

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The United States in Account Current with A-Blincoln, alias, "The Government."

Dr. from March 4, 1864, to Date.

1,600,000 men, killed and maimed.

\$800,000,000, spent and destroyed.

The Monroe doctrine abandoned.

Our Foreign Commerce swept from the seas.

The value of a dollar reduced to fifty cents.

The cost of living doubled.

The breach between the North and South widened.

Taxes increased four fold.

Habeas Corpus suspended.

Personal freedom strangled.

Freedom of the press trampled upon.

The Constitution abrogated.

The dignity of the Nation and the integrity of the Government lost.

Elections carried by Terrorism.

Contra.

The white man elevated to the position of respectable negroes.

The discovery that negroes make the best soldiers.

The discovery that the form of government established by Washington, Jefferson and other small fry was a mistake and an imposition and lier upon a civilized age.

\$50,000,000 negroes taken from comfortable homes and converted into vagabonds.

Swarms of contractors enriched, at the expense of poor tax-payers and a bleeding country.

Shoddy made to "blaze with diamonds."

No premiums paid for patriotism or honesty.

A good deal of brass made the only requisite for civil or military preferment.

Balance brought down, now on hand and due A-Blincoln, alias "The Government."

The Debt to pay and no pitch left.

The above account presents about the sum total of my operations, although there are a great many small matters that it is impossible for me to get in at the present time; but I hope for a reasonable indulgence, as my successor in business will only make them out as audited. It will be seen that there is quite a balance due me from His Satanic Majesty, and, in consequence of the United States having refused to answer the account I shall be compelled to let my business go into a state of liquidation after next Tuesday, the 8th day of November; and notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have been privately informed that the people of the United States have, in defiance of all our private understandings, made arrangements to lease the White House, now occupied by me, to a young man familiarly known as "Little Mac" formerly in my employ, and against all of which I most solemnly protest, and warn all persons not to trust said Mac on my account.

AD-INS-COL.

Notice.

To all the World and the Rest of Mankind!

I have perfected my arrangements so as to be enabled to effect a lease upon the White House and ad-

joining premises, now occupied by A-Blincoln, and shall take possession and do business in the same on my own account from the 1st of March next, upon the old cash system. I will endeavor A-Blincoln's new flagged motto of "liberal terms upon substantial collateral points," and redopt the old and more intelligible one of "small profits and quick returns." And all God-reviling, Union-baiting, negro-worshipping, loyal-league-bribing fanatics and good-for-nothing cusses generally are hereby warned that they will not be allowed to loaf about my premises, and that if they are caught stealing any more feathers from our eagle's tail or loitering idly about behind the counter when the boss's back is turned they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. A few good men, bringing satisfactory references, can find steady and permanent employ-

ment.

Will be kept constantly on hand a large supply of cotton and other articles of American production, besides many articles of domestic manufacture too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap for gold or silver coin, and to which we would invite the attention of our neighbors on the other side of the herring pond. Strangers are also invited to give us a call.

We will renovate the whole concern and put it in "tip-top" order. We are bound to live, and intend to do business on honest principles; so do not be backward gentlemen in best come first served.

LITTLE MAC.

HOW HE WOULD ARRANGE IT.

A shoulder-strapper, the other day speaking of the Army vote, said: "Do you suppose that the officers of the army will allow the soldiers under them to vote for McClellan?" "No," said he, "if you think so you are mistaken, they will not be allowed to vote against the government. If I were in Mr. Lincoln's place, I would send every man out of the army who would vote for McClellan." There's the liberality of sentiment for you, and from an officer in the army, at that.

But we are pleased to state that such sentiments do not prevail to any extent in the region round about Fort Walla Walla. Many of the soldiers, to our personal knowledge are enthusiastically in favor of McClellan; but while they will vote for McClellan in defiance of any intimidations, they will allow the "government" men to vote for Lincoln, Best Butler, or for any another man they may like best.

The Washington City National Intelligencer.

one of the oldest and most reliable papers published in America, says that a recent letter of Secretary Seward's intimates that if McClellan carries the election the present Administration will resist his inauguration as President, and by force of arms prevent it. By the way, Mr. Seward has been promulgating the foolish doctrine of late, that Mr. Lincoln has not yet been President of the whole United States, and that he ought to be retained in power until the South succumbs and recognizes him as their rightful President. The two theories hitch together admirably. Force the North to acknowledge Lincoln President, whether the people elect him or not, and coerce both sections to submit to his dictation by force of military power. Glorious Abolition doctrine! No wonder that they votaries and worshippers are confined to the ranks of the Shoddies, miscgen-fanatics and government stipendiaries.

SOMEbody MISTAKES.

We have heard men express the opinion lately, that Lincoln would carry every State at the Presidential election to be held on Tuesday next, and we have heard others just as confidently assert that every State would be triumphantly carried for McClellan.

Somebody will be badly mistaken when the result comes to be summed up. We shall probably know how Oregon has gone before the next issue of our paper.

The Oregonian Decides the Question.

The astute editor of the Oregonian has come to the rescue of those who claim that a portion of this year's Immigrants, now residents in Oregon, are entitled to vote on Tuesday next.

