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HAMILTON & COULSON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend the Courts in Washington and Oregon.

BRIDGES & SON. Attorneys at Law, Walla Walla, W. T. Will attend faithfully and promptly the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon.

HUMASON & ODELL. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Walla Walla, Oregon. Will attend to collections and other business placed in their hands.

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McLAUGHLIN & LAW. Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Collectors of Taxes. Astoria, Oregon.

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Reverse. My muse, alas! I'm sorrowing, I have no food for rhyming. My steed's away, jaded, though He's singly staid in prime.

Longfellow's measure I could rule, A Scott or Moore I'd suit, Or criticize the flowing verse, Or write the Lovers' Story.

Now my "Delights" are out of time, My "Fancies" passed to flame, My "Love," the editor replies, Has gone to feed the same.

And there's Miss Scroff, a milliner, For whom I once did sigh, I cannot meet her stolen eye, Or help her hook an eye;

"I'm not myself," Miss Scroff declares; "He goes around the corner there, As if he'd turned his head," And says that marriage will subside.

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I have never done this, I have nothing further to submit. [Signed] C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Whether Vallandigham is still confined at Newport barracks we are not informed, but presume from the fact of his having received the nomination at the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Ohio, that he is again at liberty.

Longfellow's measure I could rule, A Scott or Moore I'd suit, Or criticize the flowing verse, Or write the Lovers' Story.

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Late Eastern News. It is understood that Vallandigham has gone to the South to join the rebel army.

CHATTANOOGA, June 11th.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 4th, in an article on the situation of affairs, states that Breckinridge's corps returned to Bragg, he needed no more troops.

Southern papers of the 8th and 9th, contain nothing in regard to the reported surrender of Vicksburg.

Pickets refused to exchange late papers. It is expected they contain news of rebel reverses.

The opinion is entertained in authoritative circles that not a man can be detached from Bragg's army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 11th.—Our forces remain in their position south of Fredericksburg.

The enemy is manifesting no intention to attack us. Our defenses are impregnable.

It is not believed the rebels will risk an assault. Work is suspended on their fortifications.

Several thousand armed refugees from conscription who have been weeks entrenched in the mountains, defy the confederate authority.

NEW YORK, June 12th.—The steamer Albatross arrived from Newbern, N. C., with dates to the 9th.

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NEW YORK, June 13.—A Raleigh N. C. Journal of the 7th says, we fear the same conflict between the State authorities and the Confederate Government that took place last session of the Legislature is to be renewed.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Nassau papers are again indignant because the gunboat Rhode Island chased the steamer Margaret & Jesse and steamer Serus within the prescribed limits of maritime law.

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production. Was there any truth in that "warning?" At any rate so far as Vallandigham was concerned he felt the "military grasp about his throat," whether justly or not, the people of Ohio will determine at the ballot box next October.

Boise Letter. Since contributing to your columns, shooting, cutting and stabling has been carried on in our midst.

There was another affray last week at Bannock city, where one man was badly mutilated, the particulars of which I have not heard.

Yesterday a Spaniard was shot at Hozem by a man by the name of McGuire; cause, some dispute concerning gambling.

A dispute arose one day last week between one Hawkins of Wild Horse Creek Walla Walla and his partner at some point 20 miles from Bannock, which ended in Hawkins shooting his partner after first being wounded by the other.

Times in Placerville yet continue most flattering. Every day there is an immense influx of emigration which bids fair to place this locality in an unrivaled position.

There is more money in circulation here than I ever before have seen. Apparently every person has money, and every person who will make the slightest exertion will make it.

One advantage to this locality is that the gold is quite evenly deposited. Every hill and vale within miles of this town will produce more or less gold.

A report is prevalent that a "nugget" weighing three pounds was found on Grimes creek a few days ago.

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THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

SAURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1863

A Warning.

Honest men of Washington Territory, here is warning for you: Information has reached here that the Old Henry, Federal-official-Clique at Olympia has conceived a scheme to secure the election of their candidate, Raynor, which could emanate only from minds as debased as theirs.

