that the November election was carried in the same way. And it is charged that the election was conducted in several other States in the same manner.—As a matter of course these charges are made by Democratic newspapers, and some of these characterize the election in general terms as having been a stupendous swindle, from beginning to end—a broad farce, which they appear to have anticipated, and which they treat as being too apparent to require any discussion or ferreting out. If these charges are true, and if the Administration papers justify carrying the election by fraudulent means, as in the case of the Indianapolis Gazette, it will prove that elections during these times of war are a mockery, and it would look better to do away with such deceitful appliances and forms altogether; for how, under such a state of things, could the majority party out, ever vote itself into power? But we are unwilling to believe that the virtues of the people have fallen to so low an ebb and degrading a standard as to permit, much less uphold, these frauds upon the ballot-box. Individuals may commit these frauds and uphold their crimes, but certainly not an entire political party. The ballot-box will be looked upon as sacred so long as it is kept pure, and no longer. Those who desire to live under a popular form of government, who desire to be freemen, will commit no frauds upon the ballot system, no matter to what party they may belong; for by keeping the system free and pure they maintain their ever-cherished liberties. None but tyrants and low-bred menials would seek to undermine and destroy the ballot system in this country. We know that when frauds of this kind have been practiced in Idaho and Montana Territories, they have been generally looked upon by the people of both political parties, as among the gravest of crimes. If the people in the East are as much in favor of maintaining the purity of the ballot-box as are those of this region, they will almost unanimously denounce any frauds that may have been perpetrated there at the late elections.

California and Oregon papers have much to say of mud, rain and high waters. The floods of the winter have been usual, swept away bridges and done considerable damage. Happily, the people of this section are little troubled with "mists" and floods.

TRAGEDY OF WAR.—The Confederates appear to be getting tired of the war, and some of them are willing to enter into an alliance with France and England to secure the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy by abolishing slavery. It is not probable that France and England would enter into an agreement of this kind for the sole object of securing the abolition of slavery, though that might be made a pretext for recognizing the Confederacy. But so far as the moral principle of abolition is concerned those two powers would remain neutral forever. They must see money to be made by interference before attempting it. However, the advocacy of such a proposition by the Confederates, is of considerable importance. It has generally been understood that the chief cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, in the event of its success, was to be the institution of Slavery. The rebels have long been denounced by the press and politicians of the North as "fighting for slavery," or "fighting to save slavery; but if they are really willing to give up slavery, if by that means they can gain independence, it then becomes a clear case, that slavery is not the paramount object of the Confederates. The question then, taking this view of it, resolves itself into the simple fact that the Southern people are fighting for a distinct and separate nationality of their own—free from Federal dictation or control. But beyond question the war commenced about slavery, and had slavery received that protection which the slaveholding population of the South demanded, the war would not have begun. They hoped to save slavery by establishing a nation consisting only of slave-holding States. The contest of war being against them, may now induce them to give up slavery; for to continue the war, with a fair prospect of getting badly, if not decently whipped, would be to lose slavery any way.—That the rebels are tired of the war there can be no doubt. They have entirely given up the idea of "dictating terms to the North" as a concluding part of the programme of war. But with all their anxiety for a speedy peace, the confirmed rebels would be willing to ally themselves with European powers, Confederacy and all, rather than resume allegiance to the Federal Government. The hate and prejudice which they held against England before the commencement of the present war, has been forgotten in their more bitter animosity toward the "universal Yankee nation." This animosity has gained strength with the progress of the war, until it has become deep-seated and chronic. They hate the Northern government now as they once hated England. The devastating and relentless manner in which the war has been conducted in part, perhaps has had much to do with forming this implacable hatred toward the people of the North; but war, no matter how humanely conducted, for the purposes waged, would have been attended with very similar results. We have only to look to our own section of the country to be convinced of the truth of the assertion. Almost one-half of the people of the free States, utterly despise the people and the institutions of the slave States. Words sufficiently vindictive cannot be found to heap odium upon the heads of all rebels in general. This bitter feeling would be strengthened among the people, if the country should be invaded by the Dixieites, and Northern towns pillaged, burned, and property destroyed, as has been the case in the South; but the feeling is already bitter enough to last until the present feeling has passed away. In saying this feeling of bitterness will last, we mean that it will not be eradicated unless by common consent the people of both sections will encourage fraternal feeling and agree to live together as one people, protected alike by just and equitable laws. The people of both sections are tired of war, and anxiously look for a speedy return of peace, but no lasting peace can be made unless it is effected so as to be mutually advantageous, and so as to obtain the approval and "consent of the governed." A war of subjugation does not promise such a peace, nor does a war of extermination promise it, according to all the precedents of history. Now that the Southern people are fighting at a disadvantage, with little hope of success, and utterly worn out with war, they might be willing to make peace upon a Union basis, if fair and honorable terms were held out to them by the Federal authorities. Reasonable propositions could not damage the government and they might go far toward paving the way to a lasting peace.

Some of the quartz, taken from the newly discovered ledge, in the Natchez Pass of the Cascade Range, was taken to San Francisco for assay. The returns, according to the Olympia Democrat, show that the quartz assays 8 ounces, 3 pwt. and 5 grains of gold; and 4 ounces and 18 pwt. of silver, or in the neighborhood of \$160 per ton. The Democrat says of this prospect:

"This we regard as very good, especially when we take into consideration that the rock from which this assay was made was picked up on the surface and is but the 'out-croppings' of the ledge. There is every reason to believe the rock will grow richer towards the center, or when 'shalt' are sunk into the heart of the main ledge. But little has yet been done in opening the mines, as the discovery was made too late in the fall to enable prospectors to thoroughly test its richness before the rainy season set in. There is, no doubt, considerable snow on the mountains, and nothing can be done until Spring, when we shall expect to see a grand rush with all its life and business traffic, to rouse up the now quiet slumbers of the Sound, and bring wealth and prosperity to our people."

We have Olympia papers of Dec. 31st. They give no legislative proceedings of any importance. Both Houses had adjourned over the holidays, and the members were enjoying themselves as best they could. The Democrat describes their whereabouts, as follows:

We notice that several of the Honorables of the Legislature returned on yesterday morning from the "Anderson" from a trip down the Sound: some to view the magnificent grandeur and beauties of this great inland sea, others to visit the thriving towns upon its banks, and form new acquaintances, with "an eye to business," while still others went to spend the holidays at Port Townsend and participate in the festivities of sweet music, lovely ladies and a gay dance, which, we understand, was a grand affair, and from the smiling countenances and pleasant appearance of those returned, we have reason to know their trip was not in vain.

The Portland Teatrical Troupe, at last accounts, were about to visit the Dalles, to play a short engagement there. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is with the troupe.

Preamble and Resolutions.

[The following preamble and resolutions were passed at a public meeting held at Lewiston on the 7th instant, several days before the meeting held, to consider their propositions, in this city.]

