

Washington Statesman.

VOL. I.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JULY 5, 1862.

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N. NORTROP and R. R. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

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WASHINGTON STATESMAN
BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
Main Street, Walla Walla.
The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of Walla Walla and vicinity that they have a complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL JOB AND CARD TYPES, which make their facilities for executing all kinds of plain and ornamental printing unsurpassed by any office in the Territory. All orders for any of the following named descriptions of printing will be attended to promptly, and executed in the neatest style:

BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS, PAMPHLETS, ORDERS BOOKS, HALL TICKETS, STAMPS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, NOTES OF HAND, BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES, BILLHEADS, SNOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BLANK RECEIPTS, ADDRESS CARDS, TRIFLES, BLANKS OF KINDS, &c., &c., &c.

Job work must be paid for before it is taken from the office.

DR. I. H. HARRIS,
LATE OF YREKA, CAL., offers his professional services to the citizens of the city of Walla Walla and surrounding country. He will devote special attention to the diseases of Females and Children. Private consultations held at his office, in John Scranston's building.

E. HAMILTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office on Washington street, second door above First Street.

W. PHILLIPS,
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of FINE WAIVER, manufactured under his own supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining Implements, &c., &c., of which will be sold at extremely low prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. W. COOK,
MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tin, Sheet Metal, Wagon Covers, Collings and Sacks, Portland, Oregon. Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order. Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. All orders made returnable by the first conveyance.

J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTIST—Will visit Walla Walla on profession at all business with a few weeks. Definite notice of the time will be given.

P. G. STEWART,
WATCHMAKER, Front Street, at Wm. Birnbaum's Old Stand, has constantly on hand a variety of CLOCKS and WATCHES, which are warranted good time-keepers. A good assortment of Spectacles, Bayley's Gold Pens, &c., &c. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. Give me a call. Portland, Nov. 20, 1861.

GRADON & STUDEURUS,
WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—Front street, Portland, at North end of the bridge, nearly opposite Deener's Sawmill. (Shop formerly occupied by Hay & Graden.) Wagons of every description made to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

HENRY LAW,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Oregon, and in Walla Walla, 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 the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

FARMERS' HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon, first door above the Court House—Thos. McBurney, Proprietor. Board per week, \$4 00 Board and Lodging per week, \$6 00 Board and Lodging per day, \$1 00 Single meals, 25 cents Travelers will find this a comfortable home. Families can procure rooms neatly furnished. The house is conducted on temperance principles, stable and wagon yard adjoining the premises.

Law and Collection Office,
OTIS L. BRIDGES, (Late Attorney General of Maine.)

BRIDGES & GATES,
DALLIES City, Oregon, and Walla Walla, W. T., will practice in the Courts of Oregon and in Washington Territory. Office in Dallas City, at the corner of A and Second streets. Office in Walla Walla at the Court House. Jan. 3, 1862—Wly

City Brewery and Bakery,
E. MEYER, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lager Beer, Bread, Butter, Water, Boston, Sugar, and Soda Crackers; First Brand, Flour, Cakes, &c., and dealer in Family Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, and Wines and Liquors. Main Street, Walla Walla, at the sign of "Bakery," a few doors below Kyger & Reese's.

DENTISTRY,
CHARLES HERZOG PRACTICAL DENTIST, has recently received a new set of Instruments, and Dentistry material, and now feels well assured that he can give better satisfaction than ever to those who may patronize him. Charges moderate, and all work warranted. Office 4th door above the Union Hotel, Main Street, Walla Walla.

NORWAY Pick Iron, Picks, and Handles, long and short handled Shovels and Spades, just received, at NORTHROP & CO'S, Portland, Oregon.

THE newest styles Paper Hangings can always be found at H. J. M. THOMPSON'S

METROPOLIS HOTEL:
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STREETS, 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. June 7, 1862 KINNEY & QUINN.

P. A. CHENOWETH, O. L. WOODS,
CHENOWETH & WOODS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
OFFICE over the "Bank Exchange," next door to Cain & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. 181y

WALTER W. JOHNSON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer and Notary Public,
UNITED States Deputy Surveyor for Donation claims,
Office next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla.

CAIN, LAWRENCE & NUGENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.—Office, over the Bank Exchange Saloon. 181y

HUMASON & ODELL,
JAS. A. ODELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Dallas, Oregon.
Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands. 181y

E. F. GRAY,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
WILL be pleased to order for the survey and adjustment of town sites for all parts of this region of country made with neatness and dispatch. Will also take the level for ditches, mill sites, &c. He is to be found at Gen. Bridges' office, Walla Walla, April 26th 1862. 181y

E. M. SAMMIS,
PHOTOGRAPHER AND AMBROTYPE-MAKER,
Main Street, Walla Walla.
Pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. Likenesses of children accurately taken. 181y

Watch Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any watch submitted 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, 1862. 181y

