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THIBODO & BROTHERS,
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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Main Street, four doors above the Jail—Established 1859.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
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Surgical operations attended to in the most delicate manner.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office. 47 ly

W. PHILLIPS,
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced and pattern. Mining Implements, Ac., Ac., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Our patronage is respectfully solicited.
Dallies
City, } H. P. ISAACS, } City.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
STORE-KEEPERS AND WAREHOUSE.
77 Corn Exchange Building.
July 26, 1863. 1827 ly

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.,
Office, over the Bank Exchange Saloon, 77
WHAT CHEEK HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON—M. O'Connor
The What Cheek House will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. Conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, and all business conducted on temperance principles.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE over the Bank Exchange, Walla Walla, 101y

A. J. CAIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE with County Surveyor, north side of the creek, Walla Walla, 30ly

E. L. MASSEY,
Justice of the Peace and City Recorder.
OFFICE in the City Council Chamber, in a rear of the Union Hotel. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, and all business conducted on temperance principles.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.—Including holidays—except on Friday.
April 18, 1863. 18ly

H. H. BLACK,
DENTIST, Late of the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
No. 10 Alder Street, four doors from Front,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Artificial Teeth of my own manufacture inserted by every method known to the profession.
Portland, June 18, 1863. 14ly

WILLIAM YOUNG,
DEALER IN
Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Counter-tops,
MARBLE TABLES, HEARTH STONES, Stone for building purposes, Ac.
All Stone cutting done to order.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 13ly

E. G. RANDALL,
DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Sheet Music, Music Books, Strings, and other Musical Merchandise of every Description.
Sole agent in Oregon for Stearns & Sons' celebrated patent everlasting grand and square PIANO FORTES; Mason & Hamlin's MELODIONS. A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books just received.
B. G. RANDALL,
25 First Street, Portland, Oregon. 27ly

JOHN HUNTON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors, Groceries,
Provisions, &c.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Feb. 28, 1863. 11ly

H. LAW & CO.,
Dallies and Portland.
H. L. & CO. have constantly on hand and for sale, at the Dallies,
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.
Portland, May 9, 1863. 21ly

HAMILTON & COULSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Will attend the Courts in Walla Walla and Oregon.
Office on C. S. Kingsley's block building, Front at Portland, Oregon.
[Jan. 17, 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. 21ly
O. L. BRIDGES,
E. L. BRIDGES,
E. L. BRIDGES

HUMASON & ODELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands.
March 29, 1863. 15ly
J. W. COOK,
MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Teas, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Canvas and Sacks, Portland, Oregon.
Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order.
Orders on a distance promptly attended to.—All orders made returnable by the first conveyance.

HENRY LAW,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and Dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, H. H. Spikes, Pollock, &c.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
Constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

Notice to Druggists.
We have on hand and are constantly receiving the following Drugs, which we guarantee to be genuine.
BRANDIES AND WINES,
J. H. HUMSTON, WILSON & CO.
BANKER AND AUCTIONEER. T. J. LAW
McLAUGHLIN & LAW,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Collecting Agents.
AUBURN, OREGON.
WILL practice in the different Courts of the State. Business entrusted to their care attended to with fidelity and dispatch. Special attention paid to real estate, and real estate carefully and promptly made.

CHARLES HERZOG,
PRACTICAL DENTIST, is prepared to do all kinds of Filled Work in the line of Dentistry with the latest and best machinery.
Office on door above Kohlhauff & Galehard's store, Main Street, Walla Walla.
[April 11, 1863] 21y

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, Vermine, Brushes, Putty, Steel, Pins, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Gas, in which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Orders put up with care and Advice gratis. JAMES S. CRAIG,
Jan. 31, 1863. 21ly

COLUMBIAN HOTEL,
Corner of Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
B. F. SINNOTT & BRO., Proprietors.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the very center of business, convenient to the various approaches to the City, and in the immediate vicinity of all the River and Ocean Steamer Landings.
Board and Lodging, \$1.50 per day
BAGGAGE taken to the House free of charge.
Fire-proof Safe in the Office. 28ly

DENNISON HOUSE,
(Formerly Metropolitan Hotel.)
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STS.
Portland, Oregon.
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel.
J. H. KINNEY & QUINN,
Proprietors.