WHEREAS, The Territory of Idaho was created by Congress in March, 1863, and organized by the arrival at Lewiston, in said Territory, of a Governor, Secretary and Marshal, who proceeded to temporarily locate the seat of Government at said Lewiston, and

WHEREAS, The first legislative assembly, duly elected, assembled at said Lewiston, in pursuance of the proclamation of said Governor, and organized on the 17th day of December, 1863, and held a legal session of sixty days and enacted laws which became in force in said Territory, and

WHEREAS, Said legislative assembly enacted an election law, providing for an election of all officers authorized by the act creating said Territory, to be held on the first Monday of September, 1864, including members of the legislative assembly, and making their term of office to commence on the first Monday of January, 1865, and

WHEREAS, During its session of 1863-4, Congress passed an amendment to the act creating said Territory of Idaho, changing the time of election fixed by the legislature of said Territory for the year 1864, from the first Monday in October, but not changing the time of the commencement of the term of service of the officers then elected, and

WHEREAS, The term of service of the members of the lower House of the first legislative assembly of said Territory, by the terms of the act creating said Territory, was to continue one year, and

WHEREAS, Their said term of service did not expire till one year from the 7th day of December, 1863, the date of their qualification as members, and

WHEREAS, Sandy persons claiming to have been elected in October, 1864, met at Lewiston on the 14th day of November, 1865, and assembled to organize as a legislative body, and to pass laws, without the authority of law-makers, and to elect officers, and to make laws, in violation of all their officers prior to taking their oath of office as prescribed by law, and

WHEREAS, Said illegal assembly proceeded [Here the Secretary has evidently omitted some of the wheresoes.

Resolved, 1st, That the President of the United States be requested to provide, forthwith, the Territory of Idaho with an efficient Governor, Secretary, Marshal, District Attorney and two District Judges, said officers to be appointed from the citizens of the Territory who know our position and wants, and who will administer our laws faithfully and impartially and not be the first to disobey them through fear, favor, caprice or bribery.

Resolved, 2d, That the most efficient and the circumstances under which Governor Lyon left this Territory are conclusive evidence to the people, that he either regarded his official acts as unauthorized by law, or that he was induced to adopt this course by some insane agency not reconcilable to the laws of reason and the dignity of his position as the Executive of a free people.

Resolved, 3d, That it is highly necessary and expedient for the interests of the people of the two sections that the Territory of Idaho be divided by parallel 44° 30' North, extending from the southeast corner of Montana Territory, nearly along the main divide between the waters of Salmon and Snake rivers to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon and a new Territory organized for one of these divisions.

Resolved, 4th, That we the people of Northern Idaho regard our civil and political interests as identical with those of the people of that part of Washington Territory which lies east of the Columbia river, and regard the division of Washington Territory by a line extending from the mouth of the Oregon line thence running northerly up said river to the mouth of the Okanogan river, and lakes to the 49th parallel, and the dividing of said territory into two parts, as a policy greatly subversive of the political, commercial and agricultural interests of all the inhabitants within the proposed new boundaries of Idaho Territory.

Resolved, 5th, That the people of Northern Idaho will seek the attainment of the objects expressed in the foregoing resolutions, as loyal men in a loyal manner, and that we will in no wise countenance any attempt to discredit the authority of the United States or its officers, or to disobey the laws thereof or the laws of this Territory duly enacted.

Resolved, 6th, That the President of the United States, the Delegate from Idaho in Congress and each and every member of the Pacific delegation in Congress be furnished with a copy of this preamble and resolutions and respectfully requested to urge the accomplishment of the objects sought therein.

Resolved, 7th, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be furnished to the Golden Age, Walla Walla Statesman, Dalles Mountaineer and Portland Oregonian newspapers, with the request that they publish the same.

We hereby certify that the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting of members of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho and citizens of the Territory of Idaho, held at Lewiston, January 7th, 1865.

STANFORD CAPPS, Chairman.

W. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

HOE RAISING.—As a business, hog-raising has heretofore been almost entirely overlooked by the farmers of Walla Walla valley. Cattle, horses and sheep have been raised in large numbers, but the porcine species has been ignored. Numbers of farmers are now beginning to look with favor upon the profits to be derived from fattening, annually, a limited number of hogs. A great deal of fresh pork would find a ready market here during the winter seasons, at highly remunerative prices. Bacon and pickled pork, there is always a ready market for, not only here in the valley, but throughout all the adjacent mining districts. The market for good bacon, especially, promises to last as long as the mines of the upper country continue to be worked—an indefinite period. This valley has heretofore been mainly supplied with bacon and lard shipped from Oregon and California. This state of things cannot last much longer. There is no earthly excuse for our consuming the bacon and lard of Oregon and California—brought here at an enormous expense and sold at extravagant prices. Fresh lard retails at from 30 to 35 cents per pound in Walla Walla, a price which might be lessened at least one-half and then be made profitable to producers here. Instead of being supplied with bacon and lard from the lower country, the farming community ought to produce enough to supply the home demand and have a large surplus over with which to supply adjacent markets. Swine can be raised here as readily as in Oregon, and it is thought, fully as cheap. Some farmers complain that there is too much grain raised in the valley, and that they find it difficult to get rid of their crops. Let them have a number of good, thrifty hogs to fatten each year, and then there will be no surplus of grain, nor any bacon from the producers of other sections.—There need be no fear that the bacon market will be overstocked in this country.

Eastern News.

News of Jan. 4th.

New York, Jan. 4.—The supply ship Massachusetts arrived at Philadelphia last evening from Charleston, S. C., Dec. 30th. She reports that the fleet of iron-clads had reached Charleston Harbor, and were to co-operate with Sherman in an attack on that city. It is reported that Hardee was brought to a stand and would probably have to surrender.

New York, Jan. 4.—Quebec advices say there is trouble in Canada over the enforcement of the draft for the militiamen to serve on the frontier. The French refused to serve. The drafting officers were driven out of several counties. A strong force has been ordered out to put down this insurrection.

New York, Jan. 4.—The following is the concluding paragraph of a long editorial in the Richmond Sentinel, Jeff Davis' organ: If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence on the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure on our readers. We think such a proposition would be favorably received.

New York, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Washington says: Advice from Richmond are of such a tenor as to induce the belief among certain officials that the rebel Congress has already in secret session passed a bill giving Jefferson Davis or General Lee authority to call out or order for service not less than fifty thousand slaves for service in the army as soldiers.

The Pope of Rome in response to a Manifesto of the Confederate States, applauds the pacific sentiment expressed therein, deprecates the further continuance of the bloody struggle between the North and the South and says he will not fail to avail himself of any favorable opportunity to urge peace.

News of Jan. 5th.

The Herald's correspondent gives a full account of the recent important raid through East Tennessee and South Western Virginia, under General Stoneman, Burbridge and Gilliam. The injury inflicted by it is immense and is to them probably irreparable. The lead mines, salt works 50 foundries and furnaces, 100 miles of railroads, 10 locomotives, 200 cars and a vast amount of other property were destroyed. 120 pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Examiner of the 2d, in reply to the Sentinel, opposes the appeal for the recognition of England and France in the present weakness of the South. It intimates that the article in that paper recommending such a policy emanates from Jeff Davis, and that it indicates a panic mind. It says: If the alternative was presented to them of being subjected to the North as a conquered people, or of returning to the United States, they would choose the former.