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,
MAIN STREET, DALLAS, OREGON, OPPOSITE the Express office—where the substantial elements of life will be served up at all times. Price of Board, seven dollars per week, Single Meals, fifty cents. Lodging, fifty cents. N. B.—I will always have on hand a supply of mattresses, where miners can sleep on their own blankets. THOS. SMITH, Proprietor.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O'Connor Proprietor.
BOARD REDUCED.
Board per week, \$5 00. Board per day, \$1 00. Board and Lodging per week, \$6 50 to \$8 00. Single meals, 50c. Lodging, 50c. The "What Cheer House" will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. Good safe for keeping valuables. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

W. MONTGOMERY,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office and Sales Room, Main Street, next door to the Blue Mountain House. 20m1

10,000 Novels, Stationery, Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Playing Cards of all kinds, Diaries for 1862, Powder and Shot, Blank Books, Gold Scales, Perfumery, Wrapping Paper, Games, Spectacles, Tape Measures, Baskets, Fruits and Nuts of all kinds &c., &c., wholesale and retail. Opposite the Pioneer, Portland, at CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Agent for the following papers: Sacramento Union, Sacramento Bee, San Francisco Bulletin, Herald, Alta California, Police Gazette, Mirror, Eoo du Pacifique, &c., &c., for which subscriptions are collected. C. B. Feb. 28, 1862. 12ly

Millinery and Fancy Goods!
THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Walla Walla to their stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of BONNETS, of latest styles; Nets and Head-dresses; American and French Flowers, Fancy Russia and Plumes; Velvet, Belt, Satin, and Lace string Ribbons; Turban Hats, latest styles; LACES, Underclothes, Collars, Linnen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies Silk; English Linen thread; Worsted and Cotton Laces; Children's worsted Hose; together with a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Zephyr and Cochinal Goods; Ladies' Corsets; Gentlemen's Collars, latest styles; Shawley Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Dress Making and Machine-sewing.
Store on Main street, opposite the Union Hotel. Jan. 10, 1862. Mrs. S. J. SEAMAN & CO. 17y

MUSICAL HALL.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has opened the above place of popular amusement on MAIN STREET, where may be found at all times the choicest varieties of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
A Band of Music is attached to the Saloon for the entertainment of patrons. A share of the public patronage is solicited. M. PEPPERLEE, Proprietor.

GEORGE & SPARKS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
Will attend all the Courts in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and the Supreme Court of this Territory.
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and the securing of pre-emption rights. Office on Main street, opposite the Printing office. Dec. 9, 1861. 2y

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP!
MR. George Hughes respectfully announces to the citizens of Walla Walla that he is prepared to make

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Shop next door to the Book Saloon.
Repairing Neatly Done. Prices moderate. GEORGE HUGHES.

WALLA WALLA DRUG STORE,
JUST received at the Walla Walla Drug Store an extensive assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemicals, &c., together with a full assortment of all articles usually found in a Drug Store.
Orders from a distance promptly filled. Store on Main street, opposite the Union Hotel. May 31, 1862. 11y.

Saddlery Hardware.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT for sale by H. W. CORBETT, Portland, Or'n

Our Country.
On primal rocks she wrote her name;
Her towers were reared on holy graves;
The golden seed that bore her name
Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves;
The forest bowed his solemn crest,
And open flung his sylvan doors;
Meek rivers led the appointed guest
To clop the wide embracing shores;
Till, fold by fold, the brooding hand
To swell her virgin vestments grew,
While ages, strong in heart and hand,
Her virtue's fiery girle drew.

O exile of the wrath of kings!
O Pilgrim Ark of Liberty!
The refuge of divined things,
Their record must abide in thee;
First in the glories of thy front
Let the crowned-jawed, Truth, be found;
Thy right hand fling with generous wont
Love's happy chain to farthest bound!

Let Justice, with the faultless scales,
Hold fast the worship of thy sons;
Thy commerce spread her shining sails,
Where no dark tide of rapine runs!
So link thy days to those of God,
So follow from the heavenly laws,
And storm-swept angels hail thy cause!
O land, the measure of our prayers,
Be thine the world in grief and wrong,
Be thine the tribute of the years,
The gift of faith, the crown of song!

The Spread of the English Language.
On Sunday morning last we spoke of the possible future of the English as the universal tongue of humanity. Whether it is to be universal is uncertain, but that it is now, and several centuries more will be, the most important language of the world, is established beyond a doubt. With 70,000,000 people (36 per cent more than any other tongue in Christendom,) with a population increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 annually, while the population of France and Germany is at a stand still; with abundant room for 200,000,000 inhabitants more, while France and Germany have no vacant room at all; with nearly all the ships, the greatest wealth, the highest skill in the mechanic arts; with a large portion of the best land in the world, and the power to take as much more as may be needed; with the freest government of all nations; with the possession of those ports which are the keys to the trade of every sea—with all these, English is already master of the main elements of success in a struggle against other forms of speech. If during the next fifty years, the Anglo-Saxon race continue to increase in numbers and wealth as they have increased during the last half century, they will in 1912 number 200,000,000, and have full half of the money and military power in the world, at the same time have four-fifths of the commerce. The man who, about the year 1800, calculated, and relying upon his calculations, predicted that in 1850 there would be 30,000,000 inhabitants in the United States, where there was then only one-sixth that number, was looked upon as very foolish, but the calculations were right; and we know no good reason why similar calculations may not be made with equal or even greater trustworthiness to ascertain the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race during the next century.

