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NUMBER 2.

The Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED Every Friday Evening...

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PHILIPPO & BRO., PHYSICIANS...

O. J. THIBODO, M. D., and Ex-Surgeon R. M....

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W. F. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE...

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST and Morrison streets...

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LEOPOLD WOLFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW...

BLACK & MACK, DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON...

PERSONS FAVORING THEM WITH THEIR patronage may rely upon their best endeavors...

EMPIRE HOTEL & RESTAURANT, Main Street, Walla Walla...

L. MARKHAM, PROPRIETOR, THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged...

NEW SUITES OF ROOMS, for Sleeping Apartments have been added to the house...

THE Table is always supplied with the best market articles...

City Hotel, Having seated and thoroughly re-fitted the above hotel...

RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING: Single Meals, Fifty cents; Board per Week, \$2.00...

L. J. RECTOR, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Notary Public...

DERBES, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and all other instruments...

KELOGG & McLAULIFF'S FERRY, AT THE MOUTH OF TUCANON...

From the old Ferry on the Colville Road, the country is better supplied with grass and water...

Our rates of carriage do not exceed those charged by the Pelouse Ferry...

Flowers and Children.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Oh, the flowers, the bonnie, wee flowers, Glistening and smiling and peeping through the grass...

Or plucked because they're beautiful, Or tucked behind one's ears...

That sport like happy moths in the sunny summer sheen, May perch upon the daisies...

And sleep beneath the daisies and the long grass growing green;

Or tucked behind one's ears, Or tucked behind one's ears...

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Outdone by an Actor.

A TALK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We were going to New Orleans, and at Cairo we took aboard a party that was not happy to see us...

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Standards of Beauty.

Different nations and tribes differ as much in their tastes, customs and fashions as do individuals...

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Life Before Petersburg.

Yesterday was the Sabbath—a very quiet day along our lines...

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

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or put in course of settlement, and the inland... have been re-opened to commerce. There is reason to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

FLORIDA PORTS.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation to the trade of the United States. It is not more profitable to themselves, as well as to the United States, to resort to these and other ports than it is to pursue through trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operations, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

SLAVE TRADE.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provisions be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

BELOTTED RIGHTS.

It is possible that if there was a new and an open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States. If Congress should think that our country is being used as a base for the operations of the rebels, and that the rights of the United States are being violated, it is the duty of the Government to take such measures as will be necessary to protect its rights and to suppress the rebellion.

CANADIAN BORDER.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, caused by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the people and conditions stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament in the Lakes, if the condition of the border will necessarily require into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which was temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unkind to the United States, but on the contrary there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial Government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, so far as possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against emigrants while on their way, and to secure their arrival in port, so as to secure them here a fair choice of vocations and place of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the emigrant the most liberal protection. I regard our emigration as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose any restriction on the free emigration of our people to other lands to cast their lot in our country.

FINANCES.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress, imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1864, were \$1,304,796,097. The aggregate disbursements on the same basis were \$1,285,038,101, leaving a balance of \$19,757,995.78. Deficit from this amount of public debt redeemed, and the amount of issue in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: Receipts, \$884,976,645.77; disbursements, \$863,234,087.86, which leaves a balance in the treasury of \$21,742,557.91. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,216,152.99; from lands, \$588,233.79; from direct taxation, \$575,648.90; from internal revenue, \$109,741,412.10; and from the loans applied to actual expenditures, including the former balance, \$623,443,922.13. There were disbursed for civil expenses, \$210,500,000; for the War Department, \$687,790,832.80; for the Navy Department, \$85,733,292.79; for the interest on the public debt, \$53,565,421.60—making an aggregate of \$892,238,092.10, and leaving a balance in the treasury of \$21,742,557.91, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of money required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasurer, amounted to \$1,749,680,180.49. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from \$500,000,000. Held for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among the people the better. To favor such a general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effects and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest, if it be convenient for Congress, to provide a limited amount of some form of public securities, which might be held by any bona fide purchaser, exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against fraud, and to secure the most prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they own

themselves. The public debt on the 1st day of January last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer, made on the preceding December. The probable deficiency at the termination of this year was about \$3,995,079.23. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which are conversions from State banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank notes in circulation not secured by Government bonds. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent institution in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable, for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite evident that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field, since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the National credit, and to keep and to supply the requisite military force.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be re-organized. Congress, at its last session, acting on the recommendation, did provide for re-organizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with considerable success. Much is yet to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indians. The Secretary reiterates his recommendation, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

PENSIONERS.