The editor, in an extended article, endeavors to show that Judge Wait's opinion upon the immigrant-vote question is erroneous, and quotes from the opinions of several eminent jurists and cites former decisions where the question has been settled in other States, to sustain his position; but unfortunately for him, he proves conclusively by the testimony he brings to bear in the matter, that Judge Wait's opinion is entirely correct. Among the other testimony produced by the Oregonian (all of which substantiate the same doctrine) we quote the two following paragraphs from its columns upon the subject:

Kent says: "The original domicile of the party always continues until he has fairly changed it for another, even though he has intentionally forsaken it. There must be intention and act united to effect a change of domicile. A new domicile is not acquired by residence unless taken up with an intention of abandoning the former domicile." (Vol. 2, Kent's Com., page 431, N. C.)

And finally, Chief Justice Shaw lays down the doctrine: "The general rule, and for practical purposes, a fixed rule, is that a man must have a habitation somewhere; he can have but one, and therefore to lose one he must acquire another."

Therefore it follows that persons who left the States last spring with the intention of settling in Oregon, lost their old habitations and acquired new ones so soon as they proved their intentions by starting for their new domiciles.

They must have domiciled somewhere and if they have lost their former ones they have acquired new ones. And this is the position Judge Wait takes in the premises. He says:

"Domicile" includes both residence and habitation—therefore, any free white male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age whose "domicile" has been in Oregon for six months next preceding an election, is entitled to vote; and any such citizen, who six months prior to the next election, left and abandoned his residence in a sister State, with the bona fide intention of making this State his future home, and who, thereupon carried out that intention and is now residing in this State at the next election.

The Oregon State Constitution provides that "All elections shall be free and equal." That "every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election," shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law." So, it is clear that a large portion of the immigrants who have crossed the plains into Oregon this year, are lawfully and rightfully entitled to vote at the Presidential election. If there was any further evidence or authority wanting that that which had been previously adduced to show the right of immigrants to vote, that evidence and authority has been given by the Oregonian in its lame attempt to disfranchise these same immigrants. The editor of that paper evidently fears that the immigrant vote will be given for McClellan and Pendleton, and consequently any argument that it could bring to bear, no matter how lame, to shut out that vote, seems to have been his line of policy. It was a "political necessity" for the Oregonian to labor to have the immigrant vote excluded, otherwise the State would be carried for McClellan. It admits fears upon this point and the "necessity" for excluding the immigrant vote, in the following unmistakable language:

"We only enquire as plainly as possible the necessity that exists that the same Corporation, and that sweep Idaho Territory into the copperhead ranks, be prevented from working in the eastern counties of Oregon. The emigration that has just crossed the plains comes too late to claim the elective franchise. While there are some loyal men among them, (Abolitionists, of course) the probabilities are that too many of them are to all intents dilatory, [Democrats, undoubtedly].

Yes, that's what's the matter: there are too many Democrats among the immigrants and too few Abolitionists, otherwise there would be no necessity for preventing them from voting. And that the sequel to all the labor among the Lincolns to Oregon to impair the right of the immigrant to vote.

WALLA WALLA VALLEY FLOUR.

The Flour now manufactured by the Walla Walla Valley Mills, is fully equal in quality to any which finds its way into the market from Oregon, and the "Extra Superior" is far superior to much of that put up in the Willamette region. A year or two ago the reverse of this was true, and then if a good article of flour was desired it was chosen from the Oregon brands; but our Millers within the past year have made all the necessary improvements in their Mills in the way of bolting machines, etc., and are enabled to manufacture a good article of flour, and sell it about as fast as it is put up at the same rates as flour from the lower country. Our farmers too, have generally procured good and clean seed wheat in the place of the filthy mixed wheat which was formerly so abundant in the valley, and in this way have contributed immensely toward the improvement of the flour. A large portion of our people who last year used the Oregon flour for family use because of its great superiority, now choose the Walla Walla brands in preference. Messrs. Jacobs & Overholzer, of the "Phoenix Mills," sent us in a sack of their "Extra Superior" flour last week, and we think it as fine as can be made anywhere.—Dread made from it is as light, white and sweet as we have ever seen. Our people have occasion to be thankful that the Valley Mills are turning out a good article of flour, for it not only benefits the miller, but benefits the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, and the residents of the valley generally. The flour is no longer a drug in the market at a price less than that obtained for Oregon flour, as formerly, but finds a ready market at the ruling rates fixed for the brands from abroad.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Late authentic papers from California announce that Democratic private dispatches to Democratic State Committee of California from the East, have been received, stating that the Pennsylvania election, soldiers' vote and all, has gone Democratic.

The silence of the telegraph in regard to the late elections is ominous of a democratic victory. If the elections had resulted favorably to the Republicans the telegraph would have publicly announced the fact before this.

Boise Correspondence.

IDAHO CITY, Oct. 23d, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN.—The last six weeks have been a very busy time with most of the people in this region. The most engrossing, as the most important topic on the tapis has been the election and the momentous political issues of the day. You cannot fail ere this to be well aware that the Constitutional Democracy of Idaho has achieved a glorious victory over the combined elements of opposition. Holbrook is doubtless elected Democratic Delegate to Congress in that Territory by not less than 700 majority over Judge Paris—confessedly the strongest candidate and ablest man the opposition faction could put in the field. Wallace's Republican majority last fall in what now constitutes Idaho Territory, was about 500. This shows a change of 1200 votes since the last election in the Territory in favor of Democratic principles and a government constitutionally administered in accordance with such principles. The most gratifying change of all has taken place in Boise County. At the election in 1863 the average Republican majority of Wallace, Pinkham & Co., in this county was 425. The average Democratic at the election this fall October 19th, 1864, in the same county, is over 650, making a difference of over 1075 in one year. Every precinct in the county gave Democratic majorities, and in Idaho City, which last year gave 287 Republican majority, the Democracy were triumphant by an average majority of 280. A change of 517! In the very stronghold of the Republican county officials of Boise County, where they for the most part reside, are best known and the most respected of the community. They had two grand fizzes in the shape of torch-light processions, and Sheriff Pinkham, a fine brass band and a full complement of militia from Fort Boise, to give the various Republican meetings the most magnificent and brilliant of all. They had two grand fizzes in the shape of torch-light processions, and Sheriff Pinkham, a fine brass band and a full complement of militia from Fort Boise, to give the various Republican meetings the most magnificent and brilliant of all.