When we look back on the history of the world we find that no tongue has ever had such advantages as those possessed by the English now. Alexander boasted that he had conquered all nations westward conquering, and Greek was for a time the foremost of languages, but it was never spoken by ten millions people, and was confined to a small portion of the shores and islands of the Mediterranean. Soon after the death of the Macedonian conqueror, Rome became the mistress of the world, and Latin was spoken by poets and soldiers from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, and ancient civilization was unsupported by the mechanic arts, and when the political and military power of the great empire was overthrown, intellectual darkness spread over Europe, and the Latin language was corrupted into the various tongues of Romance now spoken in the countries which were once provinces of Rome. After Spain had discovered America, and had planted her colonies from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan, and had commanded the silver mines of Mexico and Peru, and had the best soldiers and the most numerous sailors of Europe, and by the elevation of Charles V. to the throne of the German Empire became the chief power of Europe, it seemed as if the Spanish were to be universal, if any language could be; but the glory of the nation and the tongue went down together. The Spanish monarchs, for the sake of bigotry, expelled the industrious Moriscos, the best part of their population, drove the Netherlands into revolution; waged war with France and England and Turkey, and on every side wasted the treasures and sapped the foundations of the power which accident had thrown into their hands. Neither Greek, Latin, or Spanish ever approached the advantages of the English even remotely, so their failure is no argument against the probable success of our tongue.

The present area of the United States is 2,936,160 square miles, and the population 30,000,000; while the area of the British Empire is 8,356,781 square miles, with a population of 205,884,357, of whom three-fourths are Hindoos. Together, the two Anglo-Saxon nations have dominion over 11,000,000 square miles, and 235,000,000 people. The British Empire comprises in Europe, the British Islands, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands; in the New World, all America north of the United States (save a little strip belonging to Russia); the Bermudas, the Bahamas, Jamaica and other West India Islands, Newfoundland, British Guiana and Falkland Islands; in Australia, all Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and Auckland Island; in Asia, Hindostan, Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Labuan, Hongkong, Aden and the Terra-sperian provinces; and in Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Fernando Po, Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, and Layschells. What other nation, what other race, what other tongue can hope to obtain possessions like these?—*Alta California.*

The Great Naval Fight at the mouth of the Mississippi.
The proportions of the grand naval fight at the mouth of the Mississippi river, whereby the rebel defenses of New Orleans were destroyed and that great metropolis of the South brought again under the Federal authority, swell with every new report and additional development. There is nothing lacking to give majesty, as well as picturesque effect, and dramatic interest to the spectacle of the national fleet, in the dim hours of the dawn, sailing into the very "jaws of hell" between powerful forts, belching shot from nearly two hundred guns, in the face of chains and sunk obstructions, behind which lay a powerful iron-cased fleet, of unknown strength, and combining all the appliances of defence and capacities of aggression devised by modern ingenuity and skill—we say there is nothing wanting to the moral grandeur and the physical majesty of the spectacle on which the sun rose, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, on the memorable 24th of April, 1862! What, compared with this, was the elaborate attack of the Spaniards on Gibraltar, the fight of Trafalgar, or the treacherous surprise of Copenhagen? The fire of Fort Jackson singly would have sent the Spanish flotilla to the bottom in half an hour, and Hollin's ram alone, which Com. Porter vainly endeavored to secure as a monstrous curiosity, would have proved more than a match for Nelson's fleet and that of the French combined!

With their masts and spars covered with evergreen, their sides daubed with the slime of the banks of the river, so as to present the least definable mark for the rebel artillerists, and with a veil of chain cables festooned over their sides, the vessels of the National squadron sail boldly past the volcanic forts—forts on both sides of them, gun-boats, iron-cased batteries and monster rams in front, while the friendly mortar boats beam the sky with their shells, which descend on the foe in a fiery storm, such as that which was rained on the deserted Cities of the Plain, or as if an *Atina* had suddenly burst from the bed of the mighty river of the South-west, scattering its gout of molten lava far and wide.

"Twere worth ten years of common life," one glance at the stern array of the National fleet in this great and defiant assault on a powerful and superior enemy. History will exhaust its cautious rhetoric, and verge on extravagance, when it comes to record the exploits of the Varuna, running, as its commander tells us, in a way "near" of rebel gunboats, and "battering," discharging to avoid their shock, and delivering its fatal broadsides with such effect as to send them ablaze and sinking, helplessly drifting hulks, to the right and left, and finally going down herself, firing her last guns even after the water had invaded her decks—defiant, terrible and death-dealing in the very pang of her dissolution!