The Savannah correspondent of the World writes that Sherman will march first on Augusta and then on Charleston, where, with Dahlgren's fleet, he will lay siege to the stronghold.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult., have been received, which represent Maximilian's troops as making progress in various directions. They have recently captured the towns of Matamoros, Matatlan, Colima, Tepic, Oaxaca and various other places. Several additional victories over the Mexican forces are also claimed.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The Legislature of Illinois has elected Ex-Gov. Richard Yates to the U. S. Senate for six years.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 5.—Wm. P. Fessenden was unanimously elected U. S. Senator for six years by both houses this evening.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—John Thompson, a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

News of Jan. 7th.

The Herald's special dispatch says Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received at the War Department. It is very largely untrue, and attributes Butler from the responsibility of the failure. It is understood to reflect strongly on Admiral Porter.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Richmond Whig proposes to declare the ports of the Northern States closed to the vessels of England and French vessels to capture, and thinks the Confederacy will then be recognized.

Rebel dispatches show that the feud between Sherman and Butler has become more sanguinary. Those opposed to Davis accuse him in the most open and vehement manner of being the cause of the recent disasters. They in turn are charged by the rebels with destroying confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to achieve its independence, and of preventing a full enforcement of the conscription act and encouraging desertion.

New York, Dec. 7.—Persons recently from the South think that the recent articles in Richmond papers on the subject of the foreign powers was put forth to feel the temper of the people. The majority of the people, it is thought, will oppose the plan and prefer an unconditional return to the Southern sympathizers say that the articles will be the cause of much discontent and a lack of much confidence in the conduct of Jeff Davis.

New York, Dec. 7.—There was a resolution introduced in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, declaring for immediate abolition of slavery. Gov. Bramlette in a message recommends the gradual emancipation and the removal of slavery. He releases every slave and thanks Sherman and Thomas for their victories and denounces the arrest of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacobs. He says his object in making this declaration is to show the people of Kentucky that Lee has not thirty days' supplies on hand.

The Captain of the ship Kate Price, captured and burned by the pirate Shenandoah says that the pirate is not armed for fighting but only for the destruction of ships. She was purchased in England at nearly twice her value, with the understanding she was to be fitted as a pirate. She is 1,100 tons burden and can run about 11 knot per hour. Her crew consists of 43 men, nearly all Englishmen.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies and had put Beauregard in command of the defenses of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina and concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter to check Sherman's proposed movement Northward. Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of more importance than any that Grant can make upon Richmond in five months.

A Washington letter says that the entire lot of cotton captured at Savannah is to be shipped to England. The claims of English owners are to be examined and judged upon by Mr. Draper, Government agent at Savannah. Savannah will immediately be opened as a port of entry. The same letter says: The rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman, on the supposition that Grant can be held in check by a small force.

The Herald's special dispatch says: Considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

New York, Jan. 5.—The World has a Washington dispatch going to show that England and France will recognize the South on the 4th of March, because Lincoln did not carry the Southern States, and that England has been for some time quietly organizing a military force in Canada; that an order peremptorily refusing leaves of absence to officers in the best regiment of the English army has been issued; that the recent articles in the Richmond papers are prompted

by Louis Napoleon, and that the South is now being harder pressed than ever; that England and France cannot see Union restored, and will never permit the South to be conquered. Montreal papers put forth the same views.

News of Jan. 9th.

The Western Union papers report Gen. Fort killed by one of his own men. The Yankees have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They tore up some miles of the track near Verona.

By the Columbia Carolinian it appears that a number of Union prisoners, who had agreed to join the rebel army to escape the rebel prisons, had been discovered in a plot to escape to Sherman's lines. Several were shot and the remainder sent to prison.

New York, Jan. 8.—The new Gov. Magrath of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling on all the free white men, between the ages of 16 and 30 to come to the defense of Charleston.

Regulations have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature opposing the suspension of the writ of Habeas corpus, imprisonment without trial, the surrender of State officers, and in support of State negotiations for peace.

Mr. Carter, in a marked speech on the surrender of the writ of Habeas corpus, said that if the gentlemen in that Legislature and in Congress could not protest against another illegal suspension of this privilege, the time had come, when, by the laws of nature, he would be justified in starting a new revolution.

A majority of the North Carolina Legislature, on the 1st of January, passed a resolution, which is being accompanied by some manifestation of an effort to secure an honorable peace. Commissioners having heretofore been refused by the Government of the United States on the ground that it would be a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, this objection is sought to be removed in the resolutions by appointing commissioners, on the part of the States, whose civil existence has never been denied. These commissioners are not to have powers from the States, but only to be tendered by the President for a peace conference.

New York, Jan. 8.—The Times' special says: It is rumored that Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back to the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless in connection with this subject.

The Olympia Standard editor is at present engaged in the arduous undertaking of writing down the "infamous and damnable heresy of States' Rights." Only four years ago his party adopted a plank in their Chicago platform, asserting that "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power upon which our political fabric depends." To uphold now what they upheld four years ago is well, it's awfully.

The 4th resolution of the Lewiston meeting, published in another column of to-day's paper sets forth that "we, the people of Northern Idaho" regard the proposed "division" as a policy greatly subversive of the political, commercial and agricultural interests of all the inhabitants within the proposed new boundaries of Idaho Territory.

No doubt of it, so far as the "political" interests of one or two aspirants for Congress are concerned. But the "commercial," and "agricultural" interests—we don't "see it." "There is but one agricultural, or producing, county yet developed in the limits of the proposed new Territory,—that is Walla Walla, and the only "interests" she would derive that we can see, would be that her people would have to pay nearly all the taxes required for Territorial purposes.

If "out of order," then, for the sake of the rules of grammar and common sense, we would move to amend the resolution by striking out the words, "as a policy greatly subversive," and insert in their stead, "as a policy that will surely subvert." &c.

FREIGHTING FROM DALLES.—Some mule teams left this place for the Dalles a few days ago to bring up freight for business houses. The freight has been stored in the O. S. N. Co.'s warehouses since the close of river navigation from Dalles to Walla Walla. The price paid for hauling freight from Dalles to Walla Walla, is five cents per pound. The teamsters calculate on making the round trip in 17 days.

Ice.—Messrs. Fox & Cady have cut and put up sixty-odd tons of ice this week. "The agreeable pastime of skating is for the present 'upset' on their pond."

Other parties are here, have been putting up ice during the week. Altogether, it is thought enough ice has been housed to supply next summer's demands.

The authorities of Victoria have recently decided that no steamer shall clear that port on the Sabbath.

A man named Ball was lately arrested at San Francisco, for unlawfully taking letters from the Postoffice box of the Democratic Press. He carried the letters to General Haxon.

HARD ON STROCK.—The Solano (Cal.) Herald of Dec. 9th, says: From all quarters we hear of great loss of stock, occasioned by the heavy rains. Thousands had become too weak on the short feed of the past season to withstand the exposure. Many have been starved by the rain killing the old feed, and the new grass not having yet grown out. We hear of 700 head of sheep, belonging to W. S. Wells, having been drowned on the tule land between Cache Creek and Steamboat Slough, and hundreds of other cattle perishing in the same manner.

Jan. O'Meara, recent editor of the Eugene State of Oregon, is about to remove from the State of Oregon.

MARRIED: NOYES-WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Mill Creek, on the 18th instant, by W. P. Horton, J. P., Mr. Elipha Noyes and Miss Sarah Jane Williams.

