

# Washington Statesman.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. [OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1864. NUMBER 13.

**The Washington Statesman.**  
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R. R. and S. GAREES,  
Editors and Proprietors.

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**EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.**  
Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1863. 32ly

**THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS.** Surgeons and Midwives.  
Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's Fire-proof block, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.

**A. J. Thibodo, M. A. M. D.** and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

**O. J. Thibodo, M. D.** and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy.  
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

**J. BOSWELL, M. D., OFFICE WEST SIDE**  
Office at Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. Two doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's store.  
Office Hours:  
From 9 A. M. to 12 M. .... 12 M.  
From 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. .... 4 P. M.  
Oct. 10, 1863. 22ly

**BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
Walla Walla, W. T.; will attend faithfully and promptly to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon.  
Dec. 20, 1862. OTHS L. BRIDGES,  
21ly Edward L. Bridges,

**LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS**  
at Law; will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.  
Office one door west of Kizer & Co's Brick Store. Walla Walla, W. T. 29ly  
Sept. 1, 1863.

**JAY S. TURNEY, ATTORNEY AND**  
Counselor at Law, Walla Walla, W. T. Practices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives undivided attention to his profession and renders prompt service. Office second door west of Walla, Fargo, & Co's Express office. August 22, 1863. 26ly

**J. H. SLATER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR**  
at Law, will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory and Oregon. Prompt attention will be given to all professional business entrusted to him. Walla Walla, Jan. 9, 1864. 41ly  
J. H. Slater,

**JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE**  
and Retail Dealers in Wines, Teas, Groceries, and Provisions, Walla Walla City, W. T.  
Feb. 28, 1863. 11ly

**E. MEYER, MANUFACTURER OF AND**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lager Beer, Brewery East end of Town, Walla Walla, W. T.

**CITY BREWERY SALOON.**  
Main street, opposite U. S. Bank, & Hotel Store. Constantly on hand a well-selected stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
Sept. 12, 1863. 29ly

**HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COM-**  
mission Merchant, Front street, Portland, Oregon, and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, &c. Also on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Oregon Produce. A constant supply of all kinds of Hardware, Tools, and other goods on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

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

**WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE**  
Monuments, Tombs, &c. in Portland, Oregon. Also Marble, Granite, &c. for building purposes, &c.  
All Stone cutting done to order.  
Portland, Oregon, April 14, 1863. 15ly

**SMITH & ALLEN, HOUSE CARPENTERS**  
and Joiners, having associated themselves to work in the above business, are ready at all times to do work in their line on the most reasonable terms. Plans and specifications neatly drawn up.  
Office corner of Alder and Third sts., Walla Walla, Nov. 28, 1863. 50ly

**H. LAW & CO., DALLAS AND PORTLAND.**  
Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the Dallas, all kinds of Flour, including Standard, Mission and Magnolia Mills, which they will sell at Portland prices, with the ruling freight added.  
Orders for all kinds of WAGON TIMBER filled with dispatch.  
H. LAW & CO. (H) Portland.

**F. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**  
and Clerk Recorder, will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds powers of Attorney, and all real or personal property, etc.  
Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Exchange. (Dec. 5, 1863) 17ly

**E. G. RANDALL, DEALER IN MUSICAL**  
and Retail Dealers in Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, Books, Strings, and  
Musical Merchandise of Every Description.  
Sole agent in Oregon for Steingway & Sons' celebrated patent everstrung grand and square PIANOFORTES; Mason & Hamlin's MELODIONS. A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books just received.  
E. G. RANDALL,  
93 First street, Portland, Oregon. 47ly

**DENNISON HOUSE, (formerly Metropolis**  
Hotel), Corner of Front and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon. A. KINNEY, Proprietor.  
This House is now open for the reception of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a first class hotel. (Dec. 1, 1863) 4ly

**WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST**  
and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.—S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.  
This Hotel is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of hard-finished, well-ventilated rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. 11

**CONTINENTAL SHAVING SALOON.—T.**  
Dexter and R. Plummer take this method of informing the public generally that they have opened a Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, on Main street, adjoining the Sarsaparil Saloon. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of Patronage. Persons who are afflicted with Scald Heads or falling off of the hair, please give us a call.  
We shall keep a general article of Hair Oils and Pomades for sale cheap.  
Walla Walla, Jan. 30, 1863. 7m3

**F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.** Rannock City, Boise county, I. T. Prompt personal attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections punctually made and remitted. (Bannock City, 1864) 94ly

**THE finest assortment of Liquors at**  
ROHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

**FRANK'S HOTEL,**  
Cor. Main and 3d sts.,  
Walla Walla, W. T.

**FRANK CARPEDI, PROPRIETOR.**  
THE proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately known as Buckley's Saloon, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and has thoroughly refitted and newly furnished it, and is now opened to the public.

**First Class Hotel and Restaurant,**  
With an  
**Entire New Suite of Rooms,**  
FURNISHED WITH CLEAN BEDS.

**THE BAR**  
Will be supplied with the best LIQUORS AND CIGARS the country can afford.

The proprietor hopes, through his long experience in the business, and an extensive acquaintance to merit, and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Stages will arrive at and depart from the above house, Dec. 20, 1862. FRANK CARPEDI, 21ly.

**EMPIRE HOTEL**  
—AND—  
**RESTAURANT.**  
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

**"Captain Jack," : : : Proprietor.**  
THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. As it has heretofore been the best Hotel and Restaurant in Walla Walla, it is now conceded to be the best house east of Portland. It will be conducted as heretofore, on the hotel and restaurant principle—

**Meals at all Hours, Day and Night.**  
Feed Creams, Oysters Soups, or any other "extras" served those who may desire them. A full stock of

**Fine Wines, for Table Use,**  
Kept constantly on hand.

**NEW SUITES OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING**  
Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such manner as to make the Empire not only a good boarding house, but a comfortable home for the traveler and boarder.

The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and feels confident that with his new improvements he can render the sojourn of strangers with him in every respect comfortable.

Board per week, ten dollars.  
Single meals, seventy-five cents.  
Lodging per night, fifty cents.  
JOHN SELBY.

**Walla Walla Drug Store.**  
Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.

**JUST RECEIVED and for sale**  
cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs,  
**Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty,**  
Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.

Prescriptions put up with care and Advice Grats.  
DR. JAMES S. CRAIG, 81ly  
Jan. 31, 1863.

**L. J. RECTOR,**  
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.  
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney,**  
and other instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States, acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court.  
Aug. 8, 1863.—1f L. J. RECTOR.

**WM. PHILLIPS,**  
DEALER IN  
**STOVES AND TIN-WARE,**  
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his personal supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining implements, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.  
Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1863. 1-ly

**Watch Repairing.**  
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.

He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices.  
JACOB COHEN,  
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1863. 11m9

**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 carriage of the public is most respectfully solicited.  
Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—4f

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

**J. M. VANSYCKLE, WHOLESALE AND**  
Retail Commission Merchant,  
Walla Walla City, W. T.

**DR. A. S. KINCAID**  
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
to the public.  
Office at the residence of J. M. Hedrick's, Lower Touchet. Feb. 6, 1863. 8m3

**H. B. LANE,**  
Quartz Broker, Bannock City, I. T.  
WILL BUY AND SELL FRET IN THE SOUTH Boise, Owyhee and Boise Basin Quartz Mines. Information given as to the value of claims.  
Feb. 20, 1864. 18m5 H. B. LANE, Bannock City.

**H. H. BLACK, C. H. MACK,**  
**BLACK & MACK,**  
DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Office and Laboratory No. 19, Alder street, between Front and First.

**PERSONS FAVORING THEM WITH THEIR**  
patronage may rely upon their best endeavors to promote the interests of their patients.  
Portland, Dec. 12, 1863 52mf

**FRANKLIN MARKET,**  
East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard &

**JOSEPH PEITTY, Proprietor,**  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef,  
Pork and Mutton; also, HAMS,  
BACON, BALAGNAS, &c., and hopes  
to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Coun-  
try orders strictly attended to. (Oct. 24, 1863. 3m)

**My Bird of Paradise.**  
I hear within the street a gush  
Of baby laughter wild,  
And turn to clasp into my heart  
Thy cherub form my child.  
But oh! my yearning fearful gaze,  
That seeks thee everywhere,  
Falls on thy little empty crib,  
And painted rocking-chair.

Thy bogle, by its tasseled cord,  
Hangs pendant from the wall;  
Thy silver rattle idly lies  
With picture-book and ball;  
And in your little rosewood chest,  
Where oft I go to weep,  
Thy china cup and gilded toys  
With tender care I keep.

The tiny strings of coral beads  
That clasped thy throat so fair—  
The ribbons pink that laced thy sleeves—  
All—all are treasured there.  
There are the blankets bordered round  
With softly tinted blue;  
And there the gaily raffled frock,  
And red Morocco shoes.

The other from thy dimpled foot,  
Was lost that summer day,  
When mother found thee truant bird  
Asleep beneath the hay.  
How sweet you looked—the scented breeze  
That fanned thy silken hair,  
N'er kissed in all its amorous trail,  
A blossom half so fair.

Some baby-dream around your lips  
Had thrown its halo calm,  
And flushed the cheeks that brightly gleamed,  
Your soft and rose-palm.  
Both little snow-white feet were bare,  
But one small stringless shoe  
Was floating like a leaf on the brook,  
Half filled with violet blue.