We warn the honest men of both Washington and Idaho—the true lovers of their country and its institutions—against the machinations of these insidious reptiles; to be prepared for any emergency, and to prevent the calamities that would follow in the wake of a consummation of their infernal scheme.

WHAT THEY OVERLOOK.—It would seem that in the excitement about the new town-site at Umatilla Landing persons going there think that the Boise mines are the only mines in the upper country to supply, and that all the trade of those mines will center at that point.

It is in fact, that they have the mining towns in Idaho to look after the matter, among Republicans only, and to spring it upon the people too late for the Democracy to have time to organize.

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"Only a Joke."

We were informed, the other day, that one of the individuals who was to do up the bottle-washer for the proposed Raynor 4th of July celebration here says (with the intention of having the impression go abroad, of course,—and we will publish it for him) that the idea of having Raynor deliver an oration here was only suggested, in a small company at Vancouver, by way of joke, when the company assembled were engaged in discussing matters pertaining to the conduct of the canvass.

A very nice way, to be sure, for the bottle-washer to try to get out of it, when he finds that the thing has been exposed, and that to attempt further to carry out the measure would only recoil with double force upon him and the other plotters in the affair.

We remember "jokes" once perpetrated by a Frenchman, of which this one forcibly reminds us. The bottle-washer tried to get out of it, when he finds that the thing has been exposed, and that to attempt further to carry out the measure would only recoil with double force upon him and the other plotters in the affair.

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The War News.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 13.—Gov. Curtin issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States, and forbidding colored men from leaving the States to join organizations of their States.

New York, June 13.—Reserved corps have been created and called the department of the Cumberland, under Maj. Gen. Granger; present headquarters, Triane.—The army is composed of three divisions, commanded by Brig. Gen. S. J. Morgan.

A strong force of the conscripts, estimated at 10,000 men, under Gen. Forrest and Col. Cruise, is still about the front.

The Times says, editorially, that information reached the city that Lee's army of 90,000 men were this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward. Hooker's army is hastening north to prevent the rebel advance. Lee, before the close of last week, crossed by ferds above Fredericksburg, and was apparently pushing around the railroad. On Friday, Hooker's whole army was on the northward march. O. R. commissary stores have been embarked from a cavalry creek. Lee has been joined by a large detachment from North Carolina and Blak Water, and his cavalry has been massed on the north fork of the Rappahannock.

Longstreet's corps, from Culpeper, has doubtless joined to Lee's army, and Hooker's army cannot be inferior to Lee's. Our army has been heavily reinforced from Nansemond peninsula, and elsewhere. No official indications of these movements have been received from Washington.

Our army and the rebels are on the march. They being so close together, it is thought they can hardly avoid collision.

Harrisburg, June 14.—Dispatches from the telegraph operator at Chambersburg, Pa. and Hagerstown, Md., giving information of rebel cavalry arriving at Berryville and Martinsburg about noon. At the latter place there had been hard fighting.

Gen. Milroy was contesting their advance. Communication was destroyed between Winchester and Martinsburg. Gen. Reynolds has been driven by a large force of rebels from Berryville to Bunker Hill.—The enemy were also at Winchester. All of Lee's army are moving north from Branch and Nolan's Ferry. Warm work is going on there.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling upon all those capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves under Government for the salvation of the commonwealth.

Washington, June 15.—The President has issued a proclamation, saying that the rebels threaten to invade Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and calls to service 100,000 men from those States, as follows: 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 10,000 from Maryland, and 10,000 from Western Virginia, to be mustered into service forthwith, and to serve for six months unless sooner discharged.

Albany, N. Y., June 15.—The Governor received a telegram to-day from Washington, calling for 20,000 militia immediately. Memphis, June 15th.—The Hiawatha that brings dates from Vicksburg to the 10th, reports affairs at Vicksburg unchanged, except our lines are daily contracting. About 60,000 Kirby Smith's corps reported, came up the Washita river and are making demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the river. Our troops at Milliken's bend have been reinforced.