BONNER-HENYON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Lewiston, I. T., on the 16th instant, Mr. E. L. Bonner, of Walla Walla county, and Miss Carrie Kanyon, of Lewiston.

Allen's Lung Balm is composed of Roots and Herbs, which have a specific action in removing the matter of phlegm from the lungs and throat, thus relieving the cough, allaying the inflammation, and healing the irritated parts, which, if neglected, would soon end in consumption.

For sale by SMITH & DAVIS, Portland Oregon General Agents. Also, by the Dealers in Family Medicines generally.

The Walla Walla Statesman.

Published Every Friday Evening.

Money Market. New York Gold Quotations. San Francisco Legal Tender rates.

LECTURE.—The second of the course of lectures before the Calliopean Society was delivered last night by Hon. Caleb Lyon, on the Holy Land.

The lecture, which occupied an hour and a half, was full of interesting information. The lecturer described the customs and manners of the people of the Levant, the fertile valley of the Nile, the modes of irrigation; the ever-wonderful Pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of the magnificent temple of Thebes, the stupendous sphinx; and then passing to the Holy Land, he gave a beautiful description of the valley of the Jordan, and those scenes which are so hallowed to all Christians by their connection with the early days of their religion.

The next lecture will be delivered by Mr. W. W. Johnson, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., on "The Columbia River and the Resources of the Regions Drained by its Tributaries." Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

VIOLANTES.—The citizens of the Payette valley have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of ridding their valley of a band of horse thieves and gold dust counterfeiters, who have lately had their headquarters there.

THOMAS & Co's stage left for the Dalles on Tuesday. The stage from the Dalles, with the express and mails, is expected here on Sunday or Monday next.

The Boise stage came in this week without the express and mail.

Mr. W. J. Tenney, who has been absent for the past year in the Atlantic States, returned to his home in this city this week.

Dr. De Wolfe, is at present delivering lectures in Southern Oregon.

Idaho Territorial Treasurer. We are requested by Dr. Smith the newly appointed Territorial Treasurer for Idaho Territory, to state that he will proceed at once to Boise City—the Capital of that Territory, and open his office as Treasurer. Therefore, all persons having business with that office will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Well Worth the Reading. Housekeepers, if you wish to get Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Table Covers, and all articles in the Carpet line at *Extremely* low prices, call where you can find the largest and best stock in the country—Wholesale and Retail. WALTER BROWN'S.

COMING UP.—Greenbacks, as a currency, in contradistinction to gold dust, are becoming somewhat more acceptable to the business men of the upper country generally than they have heretofore been.

THE REASON WHY.—There has been a very general complaint heretofore recently on account of the scarcity of coin in circulation. The reason of this is that many persons who have heretofore been purchasing dust, having been too frequently "nipped" with bogus dust, have stopped buying for the present.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. John E. Hodgson has become associated with Mr. Hartman as *mine host* at the Oriental Hotel.

Mr. Charles Besserer has become proprietor of the new distillery, opposite Meyer's Brewery.

CANDIDATES.—There are, in the two political parties, not less than fifty aspirants for the next Delegation from this Territory.

THE WEATHER for the week past has been "peculiar." On Monday it was cold and freezing; on Tuesday snow fell to a depth of three inches; on Wednesday there was good sleighing; on Thursday the snow all disappeared without a "Chinook," and left in its place six inches, more or less, of mud; to-day (Friday) the sun has been shining brightly all day, and the atmosphere is more like April than January.

THE members of the legislature are expected home next week.

TO WOOD MERCHANTS.—The Quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla wants 300 cords of wood.

WON'T AGREE.—The Lawistonsians, we understand, won't "second the motion" made by the Walla Walla-ans to annex the northern portion of Idaho to Washington Territory.

THE Idaho World says that the proposed new division of Idaho Territory is a pet scheme of Governor Wallace's. This being the case, and having the assistance of Anson G. Henry, who failed in accomplishing his object in the former division, and who has gone off to Washington with some political object in view, it will not be surprising if the new Territory is made and W. H. Wallace sent out as its Governor.

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1865. BROWN BROS & CO., 1865.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the especial attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners to our very large stock of Goods selected especially for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING. Coats, Pants, Vests,

D. & J. and ATINSON'S SHIRTS

PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLEN SHIRTS,

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE. Shovels, Spades, Sluice-Forks, and Brushes.

WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES, PICK AND AX HANDLES, SLEDGES, CROW BARS,

WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS; MIXING AND FRYING-PANS, Nails, BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse, Quicksilver, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

Kept Constantly on Hand.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. KOHLHAUF & GUICHARD.

DEALERS IN Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets,

Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c.,

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Chicken Feed & Fruit Trees.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET AND ORGAN.

Parlors, Churches & schools. In Black Walnut, Oak and Rosewood Cases.

Combining the following: New and Important Improvements: AUTOMATIC BELLOW'S SWELL, KNEEVILLE for Upper set of Reeds; DOUBLE BELLOW'S; TWO LOW PEDALS, AND COMBINATION VALVE.

THIS INSTRUMENT has been designed with especial reference to affording the greatest possible volume of Organ-like tone for a moderate amount of money, and is justly considered GREATLY SUPERIOR TO THE MELODEON, both for Parlor and Church use.

They have already received the hearty approval of the most eminent Organists and Musicians in the United States. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail to any address on application to E. G. RANDALL, Portland, Oregon.

Also, Dealer in Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, MUSIC BOOKS, STRINGS, and Musical Merchandise of All Kinds.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, TOYS, and WILLow WARE.

Sole Agent in Oregon for Steiway & Son's Gold Medal Piano Fortes, which received the First Prize Medal at the London Exhibition for their Powerful, Clear, Brilliant, and Sympathetic Tone and Excellent Workmanship.

E. G. RANDALL, 31st Street, Portland, Oregon.

Notice. THERE WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder for cash (U.S. Legal Tender notes) the following described piece of land:

The west half of the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-six, township seven, north-range thirty-two east, containing 160 acres, being School land. Sale to take place at the Court House door, in Walla Walla, on the 10th day of January, 1865.

By order of the County Commissioners. Dec. 5, 1864.

House and Lot For Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE cheap, his dwelling-house and lot, situated at the lower end of Main Street, one door above the Furniture Shop. The house is well-furnished, and contains 3 large rooms, viz One 16 by 18, one 15 by 20, and one 10 by 18 feet. Good water on the premises. Apply soon, to JOHN FOSTER, at the Empire Restaurant.

Walla Walla, Jan. 13, 1865.

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

At Baldwin & Whitman's old Stand. Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the public to our new and extensive stock, consisting of a complete assortment of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES,

Kerosene Oil, Lamp, Lamp Chimneys, SHEDS,

PAINTERS' STOCK, IN GREAT VARIETY, And in fact, everything pertaining to a First Class Drug Store.

Strict personal attention paid to putting up prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. Sept. 20, 1864.

KRAFT & STURM'S New Feed and Livery Stable.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. Opposite the Residence of Dr. A. J. Thibodeau.

THIS ENTIRELY NEW AND COMMODIOUS Stable is now open for the accommodation of the public. It means have been spared to make this Stable the best in town; and being on the main thoroughfare, and the center of all the mechanic shops it affords superior inducements to any other stable in town.