Those faded flowers, though scentless dust,  
A treasure even now,  
The little lake is treasured too—  
But birds, where art thou?  
Thy pet canopy, perched aloft,  
Warbles a joyous glee,  
Then steps forth for thy laugh  
Of rhy melody.

I listen too, but no sweet foot  
Comes patter'ing o'er the floor;  
My bird of paradise can sing  
For mortal ears no more.  
Angels! I charge thee never to put  
My baby's golden head  
From off your breast until upon  
His mother's heart is laid.

**Miss Todd, M. D.**  
The days of my clerkship were ended; my examination was over; I was admitted; wrote myself "Nehemiah Hubbs, Attorney," put up my little bright sign, in my native village began my professional career. No I did not either; I am mistaken; I intended to pursue the honorable practice of the noble profession to which I had dedicated my talents and learning in the place of my birth, but never was a truer word penned than the time-honored proverb: "A prophet has no honor in his own country." I believe if I had remained in the village of Green Brier till my head was white, they would have thought of me as nothing but a boy, and would have feared to trust me. Even after my sign was up, nobody called me Mr. Hubbs; I was still "Ne," with the old and young, and "Ne" I would have been to this day, had I remained in Green Brier.

Only one case claimed my attention during the three months of my patient continuance in Green Brier, after being admitted to the bar, and that was the case of an unjustly impounded pig feloniously abstracted, your honor, from the small but secure spot which my client had trustfully disposed him in, and maliciously driven to the public enclosure called a pound, for the vile purpose, doubtless, of compelling my client, in his poverty and destitution, to pay the enormous fee which has been demanded of him, in order to extricate the animal from his unpleasant position and restore him to the bosom of his family!

By this I meant the client's family, the pig having none of his own; it was a figure of speech undoubtedly, the family not inhabiting an Irish cabin, but still it rounded off the period, and sounded well to me, as I repeated over and again my maiden speech, pacing up and down the floor of my little office. In this my first case, I was successful so far as to rescue the impounded animal and save my client from the payment of an unjust demand; but it brought no silver to my pockets, neither, to my surprise, did it do me any honor to my name. The eloquence of my speech did not form the theme as I fondly hoped it would, of paragraphs in the village papers, or discussion at the corners of the streets, neither did it bring to my office the rush of clients, for which each day I vainly made ready. It was plain that I should never rise to distinction in Green Brier, and so I came to the sudden determination to remove from that pleasant spot, and settle in some great city where nobody knew or ever had heard of me; where, above all, there is not a soul to call me "Ne."

There I was most successful, and soon had the opportunity of forming a very advantageous partnership. Business increased; money began to come in slow at first, but after a time more plentifully, and all things seemed prosperous in my outward circumstances. But alas! as we are so often told poetically there is no sweet without its bitter, no rose without its thorn, and trouble came to me in the shape of disease, long feared and suspected, but at length betrayed itself so plainly that I could not any longer blind myself to the truth.

Yes! I was without doubt a victim of the disease of the heart, not metaphorically, dear reader, for never had that organ beat with a quicker pulsation at the approach of mortal woman; so far as the gentler sex was concerned, I was a perfect stoic; but that there was an organic disease about my heart, I could not doubt, and if ever the symptoms disclosed themselves unmistakably, they did so in my case. There was fluttering, palpitation, irregular action, and at length pain; I could not work; life had lost its zest; the fear of sudden death was ever with me; I could enjoy nothing. If I had anything to leave to it, I would have made my will, for I was quite sure now that I should either

drop some day lifeless in the street, or that the morning would soon come, when the power to rise from my bed would have left me.

I remained in my boarding house, and found no comfort in anything but my cigar, and my dread disease grew worse and worse. As yet I had consulted no physician, partly, I think, from the apprehension of having my fears confirmed; but as I sat by my window, one day, smoking as vigorously as ever, gazing abstractedly across the street, my attention was arrested by a modest little sign upon an opposite building—C. L. Todd, M. D.

While thinking whether or not it would be best to make trial of a physician's skill, a sudden twinge and flutter decided me; yes, I would send for Dr. Todd, and know the worst at once.

Summoning the only male servant belonging to the establishment, I told him to step over and ask Dr. Todd to come and see me as soon as possible.

The boy grinned.  
"What are you laughing at?" I asked  
"is not Dr. Todd a good physician?"

"O, yes, sir," he answered, "I believe she is a very good physician, but she hasn't never tended nobody here."

"She?" says I to myself, "the boy surely has Welch blood in his veins, they always she everything."

The boy soon returned, saying, "The Doctor wasn't at home, sir, but I left your name on the slate."

In the course of the afternoon, as I lay upon the sofa, with my hand pressed upon my heart, to still its irregular pulsations, there was a soft tap at my door. "Come in," I called out, and to my surprise in came the neatest, brightest and most cheerful looking little woman, it had ever been my lot to meet.

"You sent for me, I believe sir?" she said, in a quick, brisk, pleasant way.  
"I? No, madam; you are laboring under a mistake."

"Ah! I beg pardon," said the little woman, "I found on my slate the name of Mr. Hubbs, number fourteen, Mrs. Gray's boarding house; with a request that I would call and see him."

"Your slate, madam?" I exclaimed, my astonishment increasing every moment "you surely are not—"

"Physician! yes, sir," she interrupted quickly, "I am a physician, Dr. Todd."

"Extraordinary!" was all I could say, for though I had heard at a distance the existence of such beings, this was the first introduction to a female practitioner of the Esculapian art. It was rather awkward, but since she had come, I determined to make the best of it, and acquaint the lady doctor with my case.

She felt my pulse, and asked numerous questions as to my symptoms, and then in her quick, bright way, exclaimed—  
"Nervous! nervous! that's all, depend upon it! Excuse me, sir, but by the air of your room, I presume you are much given to smoking?"

I fled guilty.  
"And how many cigars do you usually smoke a day?"  
I could not tell; I never counted; as soon as I threw one away, I took another usually.

"Hum! cigars in your mouth pretty much all the time, eh? Chew too?"  
Again a reluctant confession was wrung from me.  
"I presume you sit up late, smoking all the time?"

"Yes, ma'am, smoking and reading."  
That's it! No disease of the heart at all, nothing but tobacco; depend upon it; nothing but tobacco; it'll make you fancy anything; it'll drive you crazy if you don't take care. Now will you promise to follow my advice closely or not? If not, I will take my leave immediately."

I promised, submissive as a lamb.  
"In the first place, then, throw away all your cigars and tobacco, and promise to buy no more."

With a sigh given to my sole consolations, I said I would do as she directed.

Many more directions she gave as to diet, exercise, early hours, &c. Perhaps she saw, too, that cheerful companionship was one thing I needed, and she remained a while; talking with great glee and spirit about matters and things in general; and promising to call and see me the next morning, she left.

The next morning I found myself watching impatiently for the arrival of my little doctor. She came, bright and cheerful as the day before. What a perfect little sunbeam she was! I could not help growing better under her care, and the influence of her cheering presence, and yet I managed to contrive some ache or pain every day, as an excuse for the continuance of her visits.

At length I found that my heart, which had long been quiet and apparently free from disease, began to flutter and palpitate again, but I observed it was only when I heard the little woman's tap at the door, or felt her soft fingers on my wrist. In short, she had driven the disease out of my heart, that little woman herself had walked into it. I could no longer blind myself to the fact; and when she one day told me that I was now off the sick list, and out of her hands, I determined that she should not get out of mine so easily.

So I told her that as she had given cease to my heart in one respect, she must not leave till she had done so in another, or I should be worse off than before. The little woman looked perplexed.

Then I stated my case, and explained my symptoms a second time, showing her the distressed state of my heart, and that she alone could cure it. The former disease she had removed by an occasional visit, the latter could only be cured by her promising to come and take up her abode with me, as

Resident Physician. She understood me now, and by the way she pressed her hand on her own little fluttering heart, you would have thought the disease was contagious; and I verily think it was. So now we are determined to cure each other, and next we are both to apply to a clergyman, who is to form between us a life partnership, as lawyer and physician.

But one thing troubles me, of which I had not thought till now; that it is necessary to have our cards engraved. Married people usually are "Mr. and Mrs. so and so" or "Mr. such an one and lady," but will any one please be so kind as to tell me how I and my little wife are to be designated.—Will it be "Mr. and Dr. Hubbs," Mr. and Mrs. Hubbs M. D., or, as the ladies are going ahead so fast in these days of Woman's Rights, will I sink into lesser insignificance, and shall we be "Dr. Todd and gentleman," or must I drop the name of Hubbs altogether, and become a Todd too! Somebody please tell me how to have these cards engraved!

**DESCRIPTION OF JESUS CHRIST.**—The following description of Jesus Christ is said to have been found in an ancient manuscript sent by Publius Latilus, President of Judaea to the Senate at Rome:

"There lives at this time in Judaea a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God.—He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues, as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably curving over his shoulders, and parting on the crown of the head, like the head-dress of the sect of Nazarenes. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without a spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick, and suitable to the hair of the head, reaching a little below the chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender, persuasive language; his whole address, whether word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world beholds him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the whole multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection, every way surpassing the children of men."