Painter could not wish a subject more comprehensive and effective for his pencil, and if the genius for historical painting be latent in this country, surely the great naval fight at the mouth of the Mississippi must inspire and elicit it.

SECRETARY CAMERON.—The following note is published in relation to the Secretary of War: A Pennsylvania, now in the army, relates to us a traditional anecdote of the Secretary of War, which is probably as true as the posthumous stories of the juvenile days of great men generally are, and we, therefore, put it on record for the benefit of the future biographer:

It was the custom aforesaid in Pennsylvania for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar and a Bible before their children, as soon as they were able to toddle about, and with a mother's interest and satisfaction, watch them take their choice. It was considered indicative of their more matured predilections. In accordance with this custom, the mother of the infantile Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, produced the articles and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the Bible. But not so with Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view with less reverence than King Alfred, mounted the Holy Writ, pocketed the dollar and commenced munching the apple! It is needless to add that he has been at the business ever since.

A MODEL LOVE LETTER.—The following letter which was picked up on the street, having unfortunately been lost on its way to the post-office, beats anything we ever saw in the shape of ludicrous love letters "higher than a kite":

dear miss
nothing short of my pen hoping that imay
of the human hart Would induceme to
takeuppen toWrite toyoung Lady
hoping thatmy attentions have immeasure
prepared youfor demon stration ofsome
kin disregardthe future inoW through
my selfsuffur feet andaskyour love andif
inoW my oWnhart it has love foryou
that noefort ofmine Canshake off ifyou
could onley open Siatethis luv iam Shure
you Wouldpity me ifyou did not releave
me sweeter theob Ject ofthis letter late
give me permission to pay youfriendly visitts
With aviev toClasser tyas
if you could get onekiss from your
Sweet little lipps this Wouldd world
Be ahevem thou

Sonorer at present direCt
yourletter to
Salem post
offCe

A BOY at school west, when called upon to recite his lesson in dictionary, was asked what the German diet was composed of. The boy replied, "Sour kroust, schnapps, lager beer and six cum arouh."

DR. Franklin used to say that rich widows are the only piece of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

We may judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him.

Shedding Tears at Will.
An English paper says:—Tears of childhood and early youth are allowable—nay, sometimes desirable. But the tears of grown people are more or less objectionable. An adult who weeps extravagantly, is unhealthily susceptible or bent upon deceiving the bystanders. We do not refer to tears wrung from unwilling eyes by the pressure of some terrible calamity—we mean tears shed for the sake of appearances, or with a view to deceive. We mean tears evoked by histrionic influences in public or private life. We mean the lachrymose sensibility to a doubtful impression so often proved compatible with a cold and cruel heart. Actors—we do not mean actors in social circles and on public platforms, of which there are so many, but bona fide actors on the stage—are of course right to cultivate the faculty of weeping. It helps both themselves and the spectators to realize the passion represented. We have indeed read of an actor so thoroughly carried away by his feelings while performing in a suicide scene, as not only to plunge a real dagger home to the hilt in his own breast, but faithfully to support his character to the last by dying in a studied attitude, according to the most approved stage rules. We confess, however, that the story comes from the other side of the Atlantic, and may not be strictly true. On the other hand, one of our foremost English actors—Young, the tragedian—merited severe censure when he sobbed aloud at the pathetic voice and gesture of Mrs. Siddons, and was only recalled to a sense of his responsibilities, as the villain of the piece, by the stern admonition of the great actress—uttered in a thrilling whisper—"Mr. Young, command yourself!" Women have often an extraordinary talent for shedding tears. It is well that this should be so. Tears are not without their influence on the baser sex. Even brutish husbands—a class entering largely into the composition of society, whether high or low—are not insensible to tears, especially when sobber. But women must be careful not to weep over much. The demonstration should be reserved for special occasions. The more frugally tears are shed, the deeper will be the effect produced. Madame d'Arby describes a young lady gifted with extraordinary powers in this line. When requested at a large social gathering to oblige the company by weeping, she would cheerfully comply. The process was as follows: The young lady's features first became composed and thoughtful. Presently her calm eyes filled with tears. Then, one by one, in endless sequence, the pearly drops rained down her serene countenance until the curiosity of the spectators was satiated, and each one murmured, "hold—enough!" As a rule, we suppose that tears easily secreted, affect beholders as little as they cost the lady shedding them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes as follows concerning the prospects of the passage of this bill in the United States Senate:

Some of the friends of the Pacific Railroad bill were a good deal alarmed by the refusal of the Senate by a vote of seventeen to nineteen to make it the special order of to-day. Certainly it was unfortunate to have such a proposition defeated. It indicates that there is to be a decided hostility to the scheme in the Senate, which will probably do its best to prevent action on it during the present session; and it is greatly to be regretted that McDougall had not polled the Senate privately and made certain of success before making his motion for a special order. Still his ill success on that occasion is not to be accepted as a pronouncement that the bill is to be strangled, for its earnest friends in the Senate will be quite sure to force the bill to a vote before adjournment, and in that event it can hardly fail to pass. Indeed, Senator Latham, in polling the Senate, finds that it will have at least twenty-two unconditional votes—majority as the Senate now stands. Besides this twenty-two, there are several others who will be quite sure to vote "aye" when the issue is fairly presented to them. The special order was defeated by the argument that no other measure should be permitted to stand in the way of the Tax bill, which is now before the Senate.