St. Louis, June 15th.—The English and Austrian Consuls from Richmond arrived here, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by rebel authority. It has been arranged by the Commissioners that Surgeons are not to be treated as prisoners of war.

Washington, June 15th.—The following are telegrams from Richmond papers.—Capt. Smith, June 13th.—Governor Todd has issued a proclamation calling for 30,000 volunteers for the defense of the border.

New York, June 15th.—All our military regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn, calling out the militia. The regiments in this city assembled at 8 o'clock this morning. A large number leave for Philadelphia this morning.

Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said that he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads were held by the enemy.

New York, June 15th.—It is ascertained that the main portion of the Army of the Potomac has retired from the Rappahannock. The movement was rendered necessary by that of the enemy. The exact whereabouts of Lee is not known, but it is supposed to be near Thoroughfare Gap, Harrisburg, Pa., June 15th.—The rebels entered Chambersburg, Pa., yesterday, at 9 o'clock.

Chicago, June 16th.—Memphis dispatches to the 13th, say Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg and up the Mississippi, as far as Milliken's Bend, are full of rebels. Hold Richmond and New Charge. Their forces are being daily increased from Washita river.

Last evening's Washington Republican says, as we go to press we have news of the enemy in the Shenandoah valley, in the direction of Winchester, Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. Lee's whole army is in the Valley, stretching nearly its whole length, and strongly reinforced from the Peninsula, Suffolk, Richmond, Gordonsville and North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Government has received a telegram from Milroy stating that he is at Harper's Ferry, with the greatest part of his command. And that Winchester was invested by about 15,000 rebels, with 20 pieces of artillery. They carried the outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening the 14th. He adds "I then spiked my guns and left with my whole command. Early on Monday morning the 15th, four miles this side of Winchester, the rebels with an overwhelming force, attacked me. After a desperate fight of two hours, I got through but was pursued by a large cavalry force which picked up a number of my men. My loss is about 2,000, killed, wounded and missing."

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Arrivals from below bring official advice from Grant up to noon of June 11th. Reinforcements were arriving and taking position assigned them. The movements of Kirby Smith's forces on the Louisiana shore were attracting attention.

HARRISBURG, June 16th.—Everything is gloomy here. The indications are that the rebels will be in sight of this place to-morrow, owing to the absence of troops to stop their advance.

The destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable. As troops reach here they are sent to different fords on the river, where works are being constructed. Attempts to get troops from Washington have failed, and all the energies of the State must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels. There is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16th.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital, urging the closing of schools, and directing the citizens to connect themselves with military organizations for the defense of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16th.—Business in this city has been mostly suspended. Reports from Harrisburg state that the rebels are at Carlisle, only eighteen miles from Harrisburg. A Harrisburg telegram states that all important documents of the capital were being removed to a place of safety. Evacuation was necessary.

New York, June 16th.—A Baltimore dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer states that all is safe at Harper's Ferry, and Milroy has reached there. The place will be held. I learn from high authority that a battle has been progressing to-day on the old Bull Run battle ground, between Lee and Hooker; the latter has been doing good service. The train from Baltimore on Monday, June 15th, was stopped at the depot.

New York, June 17th.—Gold this morning 148 1/2. [PRIVATE.] All when news of a start-up, and the Government's refusal to allow an interview to be telegraphed from Washington.