The liberal pensions to the invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted in the service of their country, have been diligently administered. There has been a steady increase in the number of pensioners, and during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,710 invalid soldiers, and of 2,710 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners, 22,707, and of navy invalid pensioners, 22,158 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 29,423, and of navy pensioners, 763. At the expiration of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom eight have since died. The remainder are those who under the law receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending 30th of June, 1864, \$4,401,616.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the city authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural Department under the supervision of its present energetic head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

THE WAR.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then held by our armies have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the States left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operation of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles, through the enemy's region. It shows a great increase of our relative strength, and our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active place of the enemy, and yet to detach a well-appointed army to move on such an expedition. The result is not yet known, and conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

LOYAL STATES SOUTH.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union, although short of complete success. It is much in the rights of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movements in these regions, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked; but Maryland presents an example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and union for all its citizens. The general feeling here is no longer claim Maryland—like another foul spirit, being driven out, it will seek to tear her, but it will now be in vain.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, with nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the passage of a question of time, as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go, at all events may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or votes, any farther than as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time in opposition, in a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end, is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet so approach to such unanimity is at all possible, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. The common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end such will, through the election, has most unquestionably declared in favor of such Constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging from the recent canvasses, and its results, the purpose of the people under the loyal States, to maintain the in-

tegrity of the Union, was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and having a tonnage of 510,386, being an increase, during the year—over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle—of 83 vessels, 100 guns, and 42,827 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 61,000. There have been captured by the navy, during the year, 234 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures, since hostilities commenced, is 209, of which 71 are steamers. The gross amount arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amounts to \$14,295,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds, is still under adjudication of Congress. The total expenditures of the Navy Department, of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, was \$236,672,230.90.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard, and a suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report, in relation to the legislation of Congress in this session, in respect to our island waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary, as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in the service.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General, for a detailed account of the postal service, in a condition of the Post-Office Department. The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to \$12,426,202.76, and the expenditures to \$12,614,786.20. The excess of the expenditures over the receipts, was \$188,583.44. The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special agents for the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of postal facilities and the improvement in Governmental institutions over the new and occupied portions of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war. At first, indeed, the postal service was somewhat interrupted, but the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada, has been completed, in conformity with the laws of our existing system. The Territory of Nevada, which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste, between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific ocean.

TERRITORIES.

The Territories of the United States are rapidly in a condition of prosperity and growth. The great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of others, to get into speedy and full operation.

PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

As intimately connected with, and promotive of, this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the Public Lands, Indian Affairs, and the registration of mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions and other topics of public interest pending in this Department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the first quarter ending on the 30th of September last, was 4,221,342 acres, of which 4,338,614 acres were entered into the homestead law. The remainder were located by regular military survey, and agricultural scrip certified to the States for railroads and sold for cash. The case receipts from sales and location fees are \$10,194.46. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007.21, against \$1,037,975.00, the receipts during the preceding year. The aggregate of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of and there is open to the settlement about 453,000,000 acres surveyed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by Railroad and Telegraph lines, has been entered on with vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the prevailing high prices of material and labor. The route of the Pacific Railroad, from Omaha, Nebraska, to the Pacific Ocean, is now well advanced, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of Sacramento eastward to the great bend of the Truckee River in Nevada, Idaho and Montana, by means of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranges, now seem with enterprise to be within the grasp of our Government. It is believed that the product of the mines of the precious metals in these regions has, during the year reached, if not exceeded, \$100,000,000 in value.

THE ELECTION.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls gave strong assurance of the success of the Union. The rebel party also, may be fairly claimed to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ever ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he is giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motive, and much heated controversy, as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of the preservation of the National resources, the knowledge that there is no division among the people in awarding the people the fair opportunity of showing, one to another, and to the world, their firmness and unanimity of purpose, this relation has been of vast value to the National cause.