**THE JUDASES.**—Wellington said in the Peninsula, that the British merchants would starve the whole British army for gold.—That breed of knaves is not extinct. We have men in this country who hold up their hands among honorable gentlemen, and wax virtuously indignant at the aspersion of their integrity, who are secretly furnishing blockade-runners with supplies, and even sharing with them the enormous gains of their infamous blood-stained traffic. We have just seen a statement, from what we know to be reliable authority, that an individual who made his way South on important private business, and has lately returned, met in the streets of Richmond parties whom he saw buying goods in, January, in New York; that he was offered by an acquaintance an interest in a venture for \$5,000, that promised prodigious profit, and he encountered the same person in this city recently with sterling bills to the amount of \$25,000. Some debtors of his tendered him payment in tobacco, and to be delivered within our lines. He further stated that goods are constantly running the blockade, and the profit on them is fabulous. Shipped from Northern ports to Nassau, the sellers and shippers act as if ignorant of their final destination. This information may not be entirely correct, but we have no doubt there is terrible truth in it. We call upon the government to redouble its vigilance. Better thousands should be spent in bringing these knaves to punishment, than millions in averting the mischief their infernal greed is intensifying. As no language can be too severe, so no retribution can be too terrible, for men who would coin the blood of our soldiers into gold, and riot in the wealth purchased by the agonies of believed thousands, and the protraction of a struggle that convulses the nation.—Washington Chronicle.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—We have a recipe for the cure of diphtheria, from a physician who says that of 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of Potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea-cup, which half fill with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammoniac, mixed, to the whole of the throat, and to the breast bone, every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.—N. Y. Tribune.

Why are the Marys the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be mollified.

**WRITING FOR THE PRESS.**—Some writer, but we do not now recollect his name, has given a few excellent hints on writing for the press. After making the very true and very important statement, that it is not absolutely necessary for everybody to write for publication, he lays down some wholesome rules for the observance of those who think the pen is their especial weapon of usefulness to the world, or, as Timothy Titcomb would say, their "particular spindle." A few of these rules are so very appropos that they will pay for reproducing:

1. Having something to say, set yourself about putting it on paper as clearly, concisely and pointedly as the nature of the case will admit.

2. If you have any apologies or excuses to offer in reference either to your article or yourself, put them, by all means, in a private note to the editor. In writing for the public, it is seldom either good policy or in good taste to take yourself for a subject.

3. As a general rule, dispense with the "introductory remarks," and come at once to the subject matter of your article; but if something preliminary is really called for, make it brief. A long introduction to an ordinary newspaper article has the effect of a large portion in front of a small house, and suggests not only bad taste but poverty.

4. Because you have something important to say, it does not follow that you must write a long article. A tremendous thought, a late writer truly says, "may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon ball, and, like that projectile, cut down all before it." Short articles find more readers, and are more effective than long ones; so pack your thoughts close; make short sentences; never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word; but let the stream flow right on, and men will drink it like water.

5. Make yourself understood, if you do nothing else; and let there be no vagueness about your statements. Every sentence should not only convey a meaning, but a distinct and definite meaning.

6. It is of course desirable to make your sentences strong as well as clear. To do this, use strong words—good Anglo-Saxon words—and put them strongly together—that is, so place them that they will show your meaning the most clearly.

7. When you have said all that is necessary to say, stop at once. Every sentence that you add will detract from the effectiveness of your article, and from its chances of getting into print.

8. Write a good, plain hand, whatever illustrations examples of a contrary practice may be quoted. Many an article has been thrown under the table unread, because the editor has had neither the time nor the patience to decipher the wretched hand writing, when, if the manuscript had been fair, it would have been gladly printed.

**ALABAMA MANNERS.**—In 1844, Henry Clay, whose name is still revered at the North, was a member of the Whig Convention at Baltimore. Of course, all the delegates paid their respects to Mr. Clay, and one evening, while the great statesman was receiving company, the door opened, and a fine six-foot man entered unannounced.—The stranger was fashionably, but somewhat astonishingly dressed in a green sporting coat, with buttons somewhat smaller than the rim of a plug hat; a bright scarlet plaid vest; divided into a square of eight by ten, with buff corduroy continuations. This astonishing "effigy" was "hung in chains" of every style, and wore at his fob a pendant seal, about the size of a steel-yard point. On his head was a four-foot 'panama,' and from an outlandish pocket modestly protruded a package, bearing the magic word "Highlanders," balanced upon the other side by a pistol from the armory of Colt.

This surprising person after reaching the centre of the room, paused and took a leisurely survey of those present, and singling out Mr. Clay—who could mistake him?—walked up to him and pronounced the single word:

"Clay?"  
"Yes," was the reply of the statesman.  
"Hi, Clay?"  
"The same, Sir."

"I came from Alabama on purpose to see you, but don't put yourself out on my account. You are a great man, Sir, and when I am home I am 'some'; in fact, I often tell our boys that I and Clay are 'bound to shine, or else

Eastern News.

News of February 24th.

The Rebel Congress adjourned Feb. 19th, to meet again in May. The Congressmen published an address to the people, giving up to them the responsibilities of the war and appealing to Southern people to again fill the armies and drive the invader from their soil. In relation to peace, the address says: "until some evidence is given of a change on the part of the Yankee Government, and sureties given that efforts for negotiation will not be spurned, we are of opinion that any direct overtures for peace would compromise ourselves. The effort would be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as evidence of weakness."

New York, Feb. 23.—The Times' Washington special positively asserts that the Army of the Potomac is going to be formed in three separate Divisions—Sedgwick to command the right, Pleasanton the center, Hancock the left, and the cavalry corps.

The World's special Newbern correspondence of Feb. 20th, gives the following:—The Charleston Mercury says Secretary Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which unless immediately checked will support our currency. The same paper says: The constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling on our part of the city.

News of February 25th.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Gov. Johnson and the Tennessee delegation had a long interview with the President relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that while they do not favor the plan of the President, yet the interview was agreeable. They say Tennessee will soon be formally restored with a civil government.

Louisville, Feb. 25.—The Freedom Convention adjourned on Tuesday. A resolution was passed declaring slavery to be the strength of the rebellion; that they saw no hopes of peace until the principles of freedom, as announced in the Declaration of Independence, are carried into practice by the Federal Constitution; that it was proper for the Constitution of the United States to be so amended as to secure freedom to all within its jurisdiction; that during the war the President has full power to free slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are thereby invested with all the rights of freemen; that in the present rebellion the power should be exercised to the fullest extent; that with respect to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it has injured the Union cause, its operation is unjust and humiliating to loyal men and would urge its suspension until armed rebellion is crushed. Another resolution provides for a permanent organization in slave States of Freedom Conventions, with a Committee consisting of one member from each slave State to carry out its principles. The Convention declared itself favorable to an amendment to the Constitution making the President eligible for only one term. The proceedings were generally harmonious. Towards the close considerable confusion prevailed, principally upon minor points.

Miles Willoughby and Andrew Olcott are arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, and Wm. Manning for insanity.

Brig—arrived, 54 days from Tootchan, with tea to Macdonald & Co. No later news about the Alabama.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Brig Glenco arrived to-day, 39 days from Kanagawa, and also the ship Henry Brigham, 40 days from Shanghai, via Kanagawa in twenty-eight days. The following is from a correspondence dated Kanagawa, Jan. 15th: "We regret to say that the capture of the Alabama was not confirmed. It is believed, however, that she is blockaded by the Wyoming at or near Legow (?) and not in dock at Ansoy as reported."

News of February 26th.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—To-day dispatches state our troops under Seymour, met the enemy 15,000 strong, 15 miles beyond Jacksonville and 8 miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and when our forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers, retreated to Sanderson, taking with them a greater part of their wounded. Col. Frisby, of the 8th U. S. was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer was mortally wounded. All officers of Hamilton's battery were wounded. The Comopolitan arrived at Beaufort on Monday evening, with 240 of the wounded. The enemy captured 5 guns. It is supposed that the enemy's troops were from Bragg's army.—Gen. Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family. Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1200. Two rebel ironclads, the Tennessee and Nashville, are in Mobile harbor.—450 of the ringleaders in a recent mutiny at Fort Morgan, are under sentence to be shot. Severe skirmishing had taken place at Tunnel Hill, which we hold. The enemy have four divisions opposing our advance.

The Committee of Conference on Lieutenant General Hill, agreed to the Senate's amendment striking out the clause (?) recommending Gen. Grant. Report as amended was reported and passed the Senate, and was signed by the President, who immediately issued a commission to Gen. Grant, making him a Lieutenant General.

News of March 5th.

The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington says Kilpatrick reached Louis Court House on Monday night. He destroyed the Railroad for several miles and hurried towards Richmond Wednesday morning. He has 5,200 picked men, and several mounted batteries, and for rapidity of movement marches in three columns.

San Francisco, March 4.—Rev. T. Starr King died at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning, of diphtheria. The Legislature and Courts have adjourned, in consequence, and the whole State is in mourning.

New York, March 5th.—A Key West letter, dated Feb. 27th, reports that Admiral Farragut had opened fire on Fort Morgan, and gives a rumor that Beauregard is in command at Mobile. The obstructions in the harbor are similar to those at Charleston.

The Committee on the conduct of the war have been investigating the conduct of Gen. Meade at the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Sickles and Doubleday testified that after the 1st of July Meade wrote orders to fall back 17 miles, and but for the rebels attack-

ing sooner than was expected the retreat would have been ordered.

The Times' special to-day says the President has summoned Gen. Meade before him to answer the charge, and that the matter is assuming a rather serious aspect.