Lawiston Correspondence.

EDS. STATESMAN.—As the little humpbug nation of Idaho has left us to resume that seat obtained through the machinations of unscrupulous vagabonds whom he bought with promises and (serviced their right) paid them in "spas," we will leave him to the tender mercies of cheap Washington boarding-house keepers and pay our respects to affairs domestic.

ARE THE TERRITORIAL FUNDS IN DANGER.

This question, by creating considerable uneasiness in official circles as well as with the honest tax-paying people of the Territory. It seems by the "Age" that the northern counties show a clean sheet and that the money received has been properly accounted for by the Territorial Treasurer. But according to the statement of the County Treasurer of Boise, he should have some \$1000 or more now in his hands which should long since have found its way into the hands of the Treasurer of the Territory and been disbursed to her creditors. True, some five thousand dollars was forwarded about three weeks previous to election, with the promise that some eleven thousand, then in hand, would follow forthwith. We sincerely suspect, however, that the fact of that amount being due to a prominent Democrat, whose influence seemed to do much to prevent its being sent to the "treasury" in that matter. However, be this as it may, since the election no package has arrived from that locality, for our anxious Secretary of the Territory, and those who claim to be his faithful assistants in this matter, have posted him very strongly that large sums were borrowed to take upon the ticket in the last election. I have no doubt but that this is a mere slander, but in order to keep the people who support these public papers, advised of the scandal that is being circulated about their office, I deem it proper to state in this matter, in order that your Republican readers, who are undoubtedly Republicans, occupying positions which entitle them to credence in this matter, with perhaps one single exception: that of the prominent Democrat whose excusable device procured the payment of his six thousand dollar warrant.

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The complexion of the next Legislature will be relatively changed from that of the last, more especially in the House. We remain Democrats to 3 Republicans, and have not yet given over the 8 to 5. The Council stands, as near as at present be ascertained, 4 Republicans to 3 Democrats. Members are arriving from Idaho and Shoshone, and those from more remote localities are expected during the coming week. We notice the arrival of several ladies from the camps above, who propose spending the winter here and are informed that a number more are expected. Lawistonians anticipate a lively session during the session, in which we trust they will not be disappointed.

THE HON. SECRETARY, WITH THOSE G. D.'S, IS STILL ABSENT FROM THE POST FATHER ABRAHAM ASSIGNED HIM, AND "NO WHISPERING WIND" NOR "GENIE ZEPHYRUS" HAS YET WAFTED HITHER, THE MUSICAL SILENCE OF HIS RESIDENCE.

The Hon. Secretary, with those G. D.'s, is still absent from the post Father Abraham assigned him, and "no whispering wind" nor "genie zephyrus" has yet wafted hither, the musical silence of his residence. We sometimes wonder if he is not a myth called into existence by the little magic lantern man of Idaho. When we reflect that said high-spirited conjurer was the only person who has ever been seen in the Territory, and that we begin to doubt the identity of the Smith, altogether.

WHO STRUCK THE OREGONIAN?

Did you ever see such squinting, such downright venom? He's worse than a wounded snake; must have been accused of something by some big fellow that he couldn't whip, so he let his spite out upon himself, or perhaps he's throwing off upon his party by playing fanatic. One day he uses all the strong terms in somebody's dictionary to denounce the "radical Democracy" for supporting a "Union Democratic" for President;—perhaps a short sketch of Smith's history, which we shall hasten to communicate for their amusement and the information of Government creditors in Idaho.

PROMINENT MEN COME OUT FOR McCLELLAN.

Late Eastern papers state that John Van Buren and Jas. T. Brady, two very prominent men in New York City, are engaged in the canvass for McClellan. Wm. B. Astor, Alexander Stewart, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and George Law, four of the richest men in America, have come out in favor of McClellan. Beverly Johnson, U. S. Senator from Maryland, is out in a long letter in favor of McClellan, and it is also stated that Gen. Hooker has publicly announced his intention to support the Democratic nominees. It is a noteworthy and significant fact that while the eastern papers are filled with accounts of the changes from the Republican to the Democratic ranks, we never hear of an instance now where a Democrat has changed to a Lincolnite. The conversions appear to be all one way. The signs of the times bode no good to the Lincoln dynasty.

The Eugene Review pitches into the loyal Oregon Legislature, in the shape of a two column editorial, charging that body with nullifying the law of Congress which makes greenbacks a legal tender for all debts, in passing the Specific Contract Law. The Review charges that the Legislature not only nullified a law of Congress in its action, but that it also asserted in the strongest possible light the doctrine of State Rights. The Review might in the premises,—The Legislature has, in this instance asserted the doctrine of State Rights to the same extent that South Carolina did in her palmetto nullification days. The loyal body that passed the Contract Act have always claimed that the legal tender law of Congress was a Constitutional law, while the Democrats have held to the doctrine that it was not a Constitutional law, and that Congress could not Constitutionally make other than gold and silver a legal tender. The Republicans in Oregon have stretched the doctrine of State Rights as far as the nullifiers of South Carolina ever did—further than the Democratic party ever sought to, and yet these same Republicans denounce the legitimate State Right doctrine "a damnable heresy!" Loyalty, then, with these people is merely a sickly sentiment, and whenever loyalty to the government affects their pockets it is cast off as deliberately as it were an old shoe.