TIMOTHY HAY, GRAIN AND STRAW For Sale. Buggies and Saddle Horses for Hire. HORSES TAKEN TO RANCH. Sept. 16, 1864.

WM. PHILLIPS, Main Street, Walla Walla,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-ware. ALSO, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND Repairing in the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

He also keeps on hand a WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE,

Consisting of Miners' and Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools,

Wagon Implements of all kinds in the line, Buggy and Carriage Springs, Axes and Bolts, and all kinds of nails, Log Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Wooden Barrel Staves, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Gentlemen and fellow-citizens. From the "Old Granite State," I have just returned with a large stock of all the goods in the above list, and I will assure you that I can please you all in the quality of the goods, and especially in the lowness of my prices, for my motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

WM. PHILLIPS. Jan. 24, 1864.

Fruit Trees AND SHRUBBERY.

Over 100,000 ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE Nursery, at the Brick House, One Mile south of Walla Walla.

I respectfully invite all persons interested in Tree culture, whether they wish to purchase or not, to call and examine my Trees,

AS I CAN SHOW SOME OF THE FINEST Growth; both in Orchard and Nursery, ever seen on this or any other coast.

PHILIP RITZ, Proprietor. Walla Walla, Oct. 28, 1864.

Encourage Home Industry. KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR article of Yellow and Brown Family Soaps, put up in 50 and 100 pound boxes that I will sell as cheap as any brands of soap of the same quality manufactured outside of the State can be sold for. I will warrant every box of soap sold to be just what it is represented. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash, or sent through some house in the city, will meet prompt attention. Special discount made to the trade for cash. Send for a sample. Nov. 11, 64.

WM. L. HIGGINS, 200-Works, 48, Front St., Portland.

Notice. I AM CLOSING UP MY BUSINESS. No more money is to be given to all persons indebted to me upon any account whatever to come forward and pay the same by the 1st day of February, 1865. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. JOHN MOAK, 52nd.

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ZOBEL, UPHOLSTERER and Paperhanger, keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture repaired and upholstered; Carpets cut and made to order; Lounges, Spring Mattresses, Wool and Hair Mattresses kept on hand and sold at reasonable prices. To be found corner Alder and First Streets at C. Pinner's Paint Shop.

If Your Hair is Thin and Falling Off, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If your hair is dry and disposed to fall out, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If you wish your hair soft, glossy and beautiful, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If your head is full of dandruff, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If you wish your hair to grow, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If you have any disease of the scalp, USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. If you wish to retain your hair for life, USE NOTHING BUT CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE. It is the finest and best Hair Dressing in the world. THE PERFUME Used is such that the Amygdaline will always retain its life, and will not become rancid by age; in fact, it is perfect in every particular.

Prof. Crockett's Amygdaline Can be had of all Druggists and dealers everywhere. Ask for Crockett's Amygdaline, and take no other. Nov. 17, 1864.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. J. S. W. K. MAUZEY, vs THOS. M. SMITH.

In Justice Court, W. P. Horton, J. P. T. THOS. M. SMITH, you will take notice that W. K. Massey has commenced an action against you, (as in attachment) and your property has been attached for the recovery of \$14.00 and cost of suit. Now, unless you be and appear at said Justice Office, in the City of Walla Walla, and Territory aforesaid, on the 15th day of February, 1865, and show cause why judgment should not be rendered against you, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of Plaintiff granted.

W. P. HORTON, Justice of the Peace. Dec. 25, 1864.

Pay Up. All persons indebted to A. Frank & Co. are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts by note, cash or grain, without delay, and save costs. A. FRANK & CO. Walla Walla, Dec. 26, 1864.

For Boise Mines Direct!

THE WALLA WALLA AND BOISE LINE OF CONCORD STAGES

CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is now making regular trips from Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS, Connecting with The Walla Walla Line of Stages and the Boas of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. GEO. F. THOMAS & CO. Proprietors. August 5, 1864.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash Capital, \$750,000. ALL LOSSES PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

L. J. Rector, Agent, Walla Walla, W. T. Sept. 30, 1864.

B. M. DURELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in General Merchandise.

Fire-proof Brick Building, Corner of Main and Eighth streets, BOISE CITY, IDAHO. Oct. 14, 1864.

To Druggists and Painters. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE CONSTANTLY Manufacturing a superior article of Turpentine for the trade. We will fill orders in quantities to suit, at reduced prices. We are also manufacturing a superior article of Axle-grease for the Wholesale Trade. Front street, Portland, Oregon. Nov. 11, '64.

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc.

THE attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and surrounding country is respectfully called to the fact that we are prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. We shall do a GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, and will have constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Also, a full assortment of Miners' and Packers' Goods. April 1863.

HOWARD & CADY. FURNITURE! BEDDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAPERHANGINGS, ETC., ETC., Constantly on hand, and sold at San Francisco Prices.

EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO., First Street, Between Taylor and Yamont Portland, Oregon.

ALL ORDERS FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY will be promptly attended to. We will ship our goods in original packages if required. Portland, Oregon, Oct. 28, 1864.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL having just been built and furnished with entirely new furniture, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house in the upper country. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, having superior accommodations for families and a well appointed dining-room; also, suites of rooms for parties.

The Culinary Department is under the management of experienced Cooks, and the table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford.

The Bar is under the supervision of Mr. N. N. SUBWAY, and will always be found stocked with the best wines, Liquors and Cigars. N. H. HARTMAN, Proprietor. N. B.—The House is kept open all night. Sept. 9, 1864.

Full Arrangement. CHANGE OF TIME. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS WILL LEAVE CELLO FOR WALLULA Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Will Leave WALLULA FOR CELLO Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 9 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer Onondaga, Capt. J. McNulty will leave WALLULA Daily—Sundays excepted—at 9 o'clock A. M. for the CASCADES, connecting with the steamer W. G. Hunt, Capt. Wolf, for PORTLAND. J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. Oct. 7, 1864.

IT IS A FACT That all Good Judges of LIQUORS Buy of KYCER & REESE.

Select School. HAVING SECURED THE PRIVILEGE OF THE M. E. Church for School purposes, I will give instruction in the following branches up to the following:

TERMS OF TUITION: Primary Branches—Orthography, Reading and Writing, for week, \$1.00; Grammar, Mathematics and English, for week, \$1.00; Latin, for week, \$1.00; Spanish Philosophy, for week, \$1.00.

Students wishing to engage in the study of any higher branches than the above named can do so upon reasonable terms. Tuition to be paid weekly. School will commence on Monday, Nov. 28, 1864. E. B. STONE, Walla Walla, Nov. 25, 1864.

Notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO JOHN DOWELL and E. H. MESSAM, or DOWELL & MESSAM, are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, and save costs. Either of us will be found at our wagon shop, north end of Main Street, near the bridge. DOWELL & MESSAM, Walla Walla, Dec. 23, 1864.

DR. E. STEVENSON. HOMEOPATHIST—SUCCESSOR TO DR. GIBBONS—Graduate Hom. College, Cleveland O.—Licentiate of Canada. Having permanently located in the city, Dr. S. hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to Dr. Gibbons, by whom he is recommended. Office and residence at the City Hotel. Walla Walla, Dec. 30, 1864.