Gen. Butler telegraphs that Kilpatrick arrived within our lines on the 2d of March, with a loss of less than 150 men—among whom are Cols. Dahlgren, Cook and Litchfield, supposed to be prisoners. Kilpatrick succeeded in cutting Lee's railroad and telegraphic communications with Richmond, by tearing up the rails on the Central Railroad at various points. He destroyed a canal and mill on James river, and burned much other property. He was met by the enemy outside of the defenses of Richmond, and succeeded in forcing him inside of the outer works. A spirited engagement ensued, when darkness came on and put an end to the conflict. Finding the enemy's works too strong to allow him to reach the city and accomplish the object of the expedition, he withdrew and reached Gen. Butler's lines in safety.

A delegation of Creoles, from Louisiana called on the President yesterday. They presented a petition signed by over 1,000 citizens, asking for the rights guaranteed them by the French Government when the State was ceded to the United States.

The Tribune's Washington special of the 4th says: A dispatch dated Memphis, Feb. 18th, received this evening, gives some new and interesting details of Sherman's movements. Having reached Meridian, Sherman sent out scouts to ascertain whether Logan, who had started from Florida to meet him, and Smith and Grierson, on whose cavalry he relied to prosecute his march on Selma, were advancing. Three days elapsed before he received an answer, but as his army was on short rations, he, by a rapid movement which disconcerted the rebels considerably turned towards Aberdeen and Columbus, in the richest part of Eastern Mississippi, where his army were supplied with fresh provisions. By this movement he turned his back on Selma and Mobile and marched toward Logan, who had already advanced, and by an audacious stroke of strategy placed himself at a distance of about 100 miles from Johnston whose flank is now menaced by his advance. The dispatch says the rumors spread concerning an attack upon Mobile and Selma by Sherman were simply to divert public attention from the real object of the expedition, which aims at the invasion of Georgia somewhere between Trenton and Lafayette.

California News.

San Francisco, March 5.—At 9:50 this morning a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, lasting one and three-fourths seconds. Oscillations were from north to south. No serious damage was occasioned. Vibrations were also felt in Sacramento and elsewhere at the same time.

Harpending, another of the Chapman pirates will take the oath of allegiance and be released on Monday.

Gold in New York yesterday 161.

San Francisco, March 6.—The body of Rev. T. Starr King lay in state in his Church on Geary street from 12 to 4 o'clock yesterday, and was visited by multitudes of people. In the evening it was taken in charge by the Military and Masonic Committee of Honor. The funeral services took place to-day at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Kittredge performing the religious portion. The musical portion of the ceremonies were particularly impressive, being executed by nearly the whole vocal and instrumental talent of the city.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State, of which deceased was Grand Officer for the present year, performed the burial rites of the fraternity and the body was placed beneath the altar of the Church of which Mr. King was pastor. Gen. Wright, having received orders from the War Department to that effect, caused minute guns to be fired from the Federal forts during the ceremonies.

From Grand Ronde.

LA GRANDE, March 5, 1864.

EDS. STATESMAN:—

For the past six weeks the weather has been beautiful most of the time and vegetation is much more forward than it was at this time last year. Altogether, who have had an open winter.

You have been misinformed in regard to the amount of stock that has died in this valley. "The casualties" have been confined almost entirely to the Bovine species, and very few of that class have died except those that were turned out without any reasonable hope of their recovery.

On the 26th of February the Democrats of this precinct held their primary meeting. There was much enthusiasm manifested. The party turned out in procession with music, banners, transparencies and appropriate mottoes. It reminded a looker-on of those good old times, when the Democracy went forth to do battle at the polls with almost a certainty of success. We hope for a return of those good old times, soon. One thing is certain, the Democratic party is not dead, and although we must admit there are some radicals in the ranks, still at the present day, we have no place to look for unadulterated patriotism but among the ranks of this time honored party.

The emigration to the mines has commenced in earnest. As high as one hundred persons a day have passed this place, and "the cry is still they come." If the travel continues at the present rate California must become nearly depopulated the present season.

There is great probability of our having before long a small sheet published in this town—neutral in politics and devoted to the interests of the valley. When the project develops itself you can get all the news by exchanges, and thus relieve

Yours, truly,  
CONSCRIPT.

ANIMALS STOLEN.—It is reported by persons just arrived from Boise mines, that some sixty animals, horses and mules, were recently stolen in that vicinity. No clue to the theft had been obtained.

WEEKLY TRIPS.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will put on a weekly line of steamers from San Francisco to Portland, so soon as arrangements can be perfected.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 12, 1864

CHINESE LABOR.—Some parties at Oro Fino are discussing the propriety of repealing the miner's law there which prohibits the emigration of Chinamen to that camp. It is urged by claim-holders, there that they could not get hands to work their claims last summer on account of the excitement elsewhere, and that the only way to remedy the inconvenience is to encourage Chinese emigration. The only advocates of the change are the heavy claim-holders. The Golden Age discusses the subject at some length, rather favoring the Chinese labor, though apparently, conscious of treading upon slippery ground. About the only reasons it assigns in favor of this sort of labor are that the American miners are constantly following up the richest gold veins and do not settle upon moderate paying ground, and that by a system of cheap Chinese labor, much of the ground now left unoccupied could be made to yield up a large amount of the golden treasure. It is a natural for American miners, as well as those of any other country, to mine where they can make the most money. An American, or Chinaman, either, would not settle down to work at Oro Fino, at \$2 per day if he could make \$10 per day at a camp only a few days travel beyond. At the present rate of emigration to the Idaho mines, it will be but a short time until the supply of laborers will be in excess of the demand. It is confidently asserted by the eastern papers that there will be at least 50,000 persons leaving the States the present season for the Idaho mines.—This, together with the influx from Oregon, California and other places will certainly make up a number sufficient to supply with labor all the camps in Idaho of which there is at present any knowledge. We certainly would have very little appreciation of our countrymen if we assisted in a policy which would have the effect to exclude them from the mines to the benefit of the half-civilized Mongolian race across the waters. We can see no necessity for hurrying the gold deposits out of the ground quite so fast. Let white labor have a chance and the mines of this country will all be worked out in good time and the country will receive more benefits and be left in a more prosperous condition than by adopting the cheap Chinese labor system. Mines that will not pay working now at present prices of labor will pay when the agricultural resources of the country become developed and the facilities of transportation are made commensurate with the wants of the inhabitants. It is a well established fact that the Chinese labor system in California worked badly enough and without any lasting benefit to the State. We ought to profit some by the light of that States' experience.

TOO MANY GOING.—Persons who have recently returned from the Boise mines give it as their opinion (founded on a knowledge of the extent of these mines) that many of the hundreds who are now flocking into that region will be unable to get claims or even employment as laborers. It is generally conceded that the diggings are good, but as there will, in all probability, be a scarcity of water to work them extensively this season it is thought that there must be a large number of persons who will be without employment and as a consequence they will be compelled to return to the valleys much poorer in pocket than when they left them. It is a very reasonable supposition that many will meet with disappointment in going to "Boise"—it would be contrary to the history of all the prominent camps and their accompanying "rushes" and excitements to suppose anything else. Still many of the disappointed Boiseites, and especially the persevering ones, will work their way into the older camps on the Clearwater, Salmon, John Day and Powder rivers. These are still good paying diggings on those streams and their tributaries, and they will be worked. For the present, people must go to Boise with the rush; it wouldn't be fashionable to go anywhere else, and besides it is the almost universal belief that the cream of the upper country gold mines lies in the Boise Basin. So everybody goes where the strikes are the biggest and the most numerous; but Boise will necessarily be overrun and out-generated after a while. Until that time no other mining camp can receive much attention from the public. It would be the height of folly to tell people to go to any other camp to mine, than Boise. The nearest way to get to the Oro Fino mines, the Kootenai mines or any other mines, just now, is to go by way of Boise.

SANITARY BALL.—A proposition has lately been made by some of the ladies of our city, to get up a Sanitary Ball. The idea is a good one; provided the Ball is gotten up in such a style that it will not take all the proceeds to pay the expenses, as is almost universally the case with public balls. We would suggest to the ladies that in case they proceed with their party (and we hope they will) that they dispense with the costly supper which is falsely deemed by some ball-goers an indispensable requisite to an evening's enjoyment at a dancing party.—Make it a "Calliope party," or, to adopt the fashionable name given them in the east, a "starvation party," so that the proceeds will not be entirely swallowed up by those attending the ball, but kept for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, which is understood to be the object of the party.

Letter from Lewiston.

EDS. STATESMAN:—

The "4th of March" has come and gone, and so far as law is concerned its supremacy has been fully vindicated in the execution of its mandates upon the persons of G. O. Lower, David Renton and James H. Romaine. For the past two weeks the prisoners have had almost uninterrupted intercourse with one another, and a visible change in their demeanor has been perceptible to the most casual observer. Previous to this they had exhibited an inclination to be communicative upon the subject of the murder, but no sooner had free intercourse been established, than all former signs of reticence for the awful crime of which they stood convicted, disappeared, and instead, the most ribald jests and sacrilegious allusions followed. This, however, was more particularly the case with Lower than with either of the others. In conversation with the others on two occasions, he observed that he would precede them and select the first "camping ground," also, that he would like to "bride some 8-10 of a b-h to take him up stranger's gulch, two days before the time." There was, evidently some mutual understanding as to the programme to be followed out after they had consulted together, that sadly contrasted with the partial written confessions heretofore made. The three men now became apparently contented, frequently referring to their death and wishing the day would come when, as they expressed it, they would go where they "could get a fair trial, and where there was no hanging."