The election has exhibited another fact, not less valuable to be known. The fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the National resources: that of living men, while it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and caused mourning to so many homes, it is some relief to know that, compared with what were here lost.—[Of]—of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the Naval service. The election returns prove this, else so many votes could not be found. The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to-wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes; now, against 3,870,222 cast four years ago, showing an aggregate now of 4,642,011, to which is to be added 33,762 votes cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada. States did not vote in 1860; thus swelling the aggregate to 4,675,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war is 143,731. A table is appended showing the particulars.

To this again should be added the number of all the soldiers in the field, from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, which number cannot be less than 90,000. For yet in this, the number of the organized Territories, which triple what it was four years ago, while all thousands of blacks and whites have joined in the National arms to push back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not material to show how the increase has been produced, or show how it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated, that we have more men now than when the war began—that we are not exhausted; nor in process of exhaustion—that we are gaining strength; and may, if we need, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WAR.

Our material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources are not exhausted, and we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged and we believe unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort it remains to choose. On that effort rests the success or failure of the cause. It seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the separation of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and indelible. It is an issue which can be only tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people gain he is beaten. Either way would be defeat following war. What is true however, of him who heads the insurgent force is not true of those who follow. We are, though he cannot recede the Union they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase, they can at any moment have peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authorities and the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If such questions should remain, we would adjust them by peaceful means of legislative conferences with the South and votes operating only in the constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power. For instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the admission of actual rebels. Pardon and remission of forfeitures, however, would still be within the executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged by the past. A year ago a general amnesty, and amnesty on specified terms, were offered to all; except a certain designated class, and was at the same time made known, that the excepted classes were still in contemplation of special clemency. Among the very many who accepted of the general amnesty, and many more would have only the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures, as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, special pardons had been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied when practically made. The door has for fully a year been open to all such as were not in a condition to make a free choice, and such as were not under any other constraint. It is still open to all but the time may come and the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu thereof, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted. In presenting abandonment of the part of the insurgents, as the only independent condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing as heretofore said in regard to amnesty. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any other act of Congress. If the people should by whatever mode or means make it my executive duty to reclaim such person, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition to the cessation of hostilities, that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. A. LINCOLN.

Eastern News.

Lack of space compels us this week to omit publishing the eastern news in the usual form. The news which comes to hand this week would fill our paper inside and out, though there is little in it of real importance. A considerable portion of the news consists of details in relation to a battle which took place on the 4th inst., at Franklin, Tenn., between Gen. Hood's army and the forces under Gen. Thomas. Hood attacked the Federals, with two corps of his army, making several assaults, but was repeatedly driven back with great slaughter, finally withdrawing from the contest. Hood's loss was about 5,000, and the Federal loss 1,500. Hood retired from Franklin in the direction of Murfreesboro, stripping the country of horses, etc., as he passed along. There is much in the despatches relative to Sherman's movements, mostly gathered from rebel sources. Sherman is reported to be here, there, and almost everywhere in Georgia and South Carolina. Some reports state that he has reached the city of Atlanta, while other reports place him still back in the vicinity of Millen. The rebel papers do not agree as to what Sherman's fate will be, some of them appear to think he will reach the coast with a portion of his army while others predict that his army will be entirely gobbled up. One thing in favor of Sherman's reaching the coast in safety is the fact that the rebels do not know what point he is aiming for. The armies at Richmond are doing little or nothing. It is stated that a portion of Grant's forces were going into winter quarters near Petersburg. It is reported that the Confederates are making preparations to invade Kentucky, starting from the Cumberland River. A skirmish or two is reported by the rebel papers to have occurred between the cavalry forces under Kilpatrick and Wheeler, in which it is claimed that the Federals were worsted. Also, a report that some 12,000 Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., attempted to escape, but were overpowered; some forty of the prisoners were killed and a large number wounded. Skirmishing movements are noted by the despatches in abundance, by small parties of both Federals and Confederates. Salmon P. Chase received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. A bill has been introduced in Congress providing that the national paper currency shall pass current at its face value. The bill is not likely to pass.

The Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

W. K. A. S. G. REED, EDITOR.

Walla Walla, W. T., Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give up a large portion of our space in this week's issue to President Lincoln's annual message. The message is rather brief, and will therefore be more generally perused on that account. We presume the document is open to criticism; at least it is the prevailing custom among newspaper men to comment upon documents of this kind. However, we do not propose to enter into an extended criticism of its merits and demerits at this time. One thing is pretty certain, the message will be found loyal enough to answer the expectations of the radicals generally.