Notice to Creditors. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO LYNCH & WILLEY are hereby notified that they must come forward to settle their accounts without delay either by cash or note. Prof. use at the market rates will be taken in lieu of cash of those who cannot settle otherwise. All debts not paid by the 1st of February 1865, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. W. P. HORTON, Justice of the Peace. Dec. 25, 1864.

Estranged.
Ah, well! we are wiser at last;
The charming delusion is over,
Your dream of devotion is past,
And I am no longer a lover.
But darling (allow me the phrase)
For simple civility's sake,
Don't think in this calmest of days
I've any reproaches to make.
Ah, no!—not a querulous word
Shall fall from my passionate pen;
The sharp little so-lingers you've heard,
I never shall utter again.
But if, in this final adieu,
Too chivalry for even a kiss,
I venture a comment or two,
You surely won't take it amiss.
I'm thinking, my dear, of the day—
(Well, habit is certainly queer,
And still in a lover-like way
I call you "darling" and "dear!")
I'm thinking, I say, of the time
I loved you were charmingly clever,
And read of your beauty in rhyme,
And promised to love you forever!
Forever!—a beautiful phrase,
Suggestive of heavenly pleasure
That millions and millions of days
Were wholly unequal to measure!
And yet, as we sadly have seen,
The case is remarkably clear,
'Tis a word that may happen to mean
Rather less than a calendar year.
Yet I never have broken my vow,
Although I admit that I swore
To love you forever, and now
Confess that I love you no more;
For since you no longer are mine
(Heaven pardon and pity us both!)
To be loving you now I proclaim
Were really making my oath.

The Catholic Church.
There is not on this earth a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of the church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifices rose from the Pantheon, and when camels and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity; but the Republic of Venice was modern when compared to the Papacy; and the Republic is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not in mere antiquity, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of those who landed in Kent with Augustin, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any other age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and fifty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching.—Macaulay.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF HOOD AND HIS GENERALS.—Hood is about six feet high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, heavy sandy beard, a large framed man, about thirty-five years old. His right leg is off above the knee.
Beauregard is about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, broad forehead, face tapering rapidly to the chin, prominent nose, dull dark eyes, wears a gray moustache and imperial. He is fifty years old.
S. D. Lee is a young man about twenty-nine years old, five feet eight inches in height, light hair, and whiskers, gray eyes and fair complexion.
Cheatham is about five feet nine inches high, heavy build, dark hair, dark hazel eyes, about fifty-five years old.
Clayton is six feet high, about forty-eight years old, hair turning gray, short, stiff beard, a good-looking man.
Pat Cleburne is six feet one or two inches high, about forty-two years old, lean, iron gray hair.
Bate is a well grown man, about thirty-eight years old, six feet high, dark hair, speaks pleasantly and limps upon his right leg, from wounds received in Georgia.

SEVERE ON THE GIRLS, BUT TRUE.—An exchange says: "The number of idle, useless girls in our large cities seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep through their mornings, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evenings. What a store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the future, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoroughly assumed! They are skilled in no domestic duties—nay, they despise them; have no habits of industry nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Who can wonder if domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follows?"

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER.—A Yankee from Maine being at Buena Vista the night before the battle, and somewhat doubtful of the result, went out of hearing, as he supposed, and made the following prayer:
"Oh, Lord, here we are, about four thousand of us, and twenty-four thousand Mexicans—enough to swallow us without greasing. Now, if you can help us, do it—if you can't, for heaven's sake don't help the Mexicans—and just hold on until to-morrow, and you'll see the gaul darndest fight ever you saw in your life. Yours respectfully, amen."

Contentment is wealth.—Exchange.
We'd prefer the "grand cash," and take the chances.
A LADY who went to consult Mr. Abernethy began describing her complaint, which is what he very much disliked. Among other things she said, "Whenever I lift my arm it pains me exceedingly." "Why, then, ma'am said he, if you are a great fool for doing so."

AK is venerable in man, and would be in woman—if she ever became old.

NEW FIRM.
NEW GOODS!
And New Prices!
A. FRANK & CO.
IN THE FIELD, WITH
\$75,000 Worth of Goods,
FOR THE
Walla Walla Market.
A. FRANK and N. WERTHEIMER,
HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP TO DO business in the General Merchandise line, at the old stand of A. Frank,
Next Door to the Post Office, Main Street,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Under the firm name of A. Frank & Co., and respectfully announce to the public that the senior member of the firm, who has been a resident of Walla Walla for the past two years, and became acquainted with the wants of the people and the kind of goods required for the market, has just returned from San Francisco, with one of the most complete assortments of Goods ever brought to this market—consisting of over \$75,000 worth, and, in part of the following articles:
A full and complete stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.
Silks; Satins;
Fancy Prints; Fancy Delaines;
Fancy Plaids; Fancy Alpaca's;
Fancy Coburgs; French Chitzes;
Blauks; Flannels;
Balmoral; Bourets;
Shawls; Griselins;
Linsays; Checks;
Jeans; Denims;
Ticking; Hickorys;
Toweling;
Table Cloths and Covers;
Ladies' Collars and Sleeves;
Edgings; Dress Trimmings;
Ribbons; Lace

Together with a large stock of
Mens' Boys' and Childrens' Clothing.
Mens' Superfine sack and Brown Cloth Coats;
Mens' Cassimeres and Business Suits;
Overcoats, Business Coats;
Fen Jackets, Docks;
Pants, Harrison
Pants.
Cassimeres Pants, Estinet Pants,
Duck and Drill Overalls, gray and fancy Overshirts;
With a complete stock of
Gents' Underclothing and White Shirts.
Also, a general Assortment of articles in this line too numerous to mention.

Ladies', Gents' and Childrens'
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
And Heavy Brogans,
Together with a full assortment of
HEAVY GOODS IN THIS LINE SUITABLE FOR MINERS.
We desire to call particular attention to our
Very Large Stock of
GROCERIES,
—consisting of—
New Orleans Sugar,
Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
China and Sandwhich Island Sugar,
roast and Black Tea,
Pickles and Spices,
Flavoring Extracts,
Syrup,
Lard,
Lard and Dairy Salt,
Candles,
Nuts,
Apples and Peaches,
Coffee,
Soap,
Tobacco,
Sausf.
Chocolate,
Spices,
Pepper,
Mustard,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Ginger,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Pineapples,
Rice,
Lard,
Beans,
Rice,
Saleratus,
Cream Tartar,
Soda.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
HARDWARE,
Miners', Tools, &c.,
Among which can be found the following articles:
Nails of all sizes, Long and short handled Shovels, Spades, Sledge Hammers, Collin's Picks, Wright's Picks, Pick handles, Chopping Axes, Hammer, Mining Hoop, Pick Axes, Door Butts, Door Locks, Files, Serews, Manila Rope, Iron and Steel Squares, Hand-saws, Butcher's Saws, Tenon Saw, Spirit Levels, Ox Hoes, Candelsticks, Razors, Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Horse Cards, Gold Scales, Planes and Chisels, Braces and Bits,
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Crockery Glassware and LAMPS.
A full stock of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Of the Best Brands and Choicest Varieties,
Which will be sold to the Trade
At a very small advance on San Francisco cost.
3000 Grain Sacks of all Kinds for Sale.
Having a buyer constantly in SAN FRANCISCO, we flatter ourselves that we can offer as good inducements to buyers as any house in the upper country, and with our large and varied assortment, we feel assured that we can suit customers both as to quality and price. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