Some of our piously inclined citizens sent for and obtained the attendance of the Catholic priest, from your valley, who endeavored to minister to their spiritual wants unceasingly till all was over. I am informed that they slept well during the two nights previous to the fourth, with the exception of Lower, who seemed to lay awake the most of the time. The guard says he (Lower) turned frequently in bed and appeared to be much troubled about something, often uttering the words "d-n the thing," and "d-n it." On the night preceding their execution they asked for a dose of morphine, which was given them, and they slept soundly through the greater part of the night. The Rev. Father occupied the most of the morning with them and in the interim their acquaintances were allowed to bid them "good by" and take their leave. At half-past eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, the Infantry from Fort Lapwai entered town, and the vehicle that was to convey the prisoners and their guard to the gallows, approached. At quarter past 12 the troops under command of Lieut. Purdy formed a hollow square around the vehicle, the doors of the Luna house were thrown open and the prisoners accompanied by their guard emerged from the front (simply hand-cuffed,) and took their seats in the wagon, each between two guards, when the order was given and the cavalcade moved for the scene of execution. They looked and acted much the same as upon their trial before the District Court, with the exception of Howard, (Renton,) who hid his face in his hands for some time as though engaged in prayer. Upon nearing the scaffold the military formed a square around the place, and the prisoners, the sheriff, this deputy, Hill, Beachey, deputy J. S. Marshall, and two of the guard accompanied them to the foot of the stairs leading to the scaffold. Renton mounted the steps in a quick, tripping manner, followed by the sheriff. Lower next followed with a slow, steady and firm step, with the appearance of little concern, though, threading the public thoroughfare an unsuspected man. Romaine followed up with an unsteady step like one laboring under an insupportable burden of mental agony. Chais were placed upon the scaffold and the prisoners were soon seated listening attentively to the exhortations of the Minister and the short prayer customary upon such occasions. Howard then arose as if to address the assembled multitude, but he was not allowed to proceed. He held his head up, and was soon passed over his head he held it up, and remarked that it would soon and his career, and that it would struggle, "an innocent man." Calling upon Heaven to witness the truth of his protestation, he again asserted his innocence and said he had nothing more to say. Lower next stepped forward, and addressed Mr. Frank Kenyon, yet loud enough for others to hear. He said that he could in five minutes clear both the others, but in order to do that, he would have to implicate seven other men, one of whom was dearer to him than life. He asserted that Page was the one who connected and executed the murder, and that he (Lower) knew he was a murdered man, and that he was murdering two innocent men—referring to Romaine and Renton; turning to them he asked them to forgive him. Renton then asked why he had not before done this and saved them. Lower replied that he could not, and said that he was done and ready for them to "launch the boat." Romaine then attempted to speak, which was a difficult matter, as he was laboring under a paroxysm, evidently, of fear or anger. He ejaculated finally these words: "I am an innocent man; I want you all to distinctly understand that!" The ropes were now adjusted, and various suggestions received by the sheriff and his deputy from the two prisoners, Renton and Lower, with regard to the ropes, etc.: Finally Renton asked Beachey to see that it was all arranged right. Romaine took one step forward and addressed Mr. Beachey, telling him he "must know that he (Romaine) was innocent and could have saved him, he had plenty of time to do so," etc. There is no doubt, from the confession made some time previous, also, from the tender care received from Mr. B. and family, that this wretched man had counted upon his reprieve up to the last moment of his existence. Finding all hope gone, he was completely overcome and cried like a child. All now being arranged, and the sheriff asked if they were all ready? How-ard said, "all ready." Lower said, "launch your boat, she is nothing but an old wood screw anyhow." Romaine appeared backward, when Lower turned toward him, and Romaine answered, "Yes!" The crank was moved, the fatal drop was heard, and the three bodies at the same instant were suspended through the platform. After hanging for upwards of thirty minutes they were

pronounced dead by Dr. M. A. Kelly, cut down and placed in their coffins.

Judging from the significant glance and smiles passing between Howard and Lower, the entire change of demeanor from the time of their last two weeks' intimacy—the frequent recurrence of Lower to the innocence of the other two, it would seem that a new programme had been adopted and a different system of tactics was to be put in practice.

Lower referred, on two or three occasions, (the last time on the scaffold) to a letter he had written, which he did not want opened until after he should be cut down from the gallows. After he was cut down the sheriff took the letter from his pocket, and the contents proved to be the most eloquent and revolting language that a depraved mind could conjure up.

STANDER BY.

FUNNY RESOLVES.—The Abiquites in Marion county, Oregon, recently held a precinct meeting and passed the following rather nervous set of Union resolutions:

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln we recognize the noblest work of God—an honest man—leading his country through seas of blood to the goal of universal emancipation.

Resolved, That there are but two wrongs before the American people: the one is Abraham Lincoln and his other policy for crushing out rebellion; the other isn't. We support the former.

Resolved, That the man who is afraid to endorse these sentiments openly and above board, we are afraid to endorse at the polls; and more than that, we won't do it.

It strikes us that this last resolution should have terminated with "you bet," to have made it complete. The following one on the currency question is about an average specimen of radical logic:

Resolved, That the currency that is good enough to pay the brave soldiers who are defending our flag and country, is good enough to pay State and county taxes, notwithstanding the decisions of our judges.

Just as if the brave soldiers were claiming that greenbacks at par are as good as the gold, and plenty good enough for them. The truth of the matter is, the soldier dislikes to take greenbacks at par just as much as a State officer, or any one else.

Charles Sumner, in a recent letter sent by him to the New England Society says the Mayflower brought to America an anti-slavery society, and states that the pilgrim fathers were "consecrated to human liberty," whereupon the N. Y. Journal of Commerce comes out with a series of articles, modestly telling Mr. Sumner that he "belies history," and quotes from the laws adopted by the pilgrim fathers, sustaining slavery. The Journal says, however, much the fathers were "consecrated to human liberty" they were not a whit better in respect to slavery than are the people of South Carolina.

THE GOLDEN AGE.—Mr. A. Ireland's name appears as editor of the Golden Age from Mr. E's salutatory, we judge that the Age will not be quite so radical in politics as some numbers have recently appeared.

He says: "As may readily be inferred, we shall endeavor to speak independently upon all questions upon which we dilate. The Political state of the country will not form an exception to this rule; but, in relation to its government, we shall know but our legitimate Government, and that will be vested in the legally constituted and Constitutional authorities. To seek to foster, or bolster up, or give encouragement to any other, would be the height of folly and madness. This duty does not preclude the exposing of the weaknesses and blunders of the existing and constantly reorganized Government, with a view to its improvement and privity. We know not, nor do we recognize any obligation which imposes the duty upon a citizen of a republican Government, of keeping silent, when he sees important evils coursing through all or any of the main arteries of the system. To thus keep silent would be to deny his individual sovereignty, and admit that he was a mere staff of a power whose wisdom and justice he had no right to call in question."

A correspondent writing to the Portland Oregonian from Hillsboro, O., denies that the "Republican party is dead." He claims that the organization known as the "Union party," is endorsing and carrying out the principles of the Republican party; and further, that all that is good and substantial about the Union party is made up from the Republican ranks. It seems that those eleven hour converts from the Democratic party are determined to "hornswaggle" all the offices down there. We hope the Republicans will keep the slippery fellows out, for it is well understood that they went into the Union party solely to get office. If they had been substantial, trustworthy men they would have stood by democratic principles and sought to rid the party of its Dixieite tendencies and helped to purify it.

IMPORTANT TO CLAIM HOLDERS.—The General Land Office under the Homestead Law, have decided that in cases where persons have pre-empted public lands, and have allowed the time for entry to expire, such lands are not held as "tenant public lands" under the terms of the Homestead Act, and consequently, are not subject to homestead entry by new parties, unless they have been abandoned by the former pre-emptor. Many persons allow the time of entry under the pre-emption law to expire, either through negligence or lack of funds without perfecting their entries. This neglect makes the land subject to a new pre-emption or entry by any other party, the original pre-emptor forfeiting his right; but does not forfeit his right to enter under the homestead law, and all others are prohibited from making such entry.

A Suggestion.

EDS. STATESMAN:—I notice in your last issue an item in regard to supplying the city with water from Mill creek. I concur in your ideas upon the subject, and know that in case of fire, water thus supplied would be much more efficient than our Engine. Every house could have its hose attachment and throw a stream nearly as large as the engine can. As a party interested, I would therefore recommend, for the consideration of the firemen and the city fathers, the sale of four engines and the construction of water works. If every man would furnish a hose, or pipe for his own building (which they do doubt would all do) the works could be constructed at a cost of no more money than we have paid for our engine.

CITIZEN.

HARD TO MIX.—It appears to be quite as difficult for the Douglas Democrats and Republicans to harmonize in politics, in Oregon, as it is for the Breckinridge stock and Douglasites. According to the old "absorption" theory, that the strongest party would absorb the weaker, it is altogether likely that the Republican party has got the greater portion of the Popular Sovereign wing acting "wrangling" with it. If the Douglas democracy don't sour upon the great Republican stomach and cause it to throw them overboard, its digestive organs will have to work more systematically than they are doing at present.

CHALKED OUT.—Gov. Wallace is chalked out of the next Delegation from Idaho. By act of the Territorial Legislature, the next Delegate election in that Territory will occur next fall. It is said that Wallace made so many promises of political preferment, to his Republican friends immediately prior to his election to the Delegation, and which promises he failed to fulfill, that they have consolidated their forces (quite a young army) for the purpose of keeping him "out in the cold" in future.