The President announces his determination to stand by his emancipation proclamation. For a long time none but the confirmed radicals have doubted that he would stand by the proclamation to the bitter end, and his reiterating what was so apparent to nearly every one was unnecessary. He advises the present Congress to pass an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States. He argues that if the present Congress does not pass the amendment the next Congress will; and as it simply amounts to a question of time he thinks the sooner it passes the better. The proposed amendment may pass this session or the next, but it will have no force whatever until the rebellion is conquered.

The President says "the war goes on," but he indulges in no conjectures as to the period of time it will take to make it quit going on. But he says the war will cease on the part of the Federal government whenever it ceases on the part of those who commenced it. That's the old story of the "first gun," and is as much as to say, you let me alone and I'll let you alone. Jeff. Davis when alluding to the same tender point, invariably says all he wants is to be let alone, and manifests a strong desire to quit fighting whenever Uncle Sam will quit punishing him. Lincoln says the single condition of peace is for the Confederates to cease fighting, and Davis says the single condition of peace is for the Federals to stop prosecuting the war. Now if these are the only conditions of peace, why can't they stop fighting? We prefer the charge of disloyalty against Lincoln for saying that the one condition of peace is for the Confederates to cease fighting. Only exacting that one condition would be to virtually recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Perhaps Mr. Lincoln meant to include in the one condition many other conditions, such as submission to the federal laws, submission to abolition, etc., but as he holds others to a strict accountability for what they say, we arraign him before the bar of popular opinion for disloyalty to the government, in using the language stating his one condition of peace.

Mr. Lincoln shows us that there were more votes polled at the recent Presidential election in a number of the Northern States than were cast at the election four years ago, and he argues from this that the war can be continued indefinitely so far as men are concerned. He says it is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, but that the election has demonstrated that we have more men now than when the war began. It may not be important to Mr. Lincoln to inquire how this extraordinary increase in the popular vote has been produced, but others will no doubt take interest enough in it to throw some light upon the subject. Over half a million of men from the Northern States have lost their lives in the war during the past four years; add to this the increased vote of all the Northern States over the vote of four years ago, and the number would make up a total of nearly or quite one million. It will hardly be believed that the voting population of the country has increased during the war, when it is considered that so many of the voting population have fallen in battle during the same period. The question is, where does the increased vote come from and how was it obtained? The message discusses our relations with foreign nations, and alludes to some of the insignificant powers, but says nothing about our standing with France, England, Russia, and powers that more nearly concern us. But for particulars we refer our readers to the message, it will pay perusal.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.

The holiday entertainments will be inaugurated to-night by the Christmas Tree party of the Sunday school children at the Masonic Hall. The Young Americans are in high glee in anticipation of an evening's enjoyment, and the prospect of receiving some kind of a present from the tree. The Ladies' Fair will commence on next Wednesday and continue until Friday. The Firemen's Ball, on Monday evening, 24 January, will conclude the "feast." Upwards of four hundred invitations have been issued by the Invitation Committee, and ample preparations are being made by the Committee of arrangements for the accommodation and entertainment of all who attend the ball.

Specific Contract Law.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 21, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN.—In your last issue I notice a criticism on the Special Contract Law of Oregon and the recent decision of Judge Shattuck, in the case of Bloom vs. Stephens. In my opinion the decision is right and the criticism wrong. The case as reported shows that Stephens specifically promised and agreed to pay gold and silver coin to Bloom. The case further shows that the notes were due and that Stephens tendered greenbacks to Bloom prior to the passage of the Special Contract Law. In answer to Bloom's complaint, Stephens pleaded the tender in greenbacks. The question before the Court for its decision was the validity of the tender aforesaid. The case shows that the Court held the tender not valid, but the reasons are not stated. The reason I would assign is this: The obligation of Stephens' agreement bound him to pay Bloom in coin; but the offer to pay in legal tender notes was not an offer to perform the obligations of his contract any more than if Stephens had agreed to break five acres of land for Bloom and then offered instead to build him five rods of fence.