Boise Correspondence. CITY, June 15th, 1863. Mr. St. John, traveling, just returned from a prospecting trip in the mountains, and believing that an account of the discoveries made, might be of some interest to your readers, I have thought proper to favor them, briefly with the same:

After an unsuccessful tour up the waters of the Payette river, I returned to Placerville, where a party of 29 was formed, and started up the south side of Snake river. We crossed the river at Wolf Fort Boise, and followed the Emigrant Road 50 or 60 miles, then struck off in a south-westerly direction, crossing the dividing ridge between Snake and the tributaries of the Oyhee River—kept on in the same direction for about 30 or 40 miles, during which time, however, we had crossed several large creeks; but found none of the precious metal, excepting, merely the color, in one or two instances. At this place we came to a creek, running westward, supposed to be a branch of the Oyhee, where we intended to camp for the night, but one of our inquisitive spirits, carelessly scooped up a shovelful of gravel, and "panned it out"—found about a hundred "soluble" shavings—"sections" and confessions became a universal measure. Pinks and shovels were welded with striking strokes among the slumbering rocks, gravel and soil. When near the bed-rock, was seen, in pleasing quantities, the lid of avarice, the master of men, and the seductive and winning creature of woman—GOLD.

But to speak in plain English and "after the manner of men," we had found it—our prospects were highly encouraging—old Californians pronounced it "very good," and Florence miners ejaculated "Bully for you."

But grub time came, as grub time always will come, and around our several camp fires, the adventures of the day were related, some castles built in the air, while the coffee pot sang merrily in the air, and to wit, and rusty rascals of bacon had a richer flavor than evening than days before. That night, while snoring near the stary sky, Somnus helped some of us to make rich matrimonial alliances, surrounded with the soft glow of a "ceteris de huncis family." But morning came and with it the reality of life. Our party was soon divided up into little squads of two and three persons and the business of the day commenced. Four or five miles of the creek was prospected, and the report of the evening was of gold from 4c to 25c to the pan and very accessible. Two days were spent at this camp with equal success. We then moved camp 4 or 5 miles up stream; from 6c to 20c per pan was reported. Two or three days were spent here when camp was moved again, 3 or 4 miles up, with about the same results as before. In all, we spent about ten days on the creek—found a miners' Legislature, enacted and adopted laws and resolutions for the district. The district embraces about 15 miles in length of the creek, and all the territory drained by the creek and gulches emptying into the creek within its natural boundaries. Article 1st of the District names the stream "Jordan Creek," and Article 2d names the district "C-Room." The depth of earth, from surface to bed rock, is, on an average, about 6 feet; 3/4 of which is paying gravel.

The bars or creek bottom is from 40 to 75 yds wide, being a successive continuation of small bars of 40 to 100 yards long. The laws of the creek limit the claims to 100 yards in length, embracing the ground from base to base of hills—say an average of 60 yards wide.

During our travels, we saw no Indians, or any recent signs of them.

One difficulty to contend with on Jordan creek is the want of suitable timber for building and mining purposes; there being but an inferior growth of fir and cottonwood found along the creeks.

Better grass never grew out of the ground than is found on the hills here. A little land along the creek bottom might do for agricultural purposes.

Distance from Bonanza City to Jordan creek, 112 miles; from Old Fort Boise to Jordan creek, 80 or 90 miles; from Emigrant Road, 25 or 30 miles South.

Yours truly, 49ER.

COLE'S MAJORITY.—According to Republican calculations, the two prominent candidates for the delegateship "will come about even to the river" on the Western side of the mountains. Clark county will give Mr. Cole a majority of 25 to 30. Clicket and Stamanis will give him a majority of 50 to 75 each; Walla Walla will give him 90, Spokane 150, and Steverson 100 majority—making a total of from 625 to 656 votes. We make these calculations from what we believe reliable information, obtained from all the caninists mentioned.

"A WOLF IN THE SHEEP'S CLOTHING" (for one month ago) correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from this place, says Dr. Kinney is running for the delegateship—merely as a wolf-bait, to make the public believe that copperheads here are running for him, when not a single man of them will vote for him.

Verily, that is a compliment to the Doctor: "A wolf bait" what a pity that he should be thus suddenly gobbled up by one of the serpents arrayed in "sheep's clothing," when the bait would have answered so well for a bigger, braver animal.

From Boise.