CALIFORNIA FOREVER.—J. Ross Browne, writing from Stockholm, Europe, to the *Sacramento Union*, closes a recent letter with the following extravagant strain:

Give me California forever! the land of sunshine and progress. I have seen no country like it yet. When I think of old times there a terrible home-sickness takes possession of me. So help me, friends and fellow-citizens, I'd sooner be a pack-mule in California with a raw back, and be owned by a Mexican greaser, employed week in and week out in carrying barrels of whiskey over the Downville trail, led on three grains of barley per day, and turned out to browse on quartz rock and sage bushes every night; I'd rather be a miserable little burro, kicked and cuffed by a Mariposa Chinaman; I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon in the city of Oakland, or a toad and feed upon the vapors of a dungeon at San Quentin; I'd rather be a lamp-post on the corner of Montgomery street, San Francisco, and be leaned against and hugged and kissed alternately by every loafer out of the Montgomery saloon; I'd rather be any of these than a human being compelled to live permanently in Europe, with a palace in every city, town and village, and an income of fifty thousand dollars a day to defray expenses. So don't be surprised if I should turn up again one of these fine mornings on the Pacific coast. The only difficulty at present is—a collapse in the financial department.

INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THIS COAST.—The Indian Appropriation bill passed by the Senate appropriates \$75,000 to pay the cost of removing the Indians of California to two reservations. On motion of Mr. Nesmith, an appropriation of \$80,000 was passed for the negotiation of a treaty with the Nez Perce Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory for the relinquishment of a portion or all of their present reservation or its exchange for other lands. Mr. Nesmith stated that there were at least ten thousand gold hunters now on this reservation.

Farming is Business.
Too many forget this. There is poetry in farming, to be sure, if it is rightly managed; but there is no poetry in it if it does not pay—if there are no satisfactory material results. But farming is business. It is a dollar and cent transaction to produce and market a crop; from the turning of the first furrow to the delivery of the last bushel, money is involved. Farming should accordingly be conducted in a business manner. Each item of expense, each moment of time, all expenditure of labor, should be charged the crop, and if the market price of the product does not cover the cost and leave a balance, that kind of husbandry had better be abandoned. Most men acknowledge the force of the above position, but say—

"Why, we have not the knowledge necessary to systematize our business, keep a book account with the farm, and do things as we see it is only profitable to do." Very well. Suppose you are not capable. Grant it. There is something that can be done. Your children can be so educated that they shall not follow in your footsteps per force—be obliged to submit to the yoke your ignorance imposes upon you. See that they secure that knowledge, and insist that they put it in practice as they obtain it. Give over the farm accounts to their keeping. Furnish the girls as well as the boys with the facilities for acquiring this knowledge. It is as essential to one as the other. Let the girls keep the household accounts. Interest them in this. Let them learn the ledger, figures teach when used to designate receipts and expenses. They will thus learn economy—to calculate. Do not fear they will become sordid. This process will give greater power to indulge in poetic fancies and poetic employments. And they will be really poetic, for they will be based upon facts.

Difficult Question Answered.
Can any one tell why, when Eve was made out of one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl was not made at the same time to wait upon her?

We can, easy! Why Adam never came whining to Eve with a hole in his stocking to be darned, a button to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended right away. Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm-tree, and then stretched himself, yawning out, "ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the teakettle himself, he'll venture, and pulled the radishes, and did everything he ought to. He milked the cows, and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought a half dozen friends to dinner when Eve had nothing in the larder, and asparagus season was over. He never staid out until eleven o'clock at a ward meeting, hurrying for the out-and-out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. To be sure, he acted rather cowardly about apple-gathering time; but that doesn't depreciate his general helpfulness about the garden. He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar-smoke. He never dined at his club, while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was created especially for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl; and we wish it was the reason that none of her fair descendants did.

HALLECK'S SOBRIQUET.—The exact status of a man is often happily expressed in a popular sobriquet. Thus Gen. Taylor was styled "Old Hock-and-Ready"; Jackson is still called "Old Hickory," for his indomitable firmness—and now we are told that Gen. Halleck is known in the army of the south-west as "Old Brains." This familiar epithet expresses the volunteers' appreciation of his intellectual power, which has enabled him to conquer Beauregard by strategy more than by fighting, and to so direct the valor of the Union troops, as to make the exercise of it always productive of triumphant results. Good for "Old Brains."

PROSPERITY hath this property: It puff's up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and look down upon the world with contempt; but a really noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.