Eastern News.

Dates to Oct. 25th.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Commercial's special says, it is stated that Grant will insist that city soldiers now at the front engaged in the distribution of tickets to soldiers, shall either leave the army altogether, or make some arrangements by which their missions can be performed without impeding military operations. Political discussions excite soldiers in some cases and lead to the neglect of their duties.

The World's special dispatch says, Col. Alexander, who arrived to-night from Sheridan's Headquarters, reports the victory and results of Thursday's fight.

Early has made no demonstrations since Friday. At last accounts his army was considerably below Harrisonburg in a disorganized state. The Union army's head correspondences say the yellow fever is still prevalent in Charleston, Wilmington and other rebel cities. From 20 to 30 are dying daily.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The Democrat's Warrenton special says, Gen. Hall has arrived from Idaho with a small escort. He thinks our cavalry are doing better than they were through Kansas and are spreading the road with the blood of his best men.

New York, Oct. 25.—A Harper's Ferry letter of the 24th contains information from official sources that 2,900 prisoners had been captured, 1,900 of whom had arrived at Harper's Ferry, and 1,000 more at Winchester. Our cavalry are picking up stragglers and deserters, who are glad to escape from the rebel army. These prisoners admit that Sheridan is the best General against whom they have fought, and that his dashing tactics is more than a match for Early. Sheridan is putting the army in order for another advance; whenever Grant gives the signal, he is already being supplied with material for another campaign.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Richmond papers of the 24th contain the following: An order has been issued by the rebel war office conscripting one-fifth of the employees in the ordinance bureau, adding 4,000 men to the military force. The order is a great dissatisfaction, and shows the desperate straits to which the rebels are reduced. It is mentioned by the Goldsboro Journal that Longstreet is ordered on the 19th to take command of his old First corps, relieving Anderson. A number of 1873, called the Junior Reserves of North Carolina, consisting of one regiment and one battalion, have offered their services to the rebel government and been received and placed in the trenches at Richmond. The Augusta Herald says that Sherman, who holds the Atlanta, has contracted his lines so much as to leave part of the city outside. Iversen's cavalry made a dash through this part of the city without suffering any damage. The Macon Intelligencer says he is making arrangements to enter Atlanta and securely hold it.

Foreign News.

Further Point, Oct. 24.—The Belgian from Liverpool the 10th has arrived. Commercial affairs continue to be the principal topic of discourse in England. Depression in commerce shows no signs of abating. Bull prices continue to fall. Additional failures have taken place.

The Times has an editorial on the address with 300,000 signatures recently sent to Gov. Seymour from England, entitling the North to make peace with the South. It thinks the only possible solution of the question is in continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which has settled Europe on its present basis. Terrible as is the process the Times can not doubt that America will be better for it in the end.

Capt. Semmes, accompanied by 8 officers of the Alabama and one hundred men have left to be transferred with guns, etc., to the steamer Ranger recently lying at Madrid.

Many Poles in England who participated in the late Revolution intend to take service under the new Emperor of Mexico. The Austrian authorities give every encouragement to the scheme.

California News.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—A telegram from Gov. Morgan, dated New York, Oct. 23d, to the United States Central Committee, says that the vote in Pennsylvania is not yet in. The home vote is expected to show a small Union majority.

Salt Lake, Oct. 25.—The protection of the Overland Stage route is estimated as far as for the War, in the hands of Gen. Conroy. The General proposes sending immediately two full companies of California Cavalry to the Indian country west of the Rocky mountains for a winter campaign. Five companies have been concentrated into two full companies and will probably start eastward next week.

Gen. Conroy will go to Denver by coach in a few days to see what further preparations are necessary, and if the campaign is determined on, he will command in person.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—No castrans today. Legal Tenders quiet at 4.

There are now over fifty ships and barkers ordered to this from foreign and domestic ports, nearly all of which have valuable cargoes.

Almost everything in the grain and produce line is higher and demands active, even at advanced rates. Flour, Alvin Mills, \$11.50; Golden Gate, \$11.25. Superfine, Occidental Mills, \$10. Wheat, good, to choice miller, \$3.75; \$3.80; inferior, \$3.60; \$3.65; \$3.71. Barley, prime, \$3.45; ordinary, \$3.25; Cull, \$3.75. Oats, \$3.05; \$3.12. Beans, 21 cts. Hay, dull at \$2.40; \$2.50. Bran, \$50 per ton. Wool, 30 cents, Oregon spring clip, 23¢/24 cts.; balance importation, limited to 24 cts. Hides, 10¢/10.10. Eggs, 70¢/75 cts. Potatoes, 21¢/25 cts.; Sweet Potatoes, 2¢/2.10; Daisies, 4¢/4.14; Butter, prime dairy rolls, 19¢/25. Cheese, 20¢/25.

News of Oct. 25th.

New York, Oct. 25.—A special from Washington says it is rumored that Mosby's gang made a raid on Martinsburg, Va., last night, capturing Gen. Duffie and staff.

Richmond has been rapidly reinforced, and will soon receive greater reinforcements, which it is thought will be required to make a grand move on Richmond.