Mr. Rockefeller gives us the following from Boise: The new diggings on the Oyhee were exciting considerable attention at Placerville and Bonanza City, and all the unemployed were leaving those places for the new Eldorado. The accounts of the richness of these mines were well authenticated. The diggings are confined as yet to one creek, and the average prospects obtained in the richest districts was 30 cents to the pan—taking the dirt from the hill to bill, a distance of from 40 to 70 yards.

A pack train of emigrants from the States arrived at Bonanza last week. They report that there are 75,000 emigrants on the road for the Boise mines, some of whom will arrive in two or three weeks.

A wagon train had also arrived from Pike's Peak. They also report a large emigration from that place.

Two men, with a couple of Indian guides, started from Bonanza last week for Salt Lake, for the purpose of establishing an express between those points. They propose to make through trips in seven days, or the "round trip" fourteen days. They will connect with Rockefeller & Co's Express at Boise, and will bring news from the States into the mines in four to fifteen days less time than it can be brought from San Francisco, and about three days sooner than it can be obtained from Portland.

GOLD DUST.—A visit to Wells, Fargo & Co's office in this city, would dispel even the notion that a new country, by the unreliable correspondents of the Portland office, that we are having dull times in Walla Walla. We are informed by Mr. E. L. James that the daily receipts (in the purchase of gold dust) of the Express office here now, exceed the weekly receipts of the office during the same season last year. The amount of gold dust purchased by him this week will not fall far short of twelve thousand dollars. It must be borne in mind that this is the dull season for trading in dust, and that the amount received by the express office alone is but a small portion of what is brought into the city—the merchants and business men receiving much the larger share of it. Gold is coming in from all the mines,—from Big Hole and Beaver Head on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains; from Colville, the Columbia River, Oro Fino, Florence and Elk City, Warrens, Boise, Auburn and Granite creek; and if the amount received here, as the season advances, increases in proportion as it did last year the total receipts will be more than twenty times larger than that of last season.

TAKES IT TO TASK.—The Washington Standard very affectionately takes the Oregonian to task for its first notice of Geo. E. Cole, upon his receiving the nomination for delegateship, wherein the Oregonian declared that in the event of Mr. Cole's election it would claim it as a "Union triumph." To allay the itching, which the Standard man no doubt thinks he has occasioned the editor of the Oregonian, he proceeds to plaster him over in the following silly style:

"We knew the Oregonian would be able to straighten up matters in the end, and patiently awaited, as some of the reporters say 'for future development.' We were not disappointed. Monday's issue of that paper shows conclusively that its editor was too hasty in endorsing the 'Democratic' nominee, and having seated himself a few hours on the stool of repentance, he is enabled to see more clearly the hidden tactics of the enemy."

Who! Gabriel can blow his horn now! But Hulbrook should have his revenge, and we will quote for him the Standard's first notice of Rev. JO. Here it is Amory; just throw yourself into one of your sentimental moods and pitch it back at him: (but in alluding to the fact that the Standard man has wormed himself on to the same 'stool of repentance' by yourself, touch lightly and make no mention of the matter that the reasons for his doing so was because he had not got hold at the time of all the "hidden tactics" of the "Union" Convention, wherein Raynor agreed to support the emancipation policy and not to interfere with any of Old Henry's appointments; for here Raynor's destiny hung, so far as the Standard was concerned, and to speak it out in meetin' would only occasion unnecessary disruption in the party.)

"It appears that J. O. Raynor is the nominee of the Convention for Delegate to Congress. We have not yet found a person in this vicinity who is acquainted with the candidate, but this will be an advantage that few candidates possess."

A MEAN DEMOCRAT.—REV. JO. RAYNOR claimed a few weeks ago to be a Jackson Democrat! He turned into the abolition ranks for the sake of getting office—the delegateship; or all the mean things imaginable, these old democrats newly converted to the abolition faith, are the most disgustingly—most infamously mean. We dare say that JO. Raynor is now mean enough to think that there is not a nigger in the United States but what is a better man than he is; and we think so too, and MEAN IT.