WANTED.—An unlimited number of young men possessing the four good qualities of stayerhome-astiveness, antimokaviveness, antifundativeness, and antiingymindiveness, with hearts capable of appreciating feminine disinterestedness.

LADY Caterer, wife of the Lord Lieutenant, said to Swift, "The air of Ireland is very excellent and healthy." "For goodness sake, madam," said Swift, "don't say so in England; for if you do, they will certainly tax it."

"Mr. Jones, have you got a match?" "Yes, a match for the devil; there she is mixing up dough." Jones left by the back door, pursued by a woman with a red head and a cistern-pole.

It is curious to note the old sea-margins of human thought! Each subsiding century yields some new mystery; we build where monsters used to hide themselves.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad; the rainbow is beautiful in the air, while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

WELL-BEHAVED boys may be called youngers; but rude and ugly ones are nothing but young-curs.

A WITTY man can make a jest, but it needs a wise man to take one.

A MAN never so beautifully shows his own strength as when he respects woman's softness.

The worst of all kinds of eye-water is a coquette's tears.

The County Election.

No special interest seems to be taken in this county at the present time in the choice of its officers for the ensuing year. Since the failure of the convention to make nominations, the general interest which was then manifest has in a degree given way to a feeling of comparative indifference. However, by some little concert of action, two tickets have been placed before the people for their suffrages. We say two tickets, because they were gotten up by different parties, and do indeed differ in a name or two. But it seems to us that both clearly aim at the same thing, and in all essential points they alike possess the same characteristics. The object in view in forming both tickets was the nomination of men for the respective offices who were known to be thoroughly identified with the interests of the county, of undoubted loyalty to the government, and who would be faithful to the trust reposed in them. This object seems to have been obtained, at least to the satisfaction of those interested, in the tickets now before the people. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain—and we are personally acquainted with most of the candidates announced—they are all reliable and sound Union men, and will cheerfully lend their support to the Federal government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion. There is one advantage in having two tickets; and that is the privilege of a choice between men. From both tickets we judge every voter may be able to select the men whom he deems best qualified to fill the different positions of trust. The tickets differ in part in the nominations for representatives and county commissioners, and for surveyor. The one representative ticket has the names of Messrs. Chenoeweth, Northrop and Blodgett; the other has those of Messrs. Smith, Northrop and Chase. For commissioners, one ticket has Messrs. Van Dyk, Keyes and Erwin; the other, Messrs. Van Dyk, Gilbreath and Sheets. For surveyor, one ticket has the name of W. W. Johnson; the other, E. F. Gray. These we believe are the only changes in the two tickets.

While we do not assume to be competent to judge for the people as between these differences, we take it for granted that inasmuch as they are themselves permanently interested in the progress and development of the country, they will support those men who are the most clearly identified with the county, and who will be most likely to subserve its interests in their official positions. There are no broad political distinctions between the candidates in the present canvass. It is true, some are of the democratic faith, and some of the republican; but we regard these as minor differences at this time—differences which are swallowed up and merged in the great crisis of the country on the one hand, and subservient to the more important interests of the county on the other. We understand the tickets are not presented to the people upon claims of this nature, expecting that democrats would support democrats and republicans support republicans, and then only; and if they were, we imagine the people would pay but little respect to distinctions of this sort. In this election there is nothing in the way of applying to candidates the old test of honesty and capability, and putting it in force. The object had in view by the movers of the call for a mass convention—the nomination of good and true men, without regard to party distinctions—has thus far been maintained in spirit, whether or not that result has been attained. Of the soundness, competency and fitness of the nominees on both tickets, the people will pronounce an impartial judgment on the day of the election.

FROM JOHN DAY'S RIVER.—We learn from Mr. James Green, of Yamhill county, Oregon, who left the mines on John Day's river last week, that there are about twenty miners at Otter Bar, who intend to remain during the season. The prospects now being obtained in that locality are light, and men can only make about two dollars per day with the rocker. The water in John Day's river and its tributaries is very high, and prevents prospecting on the bars. When the water goes down, hopes are entertained that good diggings will be found. At the head-waters of the South Fork of John Day's river, there are quite a number of men prospecting, and are said to have obtained one dollar to the pan. Provisions are very scarce, no pack trains having gone in as yet. Last week two Californians were drowned in crossing John Day's river, near Otter Bar; their names we could not learn.

INDIAN BARBARITIES.—From the appearances left on the ground, it is evident that the party of seventeen who were killed by the Indians last winter on the John Day river, were subjected to most inhuman barbarities. Some, if not all of them, were eaten by the savages, their bones having been since found stripped entirely of the flesh, and bearing the appearance of having been broken into pieces and boiled. Several horses were found this spring in the neighborhood of Otter Bar, and were identified as belonging to the murdered party.

The Voice of the Upper Counties.