The Court decided that the Special Contract law is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. In this, I think, it is right. It does not impair the obligations of contracts, but it is a remedy in the hands of the Court to compel the specific performance thereof; hence the law is purely remedial. That the legislature has power to make, alter, or repeal remedial laws no one having any knowledge on the subject will deny. It does not conflict with the law of Congress making greenbacks, for that law does not forbid A from paying coin to B. It will be plain if we only remember that the idea contained in a tender to a creditor is that the debtor offers to perform the obligations of his contract. If the debtor does not so offer the tender is not good. The legislature sometimes fails to give the party aggrieved a full and complete remedy at law. For example: A promised to deliver to B, for value received, one thousand bushels of wheat, on the first day of January, 1864, but wholly failed. As the law now is, A can sue for the value of the wheat but not for the wheat. Could not the legislature give the remedy to compel the delivery of the wheat?

The words "ex post facto laws" found in the federal constitution and elsewhere have no reference to civil procedure, but refer alone to criminal matters. For example: A, in October, did an act lawful and right for him to do, but in January following the legislature passes a law making his act criminal and punishes him for it. Such a law would be ex post facto.

So far as these Specific Contract laws are concerned, we think they are needful and proper. Persons should be compelled to fulfill contracts legitimately made, and when a man contracts to pay a debt in gold or silver, he should live up to the contract, or be compelled to do so by law—where law can touch him. But the point we wish to come at, is (and we suppose "L." can answer it satisfactorily): can a contract be made valid by the Oregon specific contract law, which was not binding until after the act was passed. We must infer that the contracts to pay in a particular currency were not binding before the contract law was passed, for otherwise there could have been no need for a special law. We admit the law took effect from and after its passage, and that it can compel the fulfillment of contracts made after the law took effect, but is the law retrospective in its nature, and can it compel the fulfillment of contracts made prior to its passage?

"EXPRESS LINE."

Mr. S. W. Chiles has started a line of wagons between this city and the Dalles. He will continue on them as long as navigation is closed. They will leave the City Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, carrying passengers and freight. Fare, \$25. Office at the City Hotel.

I. O. O. F.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 2 holds Regular Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, between of Alder street. All Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

Masonic.

WALLA WALLA LODGE, No. 7, A. F. and A. M. holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Well Worth the Reading.

Housekeepers, if you wish to get Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Table Covers, and all articles in the Carpet line at Eastern Prices call where you can find the largest and best stock in the country.—Wholesale and Retail. WALTER BROS., Front Street, opposite Vaughn's Wharf, Portland, Oregon.

MARRIED.

PING-AUXER.—On the 18th inst. by Rev. J. W. McGhee, Mr. Eliza Ping of Walla Walla county W. T. to Mrs. Malinda Auxer of Grant county Oregon.

DR. STEVENSON.

(Successor to Dr. Gibson.)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE AT THE CITY HOTEL, Walla Walla, Dec. 23, 1864. 2nd.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

W. K. MAZEY, vs. THOS. M. SMITH.

T. M. SMITH, who has commenced an action against W. K. Mazezy 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 him, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of Plaintiff granted. D. O. BELL & M. S. M. W. K. MAZEY P.P.T. Dec. 23, 1864.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to John Dovell and E. H. Mason, or David de Mason, 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. D. O. BELL & M. S. M. Walla Walla, Dec. 23, 1864.

Money Market. New York Gold Quotations... 120 San Francisco Legal Tender rates... 120

ESCAPED.—Geo. H. Porter and a man known as "Dixie" escaped from the County Jail on Tuesday night. They cut a hole through the ceiling of their cell...

BRANCH MINT.—A memorial has passed the Idaho Legislature asking for the establishment of a Branch Mint and Assay Office at Boise City.

Notice. TO W. W. SUNDEBLIN, AGENT for Brown & Co's Stage Company: You are hereby notified that I will offer for sale...

SOBEL, UPHOLSTERER and Paperhang-er, keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Upholstering and Paperhanging...

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets...

Encourage Home Industry. KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY. I AM NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR article of Yellow and Brown Family Soap...

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. At J. Rosenthal's Jewelry Store. THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to the very large stock of FINE WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, PINS AND EAR RINGS...

FATAL ACCIDENT.—M. J. B. Robbins, one of the employees on the new stage road across the Blue Mountains, was killed on Thursday last week...