GRAIN
WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
GOODS,
AT THE MARKET PRICES.
We have, also, the Agency for
HOWE & CO'S SEWING MACHINES,
A full assortment of which we keep on hand and sell at from \$25 to \$75—according to size and quality. A. FRANK respectfully requests his former customers to call and settle up their old accounts, either with cash, by note, or with Grain at the Market price.
October 14, 1864.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.
Fire-Proof Brick Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Provisions,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
Crockery and Glassware,
TIN-WARE,
Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse
CARPETING,
Oil Cloth, China Matting,
Window Shades, Looking Glasses,
Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,
Oils, Glass, Paints Putty, Varnishes,
Brushes &c., &c.,

One of our firm residing in New York, and purchasing for the house, we are in constant receipt of the
Latest and Newest Styles of Goods,
and having our goods from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements second to no other house on the coast.
We call the attention of purchasers and the public in general to our present large and well selected stock, consisting of
Dry Goods:
SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY;
DELAINE, PLAIDS AND DEBEGES;
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS;
AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH PRINTS;
FLANNELS of all kinds, figures and colors;
SILWALES and CLOAKS;
FURS, SCARFS, and a full assortment of GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

CLOTHING:
French Beaver Overcoats;
Beaver Dress Coats;
Cassimeres Business Coats;
Cape Overcoats;
Business Suits;
Chinchilla Frock Coats;
Black and Fancy French Dressing Suits;
Harrison Pants;
Latest style Non-ventue Pants;
Silk, Cassimeres Velvet and Piquee Vests
Davis & Jones' and Atkinson's Shirts;
Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Under-shirts and Drawers;
Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Bank-er's Quilted Bottom Boots.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Large Stock of Groceries,
Consisting, in part, of
SUGAR—San Francisco refined (coffee); Sandwhich Island, New Orleans, Crushed, and Havana.
TEA—Young Hyson, Comet, China and Japan, in papers and in Bulk.
COFFEE—Rio, Lagaira, Java, Manilla, and Costa Rica.
Also,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
APPLES,
PRUNES,
CURRENTS and RAISINS,
PRESERVED FRUIT,
Standard Mills, Plain and Self-rising
FLOUR,
OREGON BACON—
SIDES and HAMS,
OREGON LARD,
In Cans & Kegs,
BEANS, OF ALL KINDS.

HARDWARE:
MECHANICS' AND MINERS' TOOLS,
Such as—
Shovels and Spades,
Sledge Hammers and Brushes,
Wright's Picks,
Hunt's Axes,
Pick and Ax Handles,
Sledges and Crowbars,
Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files,
Bocker Irons,
Mining and Frying Pans,
Nails of all sizes;
Together with a full assortment of
Shelf Hardware,
Butcher's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Shoemaker's, Saddler's and Packer's Tools and Material.
N. B. Remember the place—
Fire-Proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla,
and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.
Jan. 16, 1864.

Walla Walla Bakery
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Main St. 2 Doors below Walla Walla Hotel
O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,
and Crackers of all kinds.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others, in want of
CRACKERS to ship to no mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be imported.
Bread promptly delivered to any part of the city.
Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left.
The wagon will go round the city every morning and afternoon.
Oct. 3, 1863.

C. JACOBS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.
A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand; also,
MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.
Please call and examine our stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to us to show goods of the best brands, which they invite every body to call and partake of at 15% cents a drink.
Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861.

L I N K T O N ' S
STEAM SAW-MILL
NOW IN OPERATION ON MILL CREEK
Twelve Miles from Town.
PRICES OF LUMBER AT THE MILL.
Ordinary.....\$35 00 per M.
Second Quality..... 30 00 " "
Third Quality..... 25 00 " "
Terms, CASH, unless by special agreement.
Lumber will not be delivered without the money or an order from the office in town.
Persons hauling lumber for lumber will be required to haul to the yard in advance.
WALLA WALLA, Proprietor.
Walla Walla, July 29, 1864.

CITY BREWERY.
.....
E. MEYER, PROPRIETOR.
Lager Beer and Ale
FOR SALE AT THE BREWERY,
At Wholesale and by the Measure.
BREWERY ON SECOND ST. East end of Town.
Walla Walla, W. T.
May 24 6 18 21 ly
E. MEYER.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY.
JO. HELMUTH & CO.,
At the old Stand, Main Street, Walla Walla,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL
stock of Lager Beer and Ale, of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal in quality to any manufactured on the coast. They also keep constantly on hand a stock of Wines and Liquors of the best brands, which they invite every body to call and partake of at 15% cents a drink.
Dec. 2, 1864. 51ly

Drugs and Medicines.
We invite the particular attention of the trade to our present large and well-assorted stock in this line, and to our extra facilities for supplying them at very low rates,—importing as we do, Direct from Eastern Markets.
Extra pains will be taken to secure reliable medicines, and in no case will a worthless article be allowed to leave the store.
HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
27 Front Street, Portland.
July 4, 1863. 29ly

CITY BOOK STORE.
Post Office Building, Main Street,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
KELLY & JOHNSON, PROPRIETORS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
REVENUE STAMPS,
And Books and Stationery of every Variety
Among their stock may be found a General Assortment of
Histories, Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments,
Bible Books, Devotional Works, Bennett's Lovers, Poetical Works, Diaries, and a general assortment of miscellaneous works. Also, Sewing Machines, full stock of all kinds, and in use in the Schools of the country; together with a complete assortment of
Blank Books and Stationery—Ledgers, Journals, Diaries, Letter, Note, Foolcap and Legal-paper. Always on hand, a general assortment of
Miscellaneous Articles, such as Gold Pens, Pencils, Penholders, Mudgill Ink, Inkstands, Blauk Notes and Receipts, Envelopes, Blotting, Blank and Sewing paper, Playing and Blank Cards, Violin strings, Pocket Knives, Rulers, and in fact everything usually found in a Book Store.
Just received a large lot of—
MISCELLANEOUS BOUND BOOKS.
The latest California, Oregon, and Eastern papers received by every steamer.
Orders from any of the mining towns will be promptly filled. (Sept. 30, 1864) 18ly

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,
will be at the public service at fair remunerative rates.
Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and
Draught Teams,
suitable to all occasions, furnished.
50 HEAD OF HORSES,
for parties on route for the mines, at LOW 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 15, 1863. 18ly

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE!
Main St. Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, Express Office, Walla Walla.
THOMAS TIERNEX, PROPRIETOR,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS friends and the traveling public that he has just completed a new and commodious livery and feed stable at the above place, and is prepared to accommodate them with feed and stabling for their animals. He also keeps a
First-rate lot of Saddle Horses for Hire.
Giving his personal attention to the establishment, and having had 15 years experience in the business, he feels assured that he will be able to give full satisfaction to all.
Aug. 25, 1864.

Sewing Machine.
Flour and Grain Sacks
Made to Order.
AT THE FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE,
Aug. 5, 1864. 4ly Walla Walla.