THE LAND OFFICERS.—The Register of the land office has written to Mr. W. Johnson, County Surveyor, stating that the Register and Receiver will leave Vancouver so as to arrive here on the 4th of July, and will remain two weeks, to give the people settled on surveyed land in this valley an opportunity to prove up under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws. The Land Officers, by this remove, will make a saving to the farmers of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and we have no doubt they will meet with a hearty welcome.

MONK WOOD.—Messrs. Ritas & Co. shipped four thousand pounds of wool to Portland this week. This, with their former shipments, makes fifteen thousand pounds that have been exported from this valley this season.

The Democratic Platform.

Whereas, We, the Democracy, of the Territory of Washington, in convention assembled, are now and ever have been opposed to traitors, aiders and abettors, with foreign loans and domestic rebels, to all men and parties, who would subvert and destroy the rights of the States and General Government, or the liberties of the people either by force of arms or by acts not sanctioned by Constitutional authority; and

Whereas, We believe the principles of the Democratic party are founded in truth, have stood the test of experience for the last 70 years, and have carried the Nation safely, prosperously, honorably and successfully through all foreign wars and domestic rebellions, and that it is alone by the strict adherence to those principles, that the Union as our fathers made it, can be maintained in its integrity, the Constitution be preserved inviolate, and the liberties of the people be secured and perpetuated; therefore,

Resolved, That the written Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the Nation; that no power created by it is independent of, or superior to it; that all authority emanating from it, is subordinate to it; and that any exercise of authority which would curtail the rights of the people, is an assumption of power in conflict with the liberty which is the inheritance of the American people; that freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and before the civil tribunals of the country, are rights which cannot be ignored, or abridged; but by recognition of tyranny.

Resolved, That we recognize a manifest difference between an Administration of the Government and the Government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the administration of the same; the other is permanent and intended by its founders to endure forever.

Resolved, That all laws passed by the proper law-making power, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, public or impolitic, should be obeyed and enforced by every good citizen, until repealed by the power that enacted them, or declared null and void by the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Territory of Washington are for the Union, the whole Union, and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the efforts of the Government to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation and the enforcement of its laws; that we are forever opposed to the admission of any person involving in its terms the acknowledgment of the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and that we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that, should we ever be elected to office, now and forever, to stand by, and defend the flag of our Country in its hour of peril.

A TRAITOR.—JO. LAYNOR turned a short time ago from a "Jackson" democrat to an abolitionist! He is a traitor, and according to abolition rule ought to be banished or hung. However, as he is going up Salt river shortly we think that will be banishment enough.

PAY UP.—The Superintendent of the Walla Walla and Grand Ronde Roads make one more call upon the subscribers to come forward and pay up.

ALONE.—"Van," at Walla, has purchased the interest of S. W. Tatem in the hotel and mercantile business at Walla, and is now carrying on the business alone.

LIST OF AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and remit for moneys on account of the Washington Standard: PORTLAND.—H. C. Northrop, DALLAS.—J. S. Reynolds, SAN FRANCISCO.—L. P. Fisher.

Persons not mentioned as Agents can transmit moneys through the mails or express companies at our risk, by enclosing the amount in the presence of a post-master or express agent.

A. F. & A. M. Walla Walla Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 414. Their regular meetings at their Hall on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month.

A Bachelor's Wish.

We cannot believe (says an exchange) that it is their fault that there are men who arrive at a good "green old age," without fulfilling the commandment to replenish and multiply. They must have encountered some mishap, some crossing of purposes in early life, when the heart is warm and its impulses free, that prevented them from selecting a lovely and amiable companion to "soothe the solitary shade." Why else should they adopt life's negative, turn their backs upon the right side of the picture, and console themselves with every idea of selfishness, while they have

"No one to love, none to cherish." We find in an old English periodical, long since extinct, the following wish of one who was not of the "crusty" sort, which is recommended to the serious contemplation of such as do not desire to come under the liabilities of the first named class in the conscription act:

- 1 Amiable partner to soften my cares;
2 Thousand a year to support my affairs;
3 Dogs and a gun, when to hunt I incline;
4 Horses and chase to indulge me and mine;
5 Clever companions, large-hearted and merry;
6 Dishes each day and six bottles of sherry;
7 Beds in my house for friends at their leisure;
8 Something or other to add to their pleasure;
9 Friends in my pocket when each I require;
10 Healthy, fine brats—and no more I desire.