MORE TROOPS.—"Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale," Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, now, also, of Lewiston, and soon to be of Boise City...

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FATAL ACCIDENT.—M. J. B. Robbins, one of the employees on the new stage road across the Blue Mountains, was killed on Thursday last week...

MRS. SEAMAN Wishes to inform her friends and the public that she has permanently located in Walla Walla.

THE STAGE from the Dalles is expected to-morrow.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET WITH ORGAN. Parlor, Churches & Schools. In Black Walnut, Oak and Rosewood Cases.

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

NEW HOSPITAL. To the Sick and Afflicted. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED A large and commodious building...

THE SICK AND AFFLICTED. And is now prepared to receive patients from all portions of Washington Territory...

EXCELLENT BEDS. Have been prepared for the reception of the sick and kind attention nurses will be on hand...

THE PERFUME. Used is such that the Amalgamide will always retain its odor and will not become rancid by age...

School! School!! B. F. CROSS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that his school will be re-opened...

Commissioner's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District...

Administrator's Sale. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator upon the estate of Charity Jones, deceased...

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS! And New Prices! A. FRANK & CO. IN THE FIELD, WITH \$75,000 Worth of Goods.

A. FRANK & CO. WERTHEIMER, HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP TO DO business in the General Merchandise line...

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Fancy Prints, Silks, Satins, Fancy Delaines...

GROCERIES, consisting of—New Orleans Sugar, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, China and Sandwhich Island Sugar...

CHANGE OF TIME. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS...

AMONG WHICH can be found the following articles: Nails of all sizes, Long and short handled Shovels, Spades...

3000 Grain Sacks of all Kinds for Sale. Having a buyer constantly in SAN FRANCISCO, CO. we flatter ourselves that we can offer as good documents to buyers as any house in the upper country...

HOWE & CO'S SEWING MACHINES. A full assortment of which we keep on hand and sell at a very small advance on San Francisco cost.

Notice. I AM CLOSING UP MY BUSINESS. No notice is hereby 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...

WALLA WALLA COLMAN & CO. 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...

W.M. PHILLIPS, Main Street, Walla Walla, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES...

MINERS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS, Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools, Farming Implements, Gunsmithing and following: from the "Old Granite State"...

A RARE CHANCE! 40 Acres of Land for Sale. I HEREBY OFFER FORTY ACRES OF THE very best of GARDEN LAND, situated one quarter of a mile south-east of Walla Walla...

CHARLES HOTEL, on Summit Prairie, in the Blue Mountains, 25 miles from Walla Walla, together with a lot of Hay and Grain, Wines, Liquors and provisions...

WALLA WALLA AND BOISE LINE OF CONCORD STAGES. CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express...

NOTICE. I HEREBY GIVE TO ALL PERSONS IN- debted to Dr. Wm. C. Gibson that all of his accounts have been left in his collection, and that said accounts must be settled by the first day of January, 1865...

TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS. ALL Delinquent tax-payers in the county of Walla Walla, W. T. are hereby notified that the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1864 is now in my hands...

ORIENTAL HOTEL. Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL having just been built and furnished with entirely new furniture...

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. I HAVE CULTURAL arrangements with San Francisco Importers by which I am enabled to furnish Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, &c. at Portland Prices...

EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO., First Street, Between Taylor and Yallah Street, Portland, Oregon. ALL ORDERS FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY will be promptly attended to...

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO. Cash Capital, \$750,000. ALL LOSSES PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Disolution of Copartnership. MR. M. L. FRANK has this day withdrawn as a member from our firm and copartnership. The receivable accounts of the business will be collected by the undersigned...

Notice. I HEREBY GIVE TO ALL PERSONS IN- debted to Dr. Wm. C. Gibson that all of his accounts have been left in his collection, and that said accounts must be settled by the first day of January, 1865...

Disolution of Copartnership. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE exist- ing between PEARL & Abel in the carpentering business, was dissolved on the 15th instant by mutual consent...

Notice. MR. W. P. ADAMS has been admitted a partner in the firm of Brown Bro's & Co. The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the name and style of "Brown Bro's & Co."

Facts About Gypsies.

Childhood has many mysteries; among them few have more interest than the fancies attached to the strange, wild race of people called Gypsies.