The Herald's correspondent with Sheridan, on the 24th, says: Our position is nearly the same as before the battle.

The following is the official report of the captures made on the 19th: 1,200 prisoners, 64 commissioned officers, 48 pieces of artillery, 40 caissons, 200 mules, 200 horses and mules, with baggage, 65 ambulances, 50 army wagons, 15,000 artillery ammunition, 14,800 small arms, all the medical stores of the enemy, a large quantity of ammunition and several battle flags. Our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 4,900.

A cavalry reconnaissance yesterday to Mowbraytown, ascertained that Pope's division of rebel cavalry was at Mount Jackson. The remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps have gone to Richmond to be re-organized and armed. A few of them saved their arms; they saved but one piece of artillery.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Tribune's special from Washington says that the court of inquiry which Gen. Doubleday was president was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade runner to-day, and proceed to Baltimore forthwith to investigate and try a recently discovered case of the most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the soldier's vote in New York State.

Gold on the 26th, 215¢/218.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Most of the Kansas militia have gone home, martial law has been abolished, and business has been resumed.

500 rebels under Lieut. McDaniel crossed the Hanibal and St. Joseph railroad near Bucktown, on Monday, going north. A strong force was cast off as deliberately as it were an old shoe.

Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday.

At last accounts he was 25 or 30 miles south of Fort Scott, and his army was routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had a fight with him, between Mound City and Fort Scott, in which he was badly whipped, losing 150 prisoners, 12 pieces of artillery and several officers, among them Major-General Mansfield, Gen. Cabell, several colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning, a short distance from Fort Scott, and driven pell mell in a southerly direction.

The Tribune's correspondent with Butler, on the 24th, says the action of the rebel governors plainly indicate their desire that their slaves should aid them in their desperate straits. Their army confronting us before Richmond and Petersburg now, is known to be reduced to not exceeding 35,000 men, all told.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The New York State Agent in this city was arrested to-day. His office was closed.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Richmond papers of the 24th contain the proceedings of a convention held at Augusta, Ga., of the Governors of the rebel States. After a free interchange of opinions, it was resolved that there is no cause to be discouraged, but on imperative increase of the army is immediately requested; the Legislature to repeal all law prohibiting the sending of troops outside of the State limits; urge the Confederate authorities so conscript every man engaged in various departments whose places can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers or negroes; recommend a Legislative enactment for the arrest of deserters; to make it imperative that negroes be removed from the frontiers, exposed to the Union armies; that the course of the United States Government appropriating slaves for purposes of war demands a change of policy on their part and recommend the Confederate authorities, and proper regulations to appropriate such part of the negroes as public service may require; the Confederate Congress to remove all restrictions on commerce between individual States.

New York, Oct. 27.—A Washington dispatch says that it appears to be the aim of the rebels to take up their front in north or central Alabama; covering Montgomery, Mobile, etc. This will practically open up Sherman's line of conquest to the Gulf.

The citizens of Vermont along the frontier, are organizing cavalry and infantry companies for protection against raiders. Government has secured from the War Department sufficient quantity of army supplies, which will be distributed along the border.

It is reported that the Canadian Conference has selected Ottawa for the Capital of the United Provinces. Toronto for capital of Upper Canada, and Quebec, capital of Lower Canada.

The election in Western Virginia has resulted in the Union Ticket being elected. The candidate for Governor, A. J. Boreman, had no opposition and received a heavy vote. Returns indicate that the Union ticket was elected by upwards of 1200 majority. The Legislature is largely Union.

Governor Bradford has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland by a vote of 374 to 219.

The owner of the blockade runner, Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

A material rebellion in the British army is reported for next year.

Admiral Batten announces that the Dutch were engaged in a war with the natives of Java.

The London Times has an editorial favoring the proposed confederation of the British provinces, on account of the powerful military strength of the United States.

GRAND REDEEMER.—Mr. T. S. Mills exhibited to us the other day some specimens of onions raised by him at the Cove in Grand Ronde Valley, which weighed 1 lb each. Mr. M. formerly resided in this valley, and thinks that portion of Grand Ronde in which he is located is quite as well adapted to the growth of most varieties of vegetables and all kinds of grains as any locality on the coast.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—It would have a salutary effect to enforce the regulation against shooting within the limits of the corporation. If there is not a check given to the practice, it will soon be necessary for a man to go iron-clad to escape random shots, and constitute himself a walking arsenal to be in fashion.—Golden Age.

In fashion or out of fashion, a garb of that kind worn by the preachers about the corner of Main and Third streets in this city, would be decidedly appropriate and conducive to longevity.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The youth of the city will find a place to spend an hour pleasantly and profitably at the M. E. Sunday School, which meets—under the superintendency of Mr. W. F. Yocum—at the Church every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Those desiring to learn how to sing can attend lessons in that pleasant accomplishment there.

MAT BLEDSOE, got into a quarrel with a man named Charles Cavin, in Portland on Friday night last, and struck him on the head with the butt of a pistol, inflicting wounds from which he died that night. It was alleged by the defense in an examination that Cavin drew a knife upon Bledsoe, which led to the pummeling. An default of \$5000 bail Bledsoe was lodged in jail.

CLOSING UP.—The miners about Florence, Elk City, Warren's and Oro Fino are preparing to "close up business" for the winter. A goodly number of the miners from those camps propose to spend the winter in this valley.

JUDGE BLEWETT'S Probate Court will meet in the Court Room on Monday next.

BIRTHS.

STONE.—In this city, on Wednesday, October 19th 1864, to the wife of P. Stone, a son.