The Washington (Md.) Constitutional Union, figures up the loss of life since the commencement of the present war in the Northern and Southern armies, killed in battle and lost from disease and other causes, at 3,000,000 of men. The loss in the Southern armies is computed at 2,000,000 of men, or double the Northern loss.

THE TRAVEL TO BOISE.—Mr. A. Kyzer, who came in this week from Hankook, informs us that the travel to Boise is already immense. On the road from Bannock to Grand Ronde Valley, he met every day from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. Mr. K. states that the emigration to Florence two years ago was small in comparison to that now going to Boise.

MINES have been discovered on the Blue River, a tributary of the Santiam, in the Cascade mountains, which pay about three dollars per day. The mines are about 40 miles distant from Eugene City, Oregon. Good Quartz prospects are reported to have been found there.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—Mr. B. F. Fletcher lost a small clasp pocket book in this city on Saturday last. It contained between \$25 and \$30 in gold coins, and an exchange receipt from W. F. & Co., of \$100 with his name on the receipt. Mr. F. offers \$25 to any one who will deliver the pocket book with said contents for him, at this office.

STORM IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We are informed by parties, direct from Boise, that the weather has been very stormy in the mountains during the past two weeks. High winds with considerable rain prevailed in the mines, while on the mountains—especially the Blue range—there has been very heavy snow storms.

Surgeon Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, who was stationed at Fort Walla Walla with the "Regulars" during the years 1859, '60 and '61, and who since the commencement of the war has been in charge of the Hospitals at Annapolis, Maryland, has been ordered to report as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

Francis Ely was shot at the post, on Friday, in accordance with the order from Gen. Wright.

New David Street.—Messrs. Whitman & Coleman are fitting up the building formerly occupied by Baldwin & Whitman, and will open it in a short time as a drug store.

DESCENDANTS OF JEFFERSON.—The family divisions caused by the present war are forcibly illustrated by the effect it has had upon the descendants of the writer of the Declaration of Independence. Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Courtland Village, author of a "Life of Jefferson," writing to a friend, says:

"As I how his descendants are divided in this war! All his grandsons go with the South. George Wythe Randolph, late Confederate Secretary of War, is one of those—misled on this question, but a noble man. So is his elder brother, Thomas J. Randolph. Dr. Ben Randolph I never met. All his granddaughters but one (she is a resident of New York) are firmly for the Union, and so are their husbands, where they are married. Two of them have sons in our armies, who are liable any day to meet their kinsmen in battle. N. P. Trist, who married Virginia Randolph, is a devoted Union man. He has a daughter married to a Confederate. She stands up resolutely for the Union."

Money Market.  
New York Gold Quotations, 49  
San Francisco Legal Tender rates, 45

**The murderers hung at Lewiston last week refused to have their pictures taken. Hearing that it was the intention to take their likenesses after they were hung, they concocted a plan to break the camera, which they knew was the only one in Lewiston, and thus prevent the pictures being taken. Accordingly, on the day before the execution, one of the number—Lower—conspired to have his picture taken. He was conducted by the Sheriff to the operating-room for that purpose, and an opportunity presenting, he seized hold of the instrument and threw it down upon a chair, shattering the box and breaking the "ground glass." Upon being asked by the sheriff why he did this he replied that he "thought the thing was loaded and was afraid it might go off and hurt him." The instrument was repaired, but by constant importuning they exacted a promise from the Sheriff that their pictures should not be taken after they were dead, and no effort was made to get them.**

**A PACK CAMEL.**—In the train that left here this week for the Kootenai mines was something new, in the shape of a pack animal, for this country—an Arabian Camel. Mr. Wm. Henry, of the Bitter Root Ferry, is the fortunate owner of the animal, and obtained it from parties recently from the Cariboo region. A number of these animals were shipped to that country about a year ago to be used as pack animals, but owing to the stony formation of the country they became foot-sore, and their owners had to decide the investment a non-paying one. Mr. H. had four hundred pounds on his camel and thinks he can make profitable use of him in packing between here and Kootenai, as the country to be traveled over is, most of the way, but little unlike that of his native deserts.

**NEW MAP.**—Mr. E. E. Kelly of the City Book Store has just received a large supply of Bancroft's new map of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the British Possessions. The map is more nearly correct than anything we have yet seen of the upper country, and will be invaluable to persons traveling to any of the mining localities, or for the study of those who wish to obtain a knowledge of the general geography of the country. They can be obtained in either pocket form or upon rollers.

**FOR THE KOOTENAI.**—Another party, numbering about ten men, left here the fore part of this week for the Kootenai mines.

**THE CITY LAND CASE.**—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided adversely to the claim of E. H. Barron to a portion of the town site of this city.

**FOR THE PLAINS.**—The two cavalry companies now stationed at Fort Walla Walla, will march for the Plains—in the direction of Boise and along the old emigrant road—about the middle of April.

**A COMPANY of the Oregon Cavalry—Capt. Drake's—left the Dalles last week for Canyon City to attend to the Indians who have been troubling the miners in that vicinity.**

**PASSENGERS** who have arrived here this week from San Francisco state that the rail from that port to Boise is so great that steamers are unable to accommodate all that apply to them for passage, and many are left behind every trip to wait for the next boat.

**THE CUSTOM HOUSE.**—Hon. Geo. E. Cold has introduced a bill into the House of Congress for the removal of the Custom House from Port Angeles to Port Townsend.

**BRICK.**—Mr. John Near is perfecting arrangements to commence the manufacture of a large lot of bricks; at his place, 1 1/2 miles below town. He will be prepared, in a few weeks, to supply the demand in that line.

Some of the officers of the army of the Potomac have preferred charges against the conduct of General Meade at the battle of Gettysburg. They had better be charging upon the rebel armies.

**A FERRY** is being constructed on the Pen d'Orcelle river near the big lake. It will be completed in time to accommodate the travel to the Kootenai mines.

**REMOVED.**—The papers announce that J. G. Sparks, U. S. Dist. Assessor for this Territory has been removed and a Mr. Moore appointed in his stead.

There have been about forty-five pupils in regular attendance at the new Seminary in this city since its opening.

**THE STEAMERS** from California to Portland now bring up from five to eight hundred passengers every trip—most of them destined for the Boise mines.

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[COMMUNICATED.]  
On a recent visit to the country I was informed by a highly respected citizen of this county that he had lately called upon a person who had advertised himself, extensively, by handbills, over this county, as a "Land Agent," etc. The object of the gentleman's visit was to make application to enter forty acres of land in the vicinity of his ranch. On inquiry, he was informed that the "fees" were ten dollars and fifty cents, and the price of entering the land fifty dollars. He then presented the "land agent" with \$50 in Government currency and \$10.00 in gold. The "land agent" took the money, but immediately handed back a three dollar greenback and demanded coin instead. On the applicant protesting, he was informed that if he forced the Receiver of the Land Office at Vancouver to take the public amount of the price of entry in Greenbacks he would be obliged to take them, but as the "land agent" wished to keep on the good side of him he always sent him part of the purchase money in coin. Now, I wish to know whether the Receiver "forks over" that "part coin" to Uncle Sam? or, if he does not, by what authority is he exacted of the farmers of this valley? On the other hand, if he does not receive it at all, it is his duty to seeing this notice to disclaim all connection with the swindler who exacts it in his name.  
Walla Walla, March 10, 1864.  
P. P. D.  
REMOVED.—Mr. G. W. Savage has removed his Jewelry establishment to the building adjoining Brown Bros. & Co's store.

**DIED:**  
WEST.—At her residence in this city, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Rachael West, wife of Basil West, aged 54 years, 5 months and 15 days.

**MARRIED:**  
HANCOCK.—MERRITT.—In this city on the 10th inst., W. F. Horton, J. P., Mr. Joseph Hancock and Miss Josephine Merritt.

**Oregon Steam Navigation Company's NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
FROM AND AFTER MARCH 1st till further notice, the Company will charge 5 per cent. on all CASH ADVANCES freight.

**NOTICE.**  
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Walla Walla, W. T., on the 1st day of April, 1864, ONE WHARF BOAT, OF GREAT CAPACITY, ONE HUNDRED TONS. This boat has been lately used for storing Government supplies and is strongly built, staunch, and perfectly water tight.

**NOTICE.**  
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between H. W. Phillips, J. M. McCoy and John P. M. Hark has been dissolved by mutual consent, John P. M. Hark having sold his entire interest in the company to Wm. H. Siskler.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE CITY HOTEL, Walla Walla, W. T., with a portion of the furniture belonging to the same. The above house is situated on Main street, one door below the bank exchange Saloon; is 25 by 40 feet; two stories high, with a kitchen and Dining Room, and a large Parlor, and a large Bed Room, and a large Parlor, and a large Bed Room. The upper story is partitioned into bed rooms, and the whole is neatly finished. The lot on which the house is built is 60 by 120 feet, fronting on said Main street.

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A NEAT and Commodious Dwelling House, 25 by 35 feet, and lot 50 by 120 feet, in the rear of the above Hotel, and fronting on Rose street. It contains six rooms and is well finished both inside and outside. The lot is well fenced in and has a comfortable stable for two horses on the rear of the lot. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

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**VALLEY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.**  
La Grande, Oregon.

**BEWARE OF ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS OF THE SAME NAME.** Each Bottle of the Genuine bears the signature of "O. R. Baker & Co., Cincinnati. Take None Other.