DR. J. M. HARRIS,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a new addition to his stock of Medicines,
AND WILL SUPPLY HIS CUSTOMERS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
He has a general assortment of Patent Medicines, also Sold.
JAN. 10, 1863.

HOWARD HOUSE,
FRONT STREET,
Near the Ocean Steamship Landing,
Portland, Oregon.
JAS. W. GOING, Proprietor.
Charges Moderate. 21ly
Portland, Dec. 30, 1862.

WESTERN HOTEL,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
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 well-furnished, Hard-finished, Well Ventilated Rooms.
For the accommodation of regular or transient boarders.
May 2, 1863. 20ly

W. G. LANGFORD,
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY for the First Judicial District, W. T. will practice in the Courts of Washington and Idaho Territories and State of Oregon.
Office Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.
March 24, 1863. 14ly

Eastern News.
New York, May 27.—A correspondent of the 'World,' who has been a prisoner in the Confederacy for three weeks, and just returned, says at Atlanta, Columbus and other places, he with other prisoners were greeted with substantial evidences of kindness and feeling. The sold men of the South were anxiously asking what terms we can offer and what is to be their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confederacy that we can outlast them and overrun their country. This correspondent further says, the strength of the rebel army may be set down at 300,000 men, half of whom are in Middle Tennessee and Virginia.

New York, May 27.—A special Washington correspondent of the World says it is rumored here, and I believe the rumor to be true, that great fears are entertained by the Administration of an invasion by the rebels into Pennsylvania.—General Schenck at Baltimore is said to have communicated his fears to the authorities at Washington and those at Harrisburg, and the rumor has spread.

The Times' special correspondent says a dispatch from Grant says he is perfectly confident of taking Vicksburg, but it must be done by investment and approaches. A week may be consumed in its capture.

Chicago, 27th.—A Cairo dispatch brings news from Vicksburg to Thursday last.—The rebel batteries on the hill north of the town were taken and turned on the enemy on the evening of the same day. The water batteries at the foot of the hill were captured at the same time. On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg, if he would allow the rebels to lay down their arms and march out. The offer was refused. Grant moved on his work and the rebels were driven to the inner fortifications. Gen. Logan is stationed at Big Black Bridge. Grant feels certain he will be able to take of Johnson. The latter has only about 10,000 men exclusive of what may be received by way of reinforcements.

Chicago, May 28th.—A special dispatch from Memphis says, the steamer 'Lumina,' which left Young's Point near Vicksburg, has arrived. A passenger on board reports that the two outer works of the enemy had been taken at Vicksburg, leaving but one to take. The rebels were completely surrounded. Grant's army stretching entirely around the city from river to river. Grant has captured 900 prisoners and 81 guns, field pieces.

Jackson, Miss., had been destroyed. The federal army that captured that city is now acting as reinforcements for Grant at Vicksburg.

Cairo, May 27th.—Our latest dates from Sherman's Landing are to Saturday morning, 23d. In Friday's attack on the fortification, a sanguinary battle ensued in which the federal loss was severe. The rebels fought with coolness and desperation, receiving our fire until our forces came within murderous range. The rebels were driven back however, by main force into their line of fortifications. The rebels were captured 2000 men, and the contest had not been renewed when the boat left on Saturday morning. The mortar boats were throwing occasional shells. We have captured the batteries both above and below the town.

Chicago, May 28th.—Correspondence from Grant's army, dated May 20th, says that Sherman's Landing on Saturday morning, on the 16th, number over 1700. The enemy's loss was said to be not over half that number. We had 20,000 troops engaged; according to rebel statements the enemy had about 10,000. We took about 3,000 prisoners, and at the bridge about 3,000 more. Gen. Sherman crossed the Big Black river on a pontoon bridge on Saturday. McPherson and McClernand built bridges on Sunday night and crossed their commands by Monday noon. By four o'clock that afternoon, the advance of Gen. Sherman's corps, under Steele, reached the enemy's works back of the city, and took position on the right of the bluff above it, and commenced bombardment. Gen. McPherson planted his command in front of, in our center, and McClernand took his position on the extreme left, reaching almost to the river below. All the forenoon of yesterday, 19th, the different brigades were taking position, forming lines of battle, &c. At 2 o'clock the battle began in earnest. Gen. Steele drove the enemy from several forts and took one complete line of fortifications fronted by rifle pits. His extreme right rested on the river bank under the bluff at sundown. His division fought gallantly all day through, hungry, dirty, foot-sore, and sleepy. Sherman's left and McPherson's right were in supporting distance, and advanced their line of skirmishers within 500 yards of the breastworks, and their artillery to within the same distance, and are in position at these distances now. McClernand is not progressing so fast, but is doing well. We lost about 1,500 in killed and wounded yesterday.—Vicksburg, May 21st.—The enemy (Federal) kept up a heavy artillery firing to-day; two of our guns were dismounted in the center; our works however were uninjured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and guns remounted last night. Our men are encouraged by the report that Johnson is near with a large army. During the past two days transports with troops have gone up the Yazoo river,—destination unknown.