HORTON.—In this city, on Sunday, October 30th, 1864, to the wife of P. Horton, a son.

MANSAM.—In this city, on Monday, October 31st, 1864, to the wife of E. H. Mansam, a daughter.

SMITH.—Near this city, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1864, to the wife of C. C. Smith, a daughter.

Notice.

The Light of Home.
The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall,
And from the lattice for its gleams
To love, and rest, and comfort all!
When wearied with the toils of day,
And sterile for glory, for its fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way
Where loving lips will kiss our name!

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer
How cheering is the twinkling light
Which through the forest gleams he spies!
It is the light of home—he feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that hush his care.

The light at home! How still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessing that its beams impart
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart.

Vegetation of the Amazon.
The magical beauty of tropical vegetation
reveals its glory to the traveler who steers his way
through the solitudes of these acquaric mazes.
Here the forest forms a canopy over his head;
there it opens, allowing the sunshine to disclose
the secrets of the wilderness, while on either
side the eye penetrates through beautiful vistas
into the depths of the woods. Sometimes, on a
higher spot of ground, a clump of trees form an
island worthy an Eden. A chasm of bushes and
creepers flings its gray terrors over the forest,
and fills the air with the sweetest odor. Num-
erous birds, partly rivaling in beauty of color the
gay passerines and bignons as these hanging
gardens, animate the landscape. The Amazon has
many macaws upon the lofty trees, and as if
to remind one that death is not banished in this
scene of Paradise, a dark robed vulture
searches through the woods, or an alligator rests
like a black log of wood on the bygone river,
and the tranquil waters. Well he knows that
will not be wanting, for the river tortoise and
large fish are fond of retiring to lagoons. If the
Nile—so remarkable for its historical collections,
which carry us back into the bygone ages, and
the Thames, unparalleled by the greatness of a
commerce which far eclipses that of ancient
Carthage and Tyre—may justly be called the river
of the past and the present, the Amazon has
equal claims to be called the river of the future,
for a more splendid field nowhere lies open to
the enterprise of man.—The Tropical World.

Picture.—A room with pictures in it and
a room without pictures, differ by nearly as much
as a room without windows. Nothing, we think,
is more melancholy, particularly to a person
who has to pass much time in his room,
than blank walls and nothing on them, for pic-
tures are lookholes of escape to the soul, lead-
ing it to other scenes and other spheres. It is
such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged
in writing, or even reading, on looking up, not
to have the line of vision chopped square off by
an odious white wall, but to find his soul escap-
ing, as it were, through the frame of an ex-
quisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps
idyllic scenes, where the fancy of a momentary
revel, refreshed and delighted, is in winter in
your world—perhaps it is summer in the picture;
what a charming momentary change and
contrast! And thus pictures are consolers of
loneliness; they are a relief to the jaded mind;
they are windows to the past, and in the thought;
they are books; they are histories and sermons
—which we can read without the trouble of
turning over the leaves.

Caesars.—The French word *caesars*, which
has become domesticated in our newspaper lit-
erature, means literally—a *duck*. As the story
goes, a certain savant, knowing the voracity of
the duck tribe, desired to try a little experi-
ment. Shutting up a dozen of the *quackers* in a
coop, he each day killed one, and chopping it
up, fed it to the survivors. At the end of twen-
ty-three days, one remained, who still
quacked on in a happy innocence, which was
the fact that he had devoured his twenty-three
companions. This rather extensive story having
gone the rounds of the French papers, soon gave
rise to several others, which were also promul-
gated as duck stories until finally any report of
an extravagant nature came to be denominated
a "caesar."

We do not shut our eyes to the obvious fact,
attested by all history, that a war like this cannot
be closed, except by mutual forbearance
and mutual concessions. We expect such con-
cessions would attend an adjustment—or would
they change the face of the peace, which we have
considered. While the present Constitution
would be as now, the charter of the government,
the States in Convention assembled, would per-
haps in spirit of conciliation, supersede guaran-
tees to each and every State, and secure cer-
tain servance in the future of its provisions. These
might be freely and generously conceded. What,
in this respect would be demanded, or what
ought to be conceded, it would be useless now to
discuss. Of one thing we are quite certain—
with an Administration in power, willing to
make peace on the simple basis of the Constitu-
tion—if there can be cessation of hostilities, until
the delegates of the several States can meet
each other face to face in a National Convention
—the sword will not be again drawn, and our
difficulties will be adjusted.

How the Soldiers Felt.—We find this inter-
esting paragraph in the New Haven Register—
The United States transport Gen. Sedgwick lay
off Long Wharf yesterday afternoon when these
in honor of McClellan's nomination was being
fired, with some six hundred soldiers on
board bound "to the front." As the first gun
echoed over the bay, one of the soldiers hailed
a boat to know "what the firing was for?" On
being told, he threw his cap into the air, and
three cheers for "Little Mac." In a minute
he was surrounded by his comrades, when a
call was made for "three more," and "three
more," and still "three more."

The papers are quoting the following as the
reponse of Massachusetts to the call for "five
hundred thousand more":
Oh, Father Abraham, don't take me,
Take the niggers in Kentucky.

A wit in the *Sunday Times* thus adapts Hood's
No joy, no light,
No law, no right,
No trust, no trade,
No end of raid—
No hope, remember;
No "scapes from ill—
No, no, no, no,
No, never!

Some fellow enamored of a young lady named
Anna Bread, dropped the following from his
pocket:
"While belles their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flatter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any barter."