They professed the art of divination, and people flocked to them in great numbers, but the authorities soon expelled them from the limits of the city, and assigned them La Chapelle, near St. Dennis, as a residence;

In the 18th century they received a large accession to their numbers from Egypt, under the lead of one Zinzarons, a banished rebel.

The Gipsy physiognomy is Asiatic; tawny complexion, black eyes, high cheek bones, small mouth and white teeth; and many of their women are considered beautiful.

They are tolerable musicians, some of them having become celebrated violinists. The young people of both sexes are passionately fond of dancing, and exhibit their proficiency for money.

They are also very expert palmists, and in practicing their skill in divination, principally by means of palmistry.

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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; DELAINS, PLAIDS AND DEBBES;

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS; AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH PRINTS;

FLANNELS of all kinds, figures and colors; SHAWLS and CLOAKS;

FURS, SCARFS, and a full assortment of GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

CLOTHING: French Beaver Overcoats; Beaver Dress Coats;

Casimere 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 Piquee Vests; Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts;

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;

Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Banker's Quilted Bottom Boots.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Large Stock of Groceries,

Consisting, in part of, SUGAR—San Francisco refined (coffee); Sandwich Island, New Orleans, Crushed, and Batavia.

TEA—Young Hyson, Comets, China and Japan, in papers and in Bulk.

COFFEE—Rio, Laguira, Java, Manila, and Ceylon.

Also, SOAP, CANDLES, APPLES, PEACHES, 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, Sluice Forks and Brushes,

Wright's Picks, Hunt's Axes, Pick and Ax Handles,

Sledge and Crowbars, Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files,

Rockers Irons, Midgill and Prying 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 Materials.

N. B. Remember the place—Fire-Proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla, and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROS' & CO. Dec. 10, 1864.

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 Merinoes; rich, new styles of All-wool and Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombazines; plain and figured Alpaccas,

Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaisses; a fine assortment of American and French Prints, Unshrinkable Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crapoe. Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.

DOMESTICS.—Shirts, Shetings, Drills, Denims, Hickorys, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Linens, Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Bands, WHITE GOODS.—Jacknet, Nainsook, Bard and Swiss Mulls.

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

Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.

CLOTHING. Our stock of Clothing consists of FINE, FRENCH CLOTH FROCK AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,

Broadway styles of Cassimere Pants, New styles Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;

Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts; Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;

McClellan and Beauregard Ties; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES: N. O., S. F. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars, Costa Rica, Luzon, Java, Manila, and Rio Coffee,

China and Japan Teas, Green and Black; Soap, Candles, Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powd's, Pepper, Spice,

and Canned Goods of every Description, FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Special attention is called to our Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,

WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.

Jan. 10, 1864. BROWN BROS' & CO.

Walla Walla Bakery

PROVISION STORE, Main St. 2 Doors below Walla Walla Hotel

O. BRICHEL, 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 CRACKERS to ship to the 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. I send promptly delivered to any part of the city.

Customers will place 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. 5, 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.

C. JACOBS & CO. Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861.

LINKTON'S STEAM SAW-MILL

IS 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 Clear..... 25 00

Terms, CASH, unless by special agreement. Lumber will not be delivered without the money or order from the Office in hand. Persons hauling lumber for lumber will be required to haul to the yard in advance.

The latest California, Oregon, and Eastern papers received by every steamer. Orders from any of the mining towns will be promptly filled. (Sept. 20, 1864) Just a received a large lot of— MISCELLANEOUS BOUND BOOKS,—

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE!

Main St. Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, Express Office, Walla Walla.

THOMAS TIERNEY, 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. 29, 1863.

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, Patents and Oils, 97 Front Street, Portland, July 4, 1863.

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, Gift Books, Poetical Works, Bancroft's Lawyer, Poetical Works, Dictionaries, and a general assortment of miscellaneous works. Also,

School Books,—a full stock of all kinds in use in the Schools of the country, together with a complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationery—Ledgers, Journals, Diaries; Letter, Note, Foolscap and Legal-cap Paper. Always on hand, a general assortment of Miscellaneous Articles, such as Gold Pens, Pencils, Penholders, Huckleberry Ink, Inkstands, Blank Notes and Receipts, Envelopes, Blotting, Tiesse and Sand paper, Playing and Blank Cards, Violin strings, Pocket Knives, Razors, and in fact everything usually found in a Book Store.