News to May 30th.
Philadelphia, May 28th.—The Bulletin has Murfreesboro dispatches of dates to the following effect:
We have reports from rebel sources that Pemberton repulsed six assaults on Vicksburg, but they greatly feared the next one, which was about to be made.
The rebels say that Gen. Loring cut his way through at Haines' Bluff, and escaped. The fact of the matter is that however commanded the rebel forces at Haines'

Bluffs was cut off from communication with the rebel forces at Vicksburg.

Chicago, May 28th.—The rebel reports of our repulse at Vicksburg seem to have been correct. The Memphis dispatches of the 27th say the steamer 'Sullivan,' from Young's Point, reports that last Friday, May 23d, the Federal troops were repulsed at Vicksburg. The next morning they retorted their position. At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. Gen. Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the Federal which exploded among them, making a fearful havoc. Further fighting was going on when the boat left. The Federal losses are said to be very heavy. Correspondence dated on the field, Saturday night 23d, says, no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete at all points of the hill. No doubts need be apprehended as to our success. We are entrencing and building rifle-pits. Cavalry have been sent towards Canton to ascertain Johnson's whereabouts.

Murfreesboro, May 27.—Dispatches from Grant arrived to-day, the tenor of which is highly encouraging. The army was in excellent condition, considering the ordeal of marches and battles through which it had lately passed. The General says the city is completely invested. The enemy were driven from the outer works by storm, and are huddled together within the inner works with every prospect of being captured soon.

Dispatches received to-day from reliable sources represent Johnson as being in the immediate vicinity of Jackson, receiving heavy reinforcements that come pouring in from every direction. He is reported to have said that if he could hold out fifteen days he would throw into it 100,000 men. Gen. Logan is stationed at Big Black Bridge. Grant feels certain he will be able to take of Johnson. The latter has only about 10,000 men exclusive of what may be received by way of reinforcements.

Washington, May 28th.—The Washington letter to the Commercial says telegraphed to the President that it is impossible for Johnson to get together 100,000 men within fifteen days, Col. Grierson having destroyed the railroads to such an extent as to prevent it. He also says that Pemberton cannot hold out fifteen days.—Grant is a genuine success.

Cairo, May 28th.—We have nothing from below to-night of importance. It is stated that Johnson is at Jackson with 15,000 men, and that the rebels also hold Big Black river bridge.

New York, May 29th.—A special dispatch contains the following: No rebel camps were visible on the heights beyond Fredericksburg yesterday. Many of their horses which used to graze in herds on the plains below have also disappeared. The rebels have shown renewed activity along the Rappahannock, and are massing troops at the United States and Kelly's farms where they intend to cross, and the prospect of an early battle begins to be discussed in the army.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 28th.—The rebels are evidently moving.—Lee issued an order which has been read to the troops, a few nights ago, congratulating them upon their past achievements and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have a long and rapid march into a country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships, and wonderful victories are promised them. The overthrow of our army is predicted as an inevitable result. For several days, moving supplies below Fredericksburg.

A balloon reconnaissance discovered a large column moving rapidly in the direction of Culpepper. The enemy intend making a raid into Maryland, or are endeavoring to get between Hooker's army and Washington, which we are unable to determine. Every one is on the qui vive. Startling news may be expected soon from the Army of the Potomac.

A letter dated May 20th, states that Col. Burns' division was actually sent to Mississippi, and that Bragg's army is now falling back to the Tennessee line.

A New Orleans correspondent announces the arrival of reinforcements. That city is thus made secure during the absence of Gen. Banks' army.