Why do you use an Inferior Article
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
GENUINE LIQUORS
—AT—
KYGER & REESE'S
AT THE SAME PRICE!
Their stock consists, in part, of—
FINE OLD OTTARD BRANDY,
JAMES HENRISEY, do
BIQUET BULOUCHE, do
SEIGNETTE, do
PELLEVOISIN, do
UNION PROPRIETORS;
Together with a large stock of Superior
WHISKEYS,
—including—
HOLT'S OLD BOURBON,
OLD COLUMBIA,
DIXTER BOURBON,
BOWERS " "
CUTTER, " "
MILLER, " "
MAGNOLIA, " "
MONONGHALA, " "
We keep the Genuine
OLD JAMAICA RUM,
NEW ENGLAND do.,
FINE OLD BURGUNDY PORT, and
DUFF GORDON SHERRY,
With a moderate stock of
OLD TOM GIN,
In Puncheons, Barrels and Kegs.
Also, a Pipe or so of
PURE SWAN AND PHILA. GIN;
With a complete stock of desirable brands, too numerous to mention

A Large Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Hardware, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnishes,
All of which are unsurpassed in the upper country in extent, variety and quality.
KYGER & REESE,
Fire-proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla, November 14, 1863. 4ly.

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
27 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OFFER FOR SALE
Alcohol, Barrels and Cases,
Lard " " "
Kerosene Oil, all qualities;
White Lead in Kegs and pails;
Varnishes;
Painters' stock;
Miners' Oil;
Tanner's Oil;
Kerosene Lamps;
Window Glass, and
Quicksilver.
At the lowest Market Rates.
July 4, 1863. 29ly

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PORK, RACON, LARD AND FRUIT;
SALT, LIME, CEMENT & 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 1/2 Front Street, Front Street, Portland
San Francisco, Near Cassell's wharf, ly
Portland, Nov. 23, 1861. ly

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE
Have Removed from their store known as
THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St.,
Three doors south of the old stand, Portland, Oreg.
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY
the trade in their line with a large and well assorted stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Their stock consists of all the standard make of Boots and shoes, such as
Berkert's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gent's heavy Half and Kip Boots;
Gent's heavy Half and Kip Nailed Boots;
Boys' long top and knee Rubber Boots;
Boys' Kip and Gait Boots;
Youth's Kip and Gait Boots;
Children's Kip and Gait Boots;
Ladies' Minnie and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters and Gait Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in Heavy French and American Kip and Heavy Oregon and Kip;
Satin Grain and Oregon Sole Leather;
Hornes, Siding, Belling and Brin Leather;
Colored Lining, Rosset Sheep skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
Particular attention given to orders.
WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.
From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business, their advantages in Buying and increased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S. feel assured that they can do better by those who favor them with their patronage than any other house in the city.
WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. No. 125 Front Street, Fire-proof Brick store

A CARD FOR THE
Fall and Winter Clothing Trade.
OF San Francisco.
BADGER & LINDENBERGER.
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.
Entire New and Fresh Stock.
We would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimeres and Wool HATS of any House in San Francisco, and our prices for these goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Fall and Winter Goods is particularly attractive and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—
Less than the Cost of Importation!
We also keep the **STALE ARTICLES** in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them in New York cost, and less.
We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us to call and examine our stock.
Good Articles and Low Prices
Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413, and 415, Battery street,
San Francisco, Aug. 5, 1864. 41ms

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE undersigned has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Leather of all kinds, and is prepared to suit all who want anything in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
All work Warranted to give satisfaction.
B. WELLS,
Main street, 3 doors west of Walla, Fargo & Co's, Nov. 17, 1864. 43ly Walla Walla, W. T.

THEBODO,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Two Doors above Brown Bro's & Co's Store,
HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM SUPPLIES OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines
TRUSSES,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.
Also,
BRANDY, SHERRY and FINE WINE
For Medicinal Purposes. (Oct. 3, 1863)
Prescriptions carefully filled.

ASSAY OFFICE.
J. Rosenthal, Assayer
OF ALL KINDS OF
ORES, METALS, SULPHURETS, &c.
Returns made on Gold and Silver Deposits within Six Hours.
LADD & TILTON,
Bankers, of Portland, take care at my Assay.
A General Assortment of Fine
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated ware,
CUTLERY Fancy Goods, &c.,
Always kept on Hand,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
Paid to the
Repairing of Fine Watches,
English, French and American
Clocks, Musical Boxes and Instru-
ments.

All Sorts of Jewelry Made to Order and Repaired.
All Work Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
MAINS TREET, WALLA WALLA.
Sept. 20, 1864. 15ly

Walla Walla and Idaho City,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
Main Street,
Opposite the Bank Exchange and City Hotel.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY
formed a partnership, under the name and firm of **CRAIG & MIX,** in Walla Walla, W. T., and Idaho City, Idaho, a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, and everything in their line of business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
Prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared.
JAMES S. CRAIG,
ALBERT A. MIX.
Sept. 2, 1864 ly

Challenge Saloon.
Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.
RYAN & GREEN,
HAYING PURCHASED THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT from Ball & Stone, have improved and refitted it in superior style, making it in all its departments a First Class Saloon. And as it has always been the house where "Everybody goes," they intend that it shall be in future a place where everybody will be made comfortable. They keep on hand the Best Quality of Wines and Liquors, Among which is a Large stock of
Superior Old Nabal Sarsaparil,
Vintage 170-4.
Full files of all the Sporting papers, and also all the prominent California States full of interesting papers and periodicals can always be seen at the Challenge.
Sept. 2, 1864. 25ly

ASSAY OFFICE.
TRACY & KING,
ASSAYERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON
E. W. TRACY,
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Front Street, Directly Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.
WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE following Certificate:
"BRANCH OF THE KING OF THE UNITED STATES, }
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. }
Assayer's office, Dec. 20, 1861. }
"This is to certify that MARK A. KING has been engaged as an Assistant Assayer in the United States Mint at San Francisco, from Oct. 1857 until the present time. His manipulations as an assayer have been accurate and correct."
Parties desirous of availing themselves of the services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel confidence in engaging MARK A. KING.
— [Signed] CORNAD WEIGAND, Assayer.

We make returns for dust deposited with us for assays in six hours.
We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay.
OFFICE No. 28, Front Street, Directly Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.
We Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
July 15, 1863-4

Walla Walla and Lewiston
STAGE LINE.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS and WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
THROUGH IN ONE DAY!
Leaves Walla Walla and Lewiston Every Other Day.
Connecting with the Stages for Walla and Boise. Passengers leaving Lewiston in the morning reach the steamer at Walla for Portland same day.
Passengers Fare.....\$15.00.
Extra Baggage or Freight 12 cents per lb.
Stage Office at KOHLHAUFF & QUICHAK'S, in Walla Walla, and at HILL BEACHY'S in Lewiston.
Sept. 2, 1864. 25ly

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, BALLOGANS, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to.
WALLA WALLA CURED HAMS and BACON
for sale. (Oct. 2, 1864) 43ly

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
Abbott's Old Stand,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
J. F. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in these premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public patronage.
HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE.
By the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties.
The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.
Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—14

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.
It is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch; at the lowest possible prices.
JACOB COLES,
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. (18ms)