They tell us that a dead prince's heart is some-
times buried in a cup. May a living man's be
buried in the same way.
As distrust is sometimes the mother of safety,
so security may be the gate of danger.
If poverty, like Saul, has killed his thousands,
riches, like David, have killed their tens of thou-
sands.
Whatever promises a man may make before
marriage, the marriage license is a receipt in
full.
The best of friends fall out. Our teeth are no
exceptions.
Somebody says that every cord of wood given
to the poor is recorded above.

He who has a good son-in-law has found a
child; he who has a bad one has lost a daughter.

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 re-
ceipt of the
Latest and Newest Styles of Goods,
and having our goods from first hands, we are en-
abled 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;
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
HATS, SCARFS, and a full assortment of
GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, GAITERS,
BALMORALS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

CLOTHING:
French Beaver Overcoats;
Beaver Dress Coats;
Cassimere Business Coats;
Cape Overcoats;
Business Suits;
Chinchilla Frock Coats;
Black and Fancy French Doeskin Pants;
Harrison Pants;
Latest style Nouveaute Pants;
Silk, Cassimere Velvet and Pique Vests
Davis & Jones' and Merino Shirts;
Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Under-
shirts and Drawers;
Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Ben-
cot's Quilted Bottom Boots.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Large Stock of Groceries,
Consisting, in part, of
SUGAR.—San Francisco refined (coffee); Sand-
wich Island, New Orleans, Crushed,
and Batavia.
TEA.—Young Hyson, Comet, China and Japan, in
papers and in Bulk.
COFFEE.—Rio, Laguira, Java, Manilla, and Co-
ca Rica.
ALSO,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
APPLES,
PEACHES,
PRUNES,
CURRANTS 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,
Sluice Forks and Brushes,
Wright's Picks,
Hunt's Axes,
Pick and Ax Handles,
Sledges and Crowbars,
Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files,
Rocker 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, 1865.

1864.] **BROWN BROS. & CO.,** [1864.]
FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE FLATTER OURSELVES WE ARE ENABLED
to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the city.
Our present large stock embraces a full line of
French and English Merinos; rich, new styles of All-wool and
Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombazines; plain and figured Alpaccas,
Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaises; a fine as-
sortment of American and French Prints, Unshrink-
able Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crape. } Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.
DOMESTICS.—Shirtings, Sheetings, N. Y. Deans, Hickory, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Linens,
Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.
EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves } WHITE GOODS.—Jacknet, Nainsook, Bard
and Bands, and Swiss Mulls.
Woolen Goods:
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Hoods, Sontage, Scarfs, Comforters, Gloves, Mitts, &c.
Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.
CLOTHING.
Our stock of Clothing consists of
FINE, FRENCH CLOTH FROCK AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
Broadway styles of Cassimere Pants,
New styles Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoko Shirts;
Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
McClellan and Beaufrange Ties;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. F. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars,
Costa Rica, Lagras, Java, Manilla, and Rio Coffee,
China and Japan Teas, Green and Black; Soap, Candles,
Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powder's, Pepper, Spice,
and Canned Goods of every Description,
FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Special attention is called to our
Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
Jan. 10, 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.
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others, in want of
CHACKER to ship to the mines will find it to
their advantage to call on me before going else-
where, as I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be imported.
Bread promptly delivered to any part of the
city.
Customers will place call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread.
The wagon will go round the city every morning
and afternoon. Oct. 3, 1863.

Walla Walla Brewery.
PICARD & BUSINGER,
Manufacturers of
LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS.
HAVING purchased the above establishment, of
Mr. Hildmann, we are prepared to furnish our
customers, at our Saloon, on Main street, Walla Walla,
with Lager Beer of our own manufacture, which we
warrant to be inferior to none. We also keep con-
stantly on hand a full assortment of the best quality
of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
May 27, 1864. PICARD & BUSINGER.

L I N K T O N ' S
STEAM SAW-MILL
IS NOW IN OPERATION ON MILL CREEK,
Two Miles from Town.
PRICES OF LUMBER AT THE MILL.
Ordinary..... \$35.00 per M.
Second Quality..... 30.00 " "
Choice..... 25.00 " "
Terms, CASH, unless by special agreement.
Lumber will 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.
SAML. LINKTON, Proprietor.
Walla Walla, July 22, 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. E. MEYER.
May 24, 1864.

IT IS A FACT
That all Good Judges of
LIQUORS
Buy of KYGER & REESE.
JAPAN, Young Hyson, Black, Comet and Oolong
Tea, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
COUNTER SCALES, COFFIN PLATES, HAN-
dles, Screws and Trimmings for sale at
July 1, 1864. WM. PHILLIPS.
Sewing Machine.
Flour and Grain Sacks
Made to Order,
AT THE FURNITURE WAREROOM,
Aug. 5, 1864. Walla Walla.
A FULL assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE!
Main St. Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, Ex-
press Office, Walla Walla.
THOMAS TERNEY, PROPRIETOR.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS
clients 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 accom-
modate 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 sat-
isfaction to all. Aug. 25, 37m.

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 medi-
cines, and in no case will a worthless article be al-
lowed to leave the store.
HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
97 Front Street, Portland.
July 4, 1865. H. E. JOHNSON.
E. E. KELLY.