Washington, May 30.—The Tribune says at two o'clock this morning our Washington correspondent telegraphed facts about the situation at Vicksburg—which may be thus summed up, by high authority—Grant has step by step driven the rebels into their fortification, turning guns and other material against them. They, however, have troops sufficient to relieve each other as often as may be desirable in defending their lines of works. He is continuing without any serious dread of any molestation from Johnson.

Chicago, May 30.—The following special dispatch is published as a fact: Gen. Rosecrans contemplated a movement more than a week ago, which tends to confirm the report that Bragg was falling back from his position.

Washington, May 30.—A Murfreesboro dispatch, yesterday, says orders were sent to the camps last night to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with relations.

San Francisco, May 30th.—A dry goods house in this city has received a telegram from a partner in New York, dated May 28, saying that the ship Chalger, from New York to this port, had been burned by the Alabama.

Dates to May 31st.
St. Louis, May 30th.—D. G. Scott, a well known river man, arrived last night, having left Young's Point on Sunday. He has been with Grant's army and says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear. They were in fine spirits and confident of capturing Vicksburg and its garrison. He says the attack upon the fortifications was not made by the entire line, as reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted the big battery and failed.—Whenever the rebels attempted to plant their guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters. Our wounded were brought up rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. Our base of supplies on the

Yazoo are sufficient and reinforcements are arriving.

New York, May 30th.—Advice from front of the Army of the Potomac to-day, state that the rebel army across the Rappahannock is very active. Their position at the river forks is decidedly offensive. Numbers of troops are massed in front of them. Their main picket line is as strong as ever, but the troops behind have been moved in another direction.

A Washington letter says that a balloon reconnaissance shows that the rebels are massing their troops near Chancellorville and making preparations as though they expected to cross at U. S. Ford. Hooker is preparing for every emergency.

Washington, May 30th.—A gentleman who arrived to-night from the Army of the Rappahannock, says large columns of the enemy are in motion. They were traced yesterday by lines of dust in the rear of the river in front, while one body is moving southward. The preponderance of the mass is going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. The rebel infantry guards at Banks' and U. S. Ford have been considerably increased within the past day or two, and it is believed they are preparing for a demonstration somewhere on our lines.

New York, May 30th.—Exchange steady at 107 1/2; Gold 45; Government stocks less active; Coupons 108 1/2-1-4.

The Nez Perce Treaty.
PORTLAND, T. T., June 1st, 1863.
EDS. STATESMAN.—The Council is progressing slowly, and it proceeds the impression grows stronger, among those who are watching the progress of events from the outside, that no such treaty can be effected as was first proposed by the Commissioners, nor indeed any arrangement by which the present existing treaty will be in any manner materially changed.

There are over two thousand Indians present at the Council, among whom are all the principal men and heads chiefs of the nation; and there are also representatives present from almost every tribe this side of the Rocky Mountains. The followers of "Big Thunder" and "Eagle-from-the-Light" are estimated a quarter of a mile from those of "Laway" and "Utes-milk-skin" with the pavilion of the Commissioners between the two encampments. The former encampment numbers about one-third as many lodges as the latter, "Eagle-from-the-Light" has only brought with him twenty-five of his warriors.

Despite the efforts of the Commissioners to stave off the reply to their first proposition until they could obtain one such as they desired, the Indians would be heard without delay; and in their reply, the Chiefs, who spoke unanimously, and almost peremptorily, refused to accept the conditions of the proposed new treaty; and they further made it amply clear that they were not disposed of treating at all—asserting that the existing treaty was good enough for them, if complied with. They also complained of the failure on the part of the Government to comply with the provisions of that instrument in times past.

The impression seems to have obtained among the Indians that our Commissioners are not truly the agents of the Government, but merely ordinary fellows, having no more authority to treat with them, or to pledge the faith of the Government than any other persons; and, following up this impression, they have made no great display of native eloquence, if the interpreter has done them full justice. As orators, Lawyer and Quill-whiffers are called the "nobler Romans of them all."

[WRITTEN FOR THE STATESMAN.]
A Gold Hunter's Reflection.
"Oh why should fate so pleasure have,
Life's dearest bands untwining,
Or why so sweet a flower as love
Depose on fortune's shining—
Oh, heavenly muse, thy power I own;
On chord my lary in sweetest tone;
Though long unstrung, 'twould fainfully tell
The worth of her my soul loves well,
Who, trembling, vowed with me to dwell.