Just a 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. 20, 1864) Just a received a large lot of— MISCELLANEOUS BOUND BOOKS,—

Our complete and full livery stock, with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on Main Street, Walla Walla, will be 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, 60 HEAD 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 satisfactory rates. VAN DYK & WHITMAN, Walla Walla, March 15, 1862.

Sewing Machine. Flour and Grain Sacks. Made to Order. AT THE FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1864. Walla Walla.

Why do you use an Inferior Article WHEN YOU CAN BUY GENUINE LIQUORS

AT THE SAME PRICE? KYGER & REESE'S

Their stock consists, in part, of— FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY, JAMES HENISEY, do BISQUIT BULOUCHE, do SEIGNETTE, do PELLEVOISIN, do UNITED PROPRIETORS;

Together with a large stock of Superior WHISKIES, including—

HOLT'S OLD BOURBON, OLD COLUMBIA, DEXTER BOURBON, BOWEN'S CUTTER, do MILLER, do MAGNOLIA, do 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 Funchons, 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.

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; and Quicksilver, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

July 4, 1863. 291f

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in FLOUR, 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.

James R. Richards, 111 Clay Street, Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. JOHN McCRAKEN, Front street, Portland, Near Couche's wharf, 1y

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 their 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

Banker's Quilted and Dress Boots; Cornu's do.

Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Boots; Also heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;

Payward's long top and knee Rubber 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; Harness, Skirting, Bolting 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 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, No. 125 Front street, Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. 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 e chant, San Francisco.

Native 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 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 STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at 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. 440f

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT A Small advance on Portland prices. Iron and Steel. Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenters' Building Hardware, &c., at J. C. ISAACS' April, 8, 1864.

THISODO, 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 fresh supplies of DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines

TRUSSSES, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

ALSO, BRANDY, SHERRY and PORT WINES For Medicinal Purposes. For Medicinal Purposes. [Oct. 3, 1863

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 Bars at my Assay.

A General Assortment of Fine WATERS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, CUTLERY FANCY GOODS, &c., Always kept on Hand,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION Paid to the Repairing of Fine Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Instruments.

All Sorts of Jewelry Made to Order and All Work Warranted to Give Satisfaction. MAINS STREET, WALLA WALLA. Sept. 30, 1864.

Walla Walla and Idaho City. DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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, I. T., with 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, ALFRED A. MIX. Sept. 2, 1864 1y

Challenge Saloon! Main Street, Walla Walla, W. RYAN & GREEN,

HAVING 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 comfortable. They keep only

The Best Quality of Wines and Liquors, Among which is a large stock of Superior Old Nabal Sazarc, Vintage 1794.

Full files of the Sporting papers, and also all the prominent California, Eastern and European papers and periodicals can always be seen at the Challenge. Sept. 2, 1864. 381f

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

E. W. TRACY, MARK KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S. Mint, San Francisco.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE following Certificates: "BRANCH OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 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. 1867 until the present time. His qualifications as an assayer have been skillful and accurate.

"Parties desiring of availing themselves of the services of a reliable Assayer and 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. 25, Front Street, Directly Opposite WELLS, FARGO & CO. We pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust. July 18, 1863—4f

Walla Walla and Lewiston STAGE LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S PASSENGERS.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY! Leaves Walla Walla and Lewiston Every Other Day. Connecting with the Stages for Walla and Bole. 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 KOHLHAAS & GUICHARD'S, and at HILL BRACCH'S in Lewiston. Sept. 2, 1864. 251f

Crystal Saloon. Main street, Walla Walla, next door to Schwabacher Bro. & Co's Store.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN announcing to the public that he has made extensive improvements in the above well known saloon, and refurnished it in a manner to sustain its character as a first class saloon.

THE BAR Is kept supplied with the Finest Qualities of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which are received direct from the Importers and warranted to be genuine articles.

The Reading room is always supplied with the latest California, Oregon and Eastern papers. May 6, 1864. 911f. J. E. HARRISON.

FRANKLIN MARKET, East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store.

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor. HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, BEEF, HAMS, BACON, BLANKETS, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to. WALLA WALLA. CURRY, HAMS and BACON for sale. [Oct. 21, 1864] 451y

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.—1f