Idaho and Shoshone, two of the most populous counties in the Territory, have declared for the Union. We give the proceedings of their Convention in this issue. The Convention for Idaho county was held at Florence on the 21st ult. A Union ticket was nominated, and a series of resolutions were adopted to which we take pleasure in inviting attention, inasmuch as in our judgment they embrace doctrines which are sound and substantial, and which must ultimately triumph in the settlement of our present unfortunate difficulties. While they pledge the people to the support of the legally constituted authorities in putting down the rebellion, and further urge vigorous action in the prosecution of the war for this purpose, they declare as positively against diverting the powers of the government from their legitimate channel into measures for the abolition of slavery, and kindred political achievements.—The resolutions adopted by the Shoshone County Convention are equally clear and explicit, and emphatically declare in favor of sustaining the Federal Government. The Nez Perces County Convention was called to meet at the Mountain House, in that county. We are informed that quite a respectable number of the citizens of the county assembled on the day appointed, but failed to accomplish the object of the convention. The cause of this failure we have not learned, but will venture the opinion that it was broken up on no slighter grounds than was the convention of our county. Up to the present time, we have heard of no nominations for Nez Perces county. The indications already received from the upper counties are sufficient to warrant the conclusion that they are thoroughly loyal to the Government, and will stand along side of Walla Walla county in its support. On this question, Washington Territory will be an undivided whole.

News from Bitter Root Valley.

Mr. Toohill, Lieut. Mullan's Expressman, has kindly furnished us his journal of a trip to the Bitter Root valley: Reached Hellgate Round, (Higgins' store), on the 20th of June. Capt. L. Mullan, together with an escort of eighteen soldiers and a small party of employees left the Hellgate on the 23rd of May for Fort Benton. The steamers were expected at that place about the first of July. Messrs. Hale, Kelsch and a few others are bound east; the balance of the Captain's party, under the guidance and instruction of Mr. Williamson, have started back, repairing and completing the road. Capt. Marsh, Quartermaster, with his command, left the Bitter Root valley on the 19th ult., and will reach Walla Walla on or about July 4th, and Capt. Mullan with his party in a few days after.

The crops all through the valley look well.—Using the language of the Hon. I. L. Stevens, "The beautiful St. Mary's valley, the garden of Washington Territory," looks brilliantly. This Territory had a father in that truly great man. He was the first to lay the foundation of her building, and she is now becoming built up that foundation. Yet she has a son, who has just opened the way, with untiring zeal, for the advancement of her improvement and for the benefit of her prosperity. He also deserves the highest honors of his profession.

There was some cheering news received here to-day, from the Deer Lodge valley, which says that there are thirty-five men prospecting there, and are making from \$10 to \$12 per day to the man, and that with the poorest kind of tools.—The gold found there is coarse and scaly, and looks rich. It is believed that it will assay \$18 or \$20.

I met a party to-day (June 26th) from Lewiston, on their way to these new diggings. I understood that they were all on foot, and had but little provisions with them. Should this item come under the notice of any of our enterprising miners, I would say to them, and particularly to such as may visit the Deer Lodge valley, to carry with them plenty of muck-a-muck, for there is none to be had in this land of promise, although their prospects promise an abundant harvest. I left the Hellgate on the 25th June on my way to this place. The waters have not been known to be as high for many years as they have been this spring. The Bitter Root river is very high, and makes down these mountains with a tremendous force, carrying with it an immense quantity of wood, making a deposit in the Clark's Fork.

On the 25th June I reached the Coeur d'Alene Mission, which seems to be intensely forgotten. Here an indefatigable band of Jesuit Fathers have established themselves for the guidance and instruction of these savage Indians. By the exertions of these good christian missionaries, a few of them have been compelled to abandon their barbarous costumes and adopt the usages of a christian life.

Letter from Florence.

We are permitted by Mr. Brooks, of this city, to copy the following letter: FLORENCE, June 13, 1862.

There is great excitement here about the new discoveries that have been made within the last ten days. I cannot tell you anything certain about it yet, but I believe the new diggings are very rich. There are four thousand men left here during the last week for them; a few have come back for their friends, and they say they have a good thing. One man told me he panned out \$1,000 in a week, and another said he panned out \$800 in two days. I regard these stories as somewhat exaggerated, but still I have no doubt that the new discoveries are quite rich.

CHANGE IN CANDIDATES.—It will be seen by reference to the tickets in another column, that several changes have been made in them since our last issue. These changes have occurred from filling up the vacancies caused by declinations.—For the Legislature, Mr. Henri M. Chase, of the Tukunan, has been substituted for Mr. Whiteaker of the upper Touchet, who declines.

CATTLE THIEVES.—We are informed that the settlers down on the Walla Walla river, eight or ten miles from this place, are nearly every day losing stock by being driven into the mountains. In several instances, thieves have been overtaken in the act of running off stock. In such cases, summary punishment should be inflicted.

Union Mass Convention.