May heaven guard that gentle life,
My own beloved, widow's wife,
Whom I have loved and would not lose;
This mountain land, remote and cold,
I strive to gain earth's shining gold.

Quick, o'er the waste, as deer and wild,
In dreams I'm with my bonnie bride,
But wake to know I still do roam,
Yet hope with glittering dust to come
To her embrace and bairns at home.

Old winter now supremely reigns
O'er mountains high and wildcat plains;
The dark pine's chanting monotone,
Brings thoughts of hope and pleasure gone,
Telling of her, alas!

Through storms and clouds of driving snow,
The land is traversed and the snow,
By daring men, in haste to find
The hidden gold, while far behind,
True love may wait, in hope resigned.

Fair spring and summer's leafy grove
Will greet the soft step of my love,
While warbling birds and childish play
Wake thoughts of him far away,
Ah, will she grieve his long delay?

Oh, deathless memories that roll
In varied cadence through the soul,
Linger forever here, to bid me weep
That trembling lip, that last career
Of her who came my life to bless.

Not wealth, nor fame, though time grow old,
Nor poverty, can all unfold
True woman's worth and sacrifice,
That wins stern man from ways of vice,
And guards his path toward paradise.

DUNCAN.
Auburn, Oregon, Feb. 9, 1863.

Geo. Carlisle's Address to his Son.
The following letters to his son, written by George Carlisle, Esq., recently deceased, but for many years one of the most eminent merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be found of interest and value to every young man starting in business. They result from a line of much experience in practical grappling with the world. We extract them from a late number of the 'Commercial.'

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1860.
MY SON:—This day, in accordance with custom, you are a free man, having reached the age twenty-one years. You are now at liberty to seek your own living, in your own way, provided it is a moral and honest way. You have now the opportunity of making your mark in this world, the door is open, and few have a brighter prospect for the future. Your education is fair, not what it should be, or what it might have been, if you had carried out the wishes of your parents.

How different your prospects are from what mine were when I became of age, and in my boyhood. I am a descendant from poor, but honest parents, and have had to make my own way through the world, by my own industry, perseverance and economy. The world knows what has been the results of a long life spent in close attention to business.

My first start in the way of accumulation was in this way: In digging one day in my father's yard I fortunately dug up a ninety-nine piece of silver,—so called in those days,—of the value of 12 1/2 cents. You can imagine that on finding it I felt rich. I have never felt more so since. Wealth was my aim from the first; and this was a nest-egg small as it was. Small beginnings make large endings, is an old adage. I commenced accumulating in various ways,—riding horses to plow, raking and spreading hay, turning my hand to almost anything by which an honest penny could be earned. When I accumulated to the amount of one dollar I invested it in the purchase of a sheep. I placed it in the hands of a farmer, in those days what they called 'placed out to double.' In the space of four years I was entitled to two sheep, and so I went on, until with them and other earnings I was enabled to purchase a cow, which I also placed out to double in four years. * * * It is useless to pursue the history of my life further. The result shows for itself. Good health, can easily accomplish the same results. Your condition is far superior to what mine was. The facilities for doing business in this fast age, if you choose to follow in my footsteps, or take my advice, will enable you to accomplish all I have accomplished in upwards of forty years, in one third of the time. My great desire is to see you at the head of the mercantile community, which can be easily accomplished.

[When the son to whom the above was addressed was fifteen years of age Mr. Carlisle promised him that when he became twenty-one years of age he would present him with one thousand dollars, provided he would neither smoke, chew tobacco, nor drink intoxicating liquors. The son made the promise and kept it, and the father was equally prompt to fulfill his part of the contract. On the day the son reached his majority a check for the amount was handed him, with the following:]
MY SON:—In conformity with an agreement entered into with you, on the 18th day of January, 1854, which was to continue until the day you became of age, that day having arrived this 12th day of September, 1860, I now cheerfully perform my part of the understanding by presenting you with a check on the Lafayette Banking Company for one thousand dollars. So far as my knowledge extends, I believe you have faithfully earned this testimonial, for your correct habits and deportment. If any violation of the agreement has taken place unbeknown to myself, your own conscience can decide, and your high honor will not permit you to accept that which you have not well earned. I take it for granted all is right; and now allow me to give you a little advice. Old fogys as I am, I trust Young America will have some respect for age and experience. This day, according to the common