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, Poetical Works, Bancroft's Lawyer,
Poetical Works, Dictionaries, and a general as-
sortment of miscellaneous works. Also,
School Books—a full stock of all kinds in use in
the schools of the country; together with a com-
plete assortment of
Blank Books and Stationery—Ledgers, Jour-
nals, Diaries, Letter, Note, Foolscap and Legal-
cap Paper. Always on hand, a general assort-
ment of Miscellaneous Articles, such as Gold Pens, Pen-
cils, Penholders, Madras Ink, Inkstands, Blank
Notes and Receipts, Envelopes, Blotting, Tissue
and Sand 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 pa-
pers received by every steamer.
Orders from any of the mining towns will be
promptly filled. (Sept. 30, 1864 ly

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 beat the public service at fair remunerations.
Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and
Drays, and
suitable to all occasions, furnished.
50 HEADS OF HORSES,
for parties en route for the mines, at LOW PRICES.
Everything pertaining to our line of business, we
are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfac-
tory rates. VAN DYK & WHITMAN.
Walla Walla, March 18, 1862.

**HARDWARE of all descriptions, Jackscrews in-
cluded, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.**
MACKEREL in half barrels, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

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 OTARD BRANDY,
JAMES HENISEY, do
BISQUIT BULOUCHE, "
SEIGNETTE, "
PELLEVOISIN, "
UNION PROPRIETORS;
Together with a large stock of Superior
WHISKEYS,
—including—
HOLT'S OLD BOURBON,
OLD COLUMBIA,
DEXTER BOURBON,
BOWER'S "
CUTLER, "
MILLER, "
MAGNOLIA, "
MONONGAHALA.

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 quantity of
PURE SWAN and PHILA. GIN;
With a complete stock of desirable brands, too nu-
merous to mention
A Large Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Hard-
ware, 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, 1865.

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
97 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER FOR SALE
Alcohol, Barrels and Cases,
Lined Oil " "
Lard " " "
Kerosene Oil, all qualities;
White Lead in Kegs and pails;
Turpentine;
Varnishes;
Painter's stock;
Machine Oil;
Tanner's Oil;
Kerosene Lamps;
Window Glass, and
Quicksilver.
At the lowest Market Rates.
July 4, 1865. 294f

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PORK, BACON, 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, forwarding Goods in San Francisco and
Portland.
JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN McCRAKEN,
111 Clay Street, Front street, Portland,
San Francisco, Near Council's wharf,
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861.

WIERG & 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 their old stand, Portland, O'g'n.
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
Benker's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youth's Kip and Calf Boots;
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters
and Calf Boots.
Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;
Horned, Skirting, Holting and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russel 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 in-
creased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S.
feel assured that they can do better by those who fa-
vor them with their patronage than any other house
in the city. WIERG & STROWBRIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
Portland, Jan. 16, 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 st. or, Merchants,
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
Cassimere 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 consignments. 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 STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry
Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in the
New York coast, and less.
We publish an 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 fig-
ure. 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. 31m

HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL.
NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT A
Small advance on Portland prices.
Blacksmith's Tools,
Carpenter's "
Building Hardware, &c., at
J. C. ISAACS'.
April 8, 1864.

THIBODO,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Two Doors above Brown Bros. & Co's Store,
HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY RE-
ceiving fresh supplies of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines
TRUSSERS,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.
Also,
BRANDY, SHERRY and PORT WINES
For Medicinal Purposes.
Prescriptions carefully filled. [Oct. 3, 1865
O. S. HENKINSON, J. Y. WILSON, Cor. Broadway &
Portland. W. W. STEVENS, San Francisco, San Francisco.

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Fine Brandies, Wines
—AND—
LIQUORS.
—Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO
our old patrons and the public of Oregon and
Washington Territory generally, that we have estab-
lished a trade and facilities for importing our line of
goods that defies competition; also, that we are sell-
ing goods in our line at San Francisco prices,
and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock be-
ing at all times subject to the strictest critical anal-
ysis.

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.
Our Stock consists in part of
FINE OLD BRANDY.
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
JAMES HENISEY,
UNION VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. DEBOUTY & CO.,
PINETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. M. KOUZET, A. SEIGNETTE
And Various Other Brands.
Fine Old Port
—AND—
SHERRY WINES.
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and dry),
Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden Sherry,
Harmony Nephews,
AND
COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY.
Champagne and Case Wines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—FINE OLD
JAMAICA RUM,
ST. CROIX, DO.
PURE HOLLAND GIN.
FINE OLD
WHISKEYS,
Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch,
O'Neill's Fine Old Malt.
OLD BOURBON,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Superior Old Rye.
OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY.
of Superior Quality.
Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every de-
scription used in the liquor trade.
We are prepared at all times large quantities of
Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
the mines.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully so-
licited. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

PATRONIZE
THE NEW FERRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST COMPLETED
his new service at all times large quantities of
Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
the mines.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully so-
licited. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.
TRACY & KING,
ASSAYERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
E. W. TRACY,
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U.
S. Mint, San Francisco.
WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE following Cer-
tificates:
"BRANCH OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,"
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, }
"States Mint at San Francisco, from Oct. 1857 until
the present time. His manipulations as an assayer
have been skillful and accurate."
"Parties desirous of availing themselves of the
"services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel
confidence in engaging Mr. King."
[Signed] CONRAD WEIGAND, Assayer.
We make returns for dust deposited with us for
assay in six hours.
We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay.
OFFICE No. 55, Front Street, Directly Opposite
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
We Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
July 18, 1864. 215f

PICARD & ABEL, carpenters
business as usual, and are prepared to take con-
tracts for building houses, to furnish drafts and plans
and for anything in the line of Carpentering.
Walla Walla, May 21, 1864. 215f