**RHEUMATISM.—THIS DISEASE IS PRODUCED** by impurity in the blood, which clogs the circulation; and where there is pain it shows that something must be done to free the fluids. Scott's Blood and Liver Syrup is one of the most valuable alternatives before the public. It will carry out of the system all impurities in the blood and leave the fluids active. The Liver Syrup has cured the worst kind of Rheumatism. Redington & Co., Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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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,  
Crocery and Glassware,  
TIN - W A R E,  
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.

**DETER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**  
CANYONVILLE, Feb. 7, 1864.  
Mr. DETER—Dear Sir—I commenced using your Hair Restorative last December and have derived great benefit from using it. I wish you to send me four bottles by W. F. & Co's Express. Yours truly,  
J. H. LAMON.

**\$1,000 REWARD!**  
TO ANY MAN that can find good or Direct a WAGON ROAD TO THE KOOTENAI MINES OR COLVILLE as the route crossing Snake River at McWhir's Ferry, at the Mouth of Palouse, Which is the shipping point for all Goods TO THE COLVILLE AND KOOTENAI MINES. March 5, 1864.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYMENT** of Territorial Warrant No. 30, dated November 27th, 1863, issued to Sheldon B. Fargo, for one hundred dollars, has been suspended. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.  
URBAN E. BIGGS, Territorial Auditor.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Herzog & Thomas Paulson, under the name and style of Herzog & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Herzog will continue to carry on the business heretofore carried on by said firm, and all debts to and from said firm, and all suits pending against them, shall be settled by him.  
CHARLES HERZOG, Mountain Home, Thomas Paulson, Boise Co., I. T., Feb. 18, 1864.

**NOTICE.**  
DETER, having closed up his business in this place, has fitted up a large supply of his celebrated Hair Restorative.  
March 5, 1864

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CARPETING,  
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**Why do you use an Inferior Article**  
WHEN YOU CAN BUY  
GENUINE LIQUORS  
**KYGER & REESE'S**  
AT THE SAME PRICE?  
Their stock consists, in part, of—  
FINE OLD OTARD BRANDY,  
JAMES HENISEY, do  
BISQUIT BULOUCHE, "  
SEIGNETTE, "  
PELLEVOISIN, "  
UNITED PROPRIETORS; "  
Together with a large stock of Superior  
**WHISKEYS,**  
—including—  
HOLT'S OLD BOURBON,  
OLD COLUMBIA,  
DEXTER BOURBON,  
BOWER'S "  
CUTLER, "  
MILLER, "  
MAGNOLIA, "  
MONONGAILLA. "  
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 PHILIA 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, and are sold at the lowest prices.  
KYGER & REESE,  
Fire-proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.,  
November 14, 1863.

**RICH QUARTZ.**  
ROCKFELLOW'S  
HALF-WAY HOUSE,  
SITUATED at the Celebrated Rockfellow Quartz Lode, about equidistant from Walla Walla and Bonanza City.

**WILL BE OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION** of the traveling public on and after the 1st day of January, 1864. A Good Road is opened by way of this house, without adding distance to the road. Everything for the comfort of man and beast will be found on the premises.  
W. H. ROCKFELLOW, Proprietor,  
Nov. 14, 1863.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, upon the estate of Wm. F. Davis, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, with proper vouchers, within one year from this date, or be forever barred, and all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, Dec. 19, 1863.

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

**JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF** Blank Books and Stationery. Among his stock is a general assortment of Bound Books, Consisting of—  
Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments and Prayer Books, Booklets, Poetical Works, Bancroft's Lawyer, Histories, Gift Books, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous works.

**School Books.**  
Consisting of Hays, a large assortment of School Books, of Sanders and the National Series, and all other kinds of books in use in the schools of the valley.

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

**Stationery:**  
A good assortment, consisting in part of Letter Paper, Note Paper, Legal Cap and Envelopes, Playing Cards, Diaries and Memorandum Books, Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper, Sand Paper, Blank Cards, Violin Strings, Pocket Knives and Combs, Twine of all kinds—flax, hemp and cotton.

**Miscellaneous Articles:**  
Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils of all kinds, Black and Red Ink, Pencils, Penholders, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, Calendars, Blank Notes and Receipts, Playing Cards, Diaries and Memorandum Books, Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper, Sand Paper, Blank Cards, Violin Strings, Pocket Knives and Combs, Twine of all kinds—flax, hemp and cotton.

**DR. WM. HALL'S Balsam For the Lungs.**  
FOR THE CURE OF Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spitting of blood, Whooping cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Pleuritic Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, IT IS UNEQUALLED.

We have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:  
1. One from John Runyon, Waverly, Iowa, of his own son.  
2. One from Samuel Leaman, Camden, Hillsdale Co., Mich., of a beloved daughter.  
3. One from Ed. Bond, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.  
4. One from Dr. A. G. Koon, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years' practice.  
5. One from Robert C. Linn, of Marion, Iowa, of a consumptive daughter cured.  
6. One from M. V. Duesin, Springfield, Illinois, the remedy for Lung Disease.

One from fifteen physicians, certifying that it better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.  
One from J. W. Westworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years' standing—an astonishing cure.  
One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western St., Cincinnati, O.

We certify to the genuineness of the above certificates and could furnish hundreds of others of a nature quite as interesting to all suffering from any disease of the Lungs and Throat.

Be particular and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the Lungs, which is warranted to cure.  
For sale by the principal Druggists everywhere, and by REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents for Walla Walla, W. T., 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1863.

**DETER'S Celebrated Hair Restorative;**  
THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE.  
Dr. E. SHIELDS' Office, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1863.

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THE BACHELOR.

BY J. C. GILLET.

A bachelor sat by his fire one night, And as he looked at his flickering light, He fell to musing on his sad case, With sorrow depicted upon his face.

There's something so dreary in living alone— What is a shoe with the mate to it gone? What is a candle-stick without a candle? What is a jug when the mate is the handle?

What good is a bachelor living alone? For whom is he toiling and making a home; And scraping up riches while he's growing old, And sleeping at night by himself in the cold?

This popping the question 's the thing that I stink at; How to do it, and when, is what I wish to get at. I'd rather go through rain, lightning and thunder Than fall through at last by making a blunder.

They say you have got to get down on your knees, Take her soft hand in yours and give it a squeeze, Look up in her face, then draw a big sigh And swear if she jilts you you'll lie down and die;

But I said to myself there is no need to hurry; In a year or so more I will fix up some better, And then I'll hitch up the line and get her, But while I'm waiting I'm scheming and plotting—

Forgetting that girls always like to be courted— Some fellow "more bold," while I'm simply I tarried. "Patched in," and the first thing I knew they were married.

We may talk as we like, but there's nothing in life That will comfort a man like a true-hearted wife. In sickness and sorrow she's ready to cheer him; Though fortune may frown she'll be closer clings near him.

Thus the bachelor mused till his thro' were aglow, And the candle went out and he layed low, And then with a sigh he raised up his head, And went and crept into his comfortable bed.

And all through the night the bachelor dreamed, Till the fancies he'd wrought into realities seemed, And the beautiful picture he'd formed in his brain In the stillness of slumber came o'er him again;

And he whispered a name, and a beautiful smile Passed over his face as he breathed the while, And he tossed on his couch like a ship on the billow And when he awoke he was hugging the pillow!

Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

CEGAR TIMBER.—In New Jersey there are men who make it a business to dig up the cedar trees buried in the swamps, and out them into shingles of it, its said, extremely excellent. A correspondent thus describes the timber, and the process of "getting it out":

"These swamps are very valuable, an acre of such timber commanding from five hundred to a thousand dollars. A peculiar feature of the swamps is that the twenty feet or more in depth. This peaty earth is constantly accumulating from the fall of leaves and boughs, and trees are found buried in it at all depths, quite down to solid ground.—The timber so buried retains its buoyancy and color, and it is considered so valuable, that large numbers of workmen are constantly employed in raising and splitting the logs into rails and shingles. In searching for these logs the workman uses an iron rod, which he thrusts into the soil, and by repeated trials ascertains the size and length of the wood he strikes, and then by digging down obtains a chip, by the smell of which he can determine whether it is worth removal. The number of shingles produced from the wood of these submerged forests is very great; from the little town of Dennisville, as many as eight hundred thousand, valued at twelve thousand dollars, have been sent to market in a year. From the same place thousands of dollars' worth of white cedar rails are annually sent out. The deposit of timber at this point extends to an indefinite depth, and although, from the growth above it, believed to be two thousand years old, is all entirely sound, and will supply, for years to come, the draft upon it."

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of a sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in, my knapsack my book-case and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn over that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, 'tho' in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and had to read amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of most thoughtless men—and that, too, in their hours of freedom from control. And I say, if I under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—Cobbet.

COOL.—"Good morning, Mr. J., I called around to see if you could pay me that little demand."

"How much do I owe you, doctor?"

"There is five visits five dollars, and medicine one dollar."

"Well, here is the dollar for the medicine, and I'll return the visits soon."

GOOD ADVICE.—Says an exchange: Never buy goods of any dealer that don't advertise. You can be sure that he is close, stingy, and lacks sufficient energy to take advantage of the market and buy cheap. In fact, it is a safe rule to set it down that you will have to pay 20 per cent. more for goods to a merchant that don't advertise than to one who does.