phrase, you are a free man. You are now thrown upon the wide world to seek your future reputation and greatness. You have had every opportunity to make your mark. Your parents have only to regret that you would not follow their advice, and procure the best of education and qualify yourself for any profession; but boys now-a-days are much wiser at seventeen than twenty-five years of age. That day has now gone by; it is too late; we will talk about the present and future. Your present position is that of a clerk in a dry goods store, and no one has better prospects for the future.—Your opportunities are far superior to what mine were. I started with but little, and that little continued to enlarge. You can see what I have accomplished during a residence in Cincinnati of forty-three years. Industry, economy, prudence and energy will in time accomplish wonders. Do not be ambitious to make a fortune in a few years; it should be work of a lifetime. The pleasure of accumulating is far greater than the possession, and gives one less anxiety and trouble.

Pursue one regular, steady course in business. Be upright, honest, liberal and correct in all your dealings, prompt in all your engagements, and require all to be the same with you. Honesty and promptness is the secret of success in business. So long as you are strictly prompt and require it from others, you will have friends. The moment you begin to waver and give way to the appeals of others, that moment you begin to have enemies that will take all the advantage of you that they can. That has been my experience in nine cases out of ten. Avoid speculations, and opportunities to engage in outside operations. Be engaged in a business that is not immediately under your own eye and supervision. Outside irons are certain to burn in most cases. Of the evidence of the importance of one's constant attention to his own business, I made more or less money every year from 1822, so long as I remained in business, with the exception of one year. That year was the year 'I was married.' I went west, and was absent during all the Spring business, and most of the Fall. It was the first time I had taken any recreation.

Do not be anxious to do a large business. A small, snug business is the most certain. In a series of years you will reap your reward. A reaction of times, is very apt to sweep those engaged in a large enterprise.

Avoid all indebtedness for others and be sure to conduct your business so as not to require others to indorse for you. If you have a friend in trouble, loan him the money, if you have it and can spare it. Indorsing has been the ruin of many, and large families have been brought to poverty in their old age. In nine times out of ten, the party receiving the favor has not been benefited by it. Avoid placing yourself under liabilities for any one. Do not be ambitious for office; the honor is nothing—the responsibility is large. Avoid all secret societies. Attend strictly to your own business, and let others do the same. Pay as you go for your board, clothes and private expenses.

My advice would be to place one thousand dollars you now receive at interest. If at six per cent, annually, if you live to my present age, it will amount to about \$15,000, or at ten per cent., to upwards of \$30,000. In case all other matters fail, this will be a snug sum for one to have in his old age. From this day henceforth, I trust you will strive to become an eminent merchant; it is the most noble eminence a man can reach.—You have every facility, and opportunity, and talent, to reach that eminence. Energy, industry, economy and honesty will accomplish wonders. Let your aged parents have the proud satisfaction of seeing that their son, who this day enters upon the world upon his own responsibility, accomplishes what they so much desire.

Your affectionate father,
GEORGE CARLISLE.

Mrs. PARTINGTON ON WEDDINGS.—It is a solemn thing, is matrimony, a very solemn thing, where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplice on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. Be ought to be husband and wife for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger and said, "with my goods I thee endow." He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole store in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterwards that it only meant one calico gown's year. It is a lovely sight to see people, "plighting the trowl" as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.—The only argument left to convince the South that the North is in earnest is that of brute force. All methods to bring the seceded States back to their fidelity to the Union has ceased and there is nothing left but the use of force. It is "the last argument to which Kings resort," that will convince them that there is a General Government to which they owe allegiance. The argument that General Rosecrans used at Murfreesboro when he covered the ground with the slain of Bragg's army, carries with it a convincing effect that ere long will bring back the seceded States to their former allegiance.

A Good anecdote is told of a Federal officer who had been largely engaged in cotton speculations. Falling sick, and becoming half delirious from fever, the chaplain fearing he might die, was urging him to repentance and a preparation for heaven. "Dear General," he said, "you will perhaps receive your marching orders soon, and should have your armor on ready to obey the order."
Turning over with a sigh, the General responded—
"I am always ready to act when the orders come, but how much cotton can I get there?"

EXERCISE.—If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills for editors should be among the longest lived people on the earth.
The last improvement in pharmacy is a pill got up on the principle of a shell. When swallowed it explodes. Instead of requiring four or five hours to operate it produces instantaneous results.