THINGS OMITTED FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.—Supplied and "connected by the "Third House" of Congress, and approved by the "Sarkastick"!

For lending a newspaper, 85.
For eating hard crackers out of the army, 15 cents.
For "kissing in the dark," 2 cents. If the old folks are opposed, exempt from tax.

For not bowing to a nigger, \$1.
For treating a girl's brother, 50 cents.
For playing euchre with a 25 cents.
When "hearts are trumps," \$1.
For pulling a cat's tail, 10 cents.
On every woman's "new bonnet," 37 1/2 cents.

For eating steak more than three times a day, 85.
For counting the stripes of a balmoral, 60c.
For not appreciating "John Brown's" song hourly, \$1.

On each flirtation, 82 and upwards, according to signs.
For declining a government contract, \$10,000.

For trying to light your cigar by the town pump, 75 cents.
On every single lady over twenty, 81.—(This is useless—there isn't any.)

For reading the proceedings of Congress, 25 cents a day. Sumner's speeches in full, \$10 extra.

For swinging on the gate, 65 cents.
For playing a jewsharp, 2 cents a tune; with variations, 1 cent extra.

On the prettiest baby in the United States, \$1,000. (As every woman thinks her baby the prettiest, this will realize an enormous sum.)

For trying to "escape history," 2 cents.
The first notice ever taken of the President's message, in or out of Congress, 5c.

For murdering a piano, \$1 a day. If there are any nervous people about the house, 25 per cent off.

On all rosters that crowd over the elections, 85.
For drinking rye coffee, 3 cents a drink. Rye in any other shape, 2 cents.

For putting on "style" without sexess (not cents) to back you, 8 cents (and bored).

For going to bed with your boots on 50c. "Copperheads," \$25,000; (other "snakes" free, including "rattlesnakes.")

N. B.—Big premiums for whatever can do anything for the "poor black man."

READ IT THROUGH.—Hunger never eases bread.
Nothing dries sooner than a tear.
Little drops of rain brightens the meadows, and little drops of kindness brightens the world.

Man is foolish to be jealous of a good woman and a downright fool to be jealous of a bad one.
It is fortunate for fortune that she is blind else she might blush to behold the fools she patronizes.

No man is always wrong. A clock always goes right once in twenty four hours.
We should round every day of stirring action with an evening of thought.
We learn nothing from our experience unless we muse upon it.

Mean men admire wealth, great men glory.
You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy life if you are in constant dread of death.

WANT OF PUNCTUALITY.—It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it, gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business and reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospects of the mechanic. In a word, there is not a profession, nor a station in life, which is not liable to the cancer of the destructive habit. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligation brought on the ruin of a score of others. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful in their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual if you would succeed.

PRESUIT OF PLEASURE.—We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruit; but the fact is, that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such the present moment is as everything, and the future as nothing; he borrows, therefore, from the future, at a most unbusiness and ruinous interest; and the consequences are, that he finds the tone of his feelings impaired, his self-respect diminished, his health of mind and body destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greater portion of its comforts should be still before him.—Bishop Shuttleworth.

ONLY ONE.—There is but one umbrella in the army of the Potomac, the gift of a little girl to her brother, who is a private, to protect him from exposure on the long marches. It is a subject of much mirth among the soldiers, who have about forgotten the use of such things.

The Treasury Department has directed the necessary measures to be taken to put into operation, at an early day, the Branch Mint authorized by a recent act of Congress to be established at Denver, Colorado Territory.

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