PSYCHOLOGICAL.—"Sam," said an interesting young mother to her youngest hopeful, "do you know what the difference is between the body and the soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with, the body carries you about. This is your body (touching the little fellow's shoulders and arms) but there is something deeper in you, you can feel it now—What is that?" "Oh, I know," said Sam, with a flash of intelligence in his eyes, "that's my fannell shirt!"

"This smacks of heaven," said the youth, as he kissed the maiden's cheek.

"Well you've plenty of lip, I'm sure," replied the maiden.

"Yes, and you've plenty of cheek," responded the youth as he repeated the oscillation.

W. Weatherford, DRUGGIST.

OFFERS AT WALKSALE AND RETAIL THE Largest, Most Complete and Best Selected Stock of

DRUGS, PAINTS and OILS ever before offered in this market—

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,

Coal Oil, (Best Quality, Warranted)

BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, LINSEED OIL,

With an endless variety of PAINTER'S MATERIALS; All the PATENT MEDICINES

Toilet Articles, And in fact everything wanted in a First Class Drug and Paint Establishment.

Having recently received large invoices and being in constant receipt of goods from the EASTERN MARKETS, we are well prepared to furnish to the Trade,

FRESH AND RELIABLE ARTICLES, in our line, at Reasonable Rates,

as we have our arrangements completed in the East for receiving Goods Direct from the Manufacturers.

Patrons Solicited. We are certain of giving satisfaction in every particular.

W. WEATHERFORD, No. 139 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, June 9, 1863.

WALLULA HOTEL.

WALLULA, W. T. J.M. VANSYCKLE, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

June 27th, 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.

J. C. ISAACS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Hardware, Groceries, Clothing,

Miners' Tools, etc. Main street, Walla Walla.

WHEAT, BARLEY and OATS taken in exchange for Goods.

THEODORE, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. (Four doors above the Jail.)

HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FRESH SUPPLIES OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, TRUSSES,

Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

BRANDY, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Prescriptions carefully filled. [Oct. 3, 1863.]

Fruit Trees

THE TREES AND PLANTS ARE NOW READY for delivery at the Columbia Valley Nursery,

One mile south of Walla Walla, near Simms' Mill. I have this season a most excellent assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

PHILIP RITZ, Proprietor. Walla Walla, Nov. 14, 1863. 4647ly

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 remunerative rates.

Stable Open Day and Night, for the accommodation of our customers.

Saddle Horses, Buggies, Carriages, and Pronged 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. 13ly

HODGE & CALEF, Wholesale Druggists,

97 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON, OFFER FOR SALE

Alcohol, Barrels and Cases, Linseed 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, 1863. 294f

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

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fine Brandy, Wines, LIQUORS.

Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors. Our Stock consists in part of

FINE OLD BRANDY. OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

JAMES HENESSEY, UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, A. BONISTET & CO.,

PINETT, CASTILLON & CO., Union of the Proprietors, C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNEITE

And Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port SHERRY WINES.

Pure old Oporto Port, Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry, Hazony Nephews,

COBBLER SAERY, FINE & HEAVY. Champagne and Case Wines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX, DO.

PURE HOLLAND GIN.

FINE OLD WHISKEYS, Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch, O'Neill's Fine Old Malt

OLD BOURBON, OF THE FINEST QUALITY. Superior Old Rye.

OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY, of Superior Quality.

Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every description used in the liquor trade. Large quantities of liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to the mines. Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully solicited.

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS

NEZ PERCE CHIEF, Capt. Frank Coe, SPRAY, Capt. Chas. Felton,

Will run regularly from CELILO to Umatilla and Wallula, As follows: Leave CELILO

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. RAILROAD CARS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS

to the Steamer, will start from Dalles at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Wallula Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Umatilla, at 7 A. M., connecting with Train at Celilo for Dalles, Sunday.

FOR PORTLAND: The Steamer ONEONTA, Capt. J. McNully, will leave Dalles daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Cascade, connecting with the Steamer WILSON G. JURY, Capt. Wolf, for Portland.

J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. By L. DAY, Ag't, Wallula, Walla, 8, 1863.

NEW FURNITURE, BEDDING AND Upholstery Establishment.

First Street, between Taylor and Yamhill, Portland. EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds of Household Furniture for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Sideboards, OFFICE FURNITURE,

And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a well regulated establishment of this kind. Spring Mattresses and Bedding of all descriptions.

All orders from the upper country promptly attended to. We will ship anything in our line in original packages, if required.

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO., First Street, Portland, Aug. 8, 1863.—ly

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, OPTICIANS,

Importers and Dealers in OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL and Philosophical Instruments, Stereoscopic Goods, Photographic Albums, CARTES DE VISITE,

And Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Superior Cutlery. 637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST and BEST assortment on the Pacific coast, to which they would call the attention of the public and the trade. Having unusual facilities for getting our goods from first hands, we feel confident that purchasers will really promote their own interest by selecting from our stock. Complete catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereoscopic and other goods sold by us may be had on application, or will be sent to any address, by mail, POSTAGE PAID.

Strangers visiting this city are cordially invited to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a call will incur the least obligation to purchase. Country orders respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, Opticians, Apr. 4, 1863.—15ly 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

1864. BROWN BRO'S & 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 Grape. Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.

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

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

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

Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting. CLOTHING.

Our stock of Clothing consists of FINE, FRENCH CLOTH TROCK 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, Lagaira, Java, Manilla, 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. Especial attention is called to our

Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods, WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.

Jan. 10, 1864. BROWN BROS & CO.

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

THE attention of the citizens of this town and surrounding country, is respectfully called to the fact that I am prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. I shall do a GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Also a full assortment of Miners' and Packers' Goods. Dec. 6, 1861. H. HOWARD.

Walla Walla Brewery.

JOSEPH HELLMUTH, Manufacturer of LAGER BEER, and Wholesale Retail Dealer in WINES and LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. THE proprietor keeps constantly on hand wines and liquors of all kinds, and of the best brands, and will always take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may visit his well-arranged saloon. Nov. 29, 1861. 4y

NEW and CHEAP Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery Establishment.

NEXT WALLA WALLA HOTEL. NEW and ELEGANT STYLES OF GOODS. Mahogany Bureaus, BEDSTEADS and CHAIRS, &c., &c. SPRING and PULU MATTRESSES, Office Furniture, SOPHAS and LOUNGES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. ROGERS & CO., Walla Walla, Sept. 19, 1863. 1f

Drugs and Medicines.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to our present large and well-assorted stock in this line, and to our extra facilities for supplying them at very low rates,—importing as we do, Direct from Eastern Markets. Extra pains will be taken to secure reliable medicines, and in no case will a worthless article be allowed to leave the store.

HODGE & CALEF, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils, 97 Front street, Portland, July 4, 1863. 294f

OPHIR SALOON, LA GRANDE, OREGON.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE OPENED THIS Saloon and respectfully solicit the patronage of the traveling public between the mines and the points of navigation on the Columbia.

Their Liquors are all purchased from the most popular houses in Portland and San Francisco, and they are assured of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. MATHISON & MARVIN, Proprietors, Dec. 12, 1863. m2

JAPAN, Young Hyson, Black, Comet and Oolong Teas, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

JOHN R. FOSTER, E. J. DEHART

John R. Foster & Co., Front Street, Portland,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY Merchants to their large stock of HARDWARE, Mechanics' and Miners' Tools,

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

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

Walla Walla Bakery

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 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. Bread promptly delivered to any part of the city. Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left. The wagon will go around the city every morning and afternoon. Oct. 3, 1863.

RICHARDS & MCGRAKEN, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, 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. Also, to forwarding Goods in San Francisco and Portland.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN MCGRAKEN, 111 Clay Street, Front Street, Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. Near Council's Wharf. ly

LINKTON'S Steam Saw Mill, IS AGAIN IN OPERATION.

And ready to furnish Lumber at all times. MILL situated on the New Wagon Road across the mountains, twenty miles from town. Price of Lumber at Mill, for ordinary, \$30 per M. Terms Cash, unless by special agreement. Lumber will not be delivered without the money, or an order from the proprietor. S. LINKTON, Proprietor. Walla Walla, Aug. 1, 1863.—ly

FASHION SALOON, Wallula, W. T.

THE BEST QUALITY OF Wines, Liquors, and Cigars ALWAYS ON HAND.

A First Class Phelan Billiard Table In the Saloon. June 27th, 1863. 294f J. M. VANSYCKLE.

DR. JIM. A. M. D. D., Physician and Surgeon.—Graduate of the Imperial Medical Institute of China, and formerly resident Surgeon of the Imperial Hospital for men, women and children in the City of Canton, China. The public may rest assured that cases of disease and sickness committed to the professional care of Dr. Jim, whether in town or at a distance in the country, shall receive his unremitting attention, with every advantage that his skill and experience can afford. He returns his thanks to the citizens of the city and county of Walla Walla for their unbounded patronage for the past few months. Office one hour west of the Court House. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. The best Family Medicines always on hand. Give me a call and try my medicine, then you can speak for yourself.—[Dec. 19, 1863.] m2

WIBERG & STORWERIDGE

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 complete assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Shoe Findings, Their stock consists of all the standard make of Boots and shoes, such as

Bunker's Quilted and Dress Boots; Conard's do. Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Boots; Gent's 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; 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, Belting and Bridle Leather; Colored Lining, Russet 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. WILHELM & STORWERIDGE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. No. 125 Front street, Fire-proof Brick store.

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

CRUSHED, New Orleans, San Francisco, Cassia, Peas and Chien Sugar, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

MAKEREL in half barrels, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.