FLORENCE, W. T., June 21, 1862. The Idaho county Union Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, agreeable to appointment by the central committee. The meeting was called to order by Joseph Jeffrey, chairman of the central committee, who in a short and appropriate speech stated the object of the meeting. On motion, Mr. Tuttle was elected president pro tem, and David Osborn secretary. On motion of Mr. Jeffrey, the chair appointed G. W. Walker, W. L. Wade, and J. Jeffrey, as a committee on credentials.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, the report of the committee, admitting thirty-seven delegates, was read and adopted. A motion to receive proxies was adopted, after which the convention went into a permanent organization by electing Joseph Jeffrey chairman, and G. W. Walker secretary. A committee of five on resolutions was appointed by the chair, to whom all resolutions were referred. The convention then adjourned to meet at half-past twelve.

The chairman having called the convention to order at the appointed time, announced that the admission of proxies was next to be considered. The business having been disposed of, the report of the committee on resolutions was received, and though endorsing all the resolutions referred to them by the convention, recommended for a platform for the Union party in the present canvass those of Mr. John Daugherty, as covering the whole ground and issues at the present time, and that they be adopted entire by the convention. Resolved, That the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made it; for a strict construction of the constitution and for all its guaranties and provisions; for the preservation of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; for an honest and economical administration of the government; and the faithful guardianship of the public domain, be the platform of the Union party in the present canvass. Resolved, That the right of secession claimed by many of the citizens and corrupt politicians of States now in arms against the Federal government, is a denial of the fundamental principles of republican government and subversive of free institutions, and should be opposed by all good and true citizens of the United States, as tending to the abrogation of the Constitution, and the destruction of the Union as our fathers made it; and that we extend to our fellow citizens, who have flashed upon their arms, and who are unhesitatingly declaring that the present rebellion against Federal authority, and the attempt to overthrow by a resort to force the best government ever organized upon the earth, is both unreasonable and criminal, and in violation of all true patriotism and an outrage upon humanity.

3. That while this civil war continues, it is our duty and the duty of all loyal citizens to render aid to the government in a cheerful and earnest spirit, and to the enforcement of all constitutional measures for the suppression of armed rebellion; to give the officers of the government constitutionally and legally elected our hearty support in the discharge of the official trust reposed in them. And that we extend to our fellow citizens, through the United States and her Territories, who have responded to the call of the government for that protection which arose sovereign freemen alone can give, our hearty commendation and warmest sympathies; and we are ready to take them by the hand as true patriotic brothers, and congratulate them on the brilliant victories which have flashed upon their arms, and the ample protection their valor has given to our national flag and national honor, and bespeak for them when they shall have restored the Union and peace and prosperity to the country, the warmest gratitude of all true patriots, and trust that they will ever find a place in the grateful hearts of the American people.

4th. That the efforts now being made by sectional abolitionists to divert the Union from its original purpose, and to substitute for it the maintenance of the Federal constitution and the preservation of the Union,—and turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves, is an effort against the constitution, and against the Union, and should be opposed by all true friends of the Union. Resolved, That the efforts now being made by sectional abolitionists to divert the Union from its original purpose, and to substitute for it the maintenance of the Federal constitution and the preservation of the Union,—and turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves, is an effort against the constitution, and against the Union, and should be opposed by all true friends of the Union.

5th. That the efforts now being made by sectional abolitionists to divert the Union from its original purpose, and to substitute for it the maintenance of the Federal constitution and the preservation of the Union,—and turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves, is an effort against the constitution, and against the Union, and should be opposed by all true friends of the Union.

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Union Convention.

The citizens and miners of Oro Fino and Pierce City held a mass Union Convention in the Court House in Pierce City on Saturday, June 21st, 1862, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election. The Convention organized by electing S. S. Slater, Chairman, and P. S. Black, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and reported the following which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we recognize the only issue before the people of the Nation to be the salvation of our Government.

Resolved, That we endorse all attempts to sustain the Government and to suppress the present rebellion. Resolved, That we are in favor of that peace that exacts loyalty to and compromises not the Constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That to support the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of their domestic concerns is the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies, and to preserve the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of order at home and safety abroad.

Resolved, That in selecting candidates for the ensuing election, the list shall be loyal, honest and capable. Resolved, That candidates accepting a nomination by this Convention, do thereby declare that they entertain sentiments of loyalty to the Union, the Constitution and laws, and are in favor of the suppression of the present rebellion.

Resolved, That the Convention then proceeded to ballot for Representatives, S. S. Slater, A. J. Andrews and J. Orr; for County Commissioners, S. F. Leonard, Stephen Jewett, D. M. Fraser; for County Recorder, P. S. Black; for County Treasurer, Wm. A. Allen; for County Assessor, Stanford Capps; for Probate Judge, Wm. James; for Coroner, G. H. Sheldon.

The Convention recommended as their preference, Henry Martin, for District Attorney. The following named persons were appointed as a central committee: Owen Wade, Thomas Cann, and Edward Harris.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the WASHINGTON STATESMAN for publication. On motion, the Convention adjourned. S. S. SLATER, Chairman. P. S. BLACK, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—Mr. McDougall has succeeded in getting the Pacific Railroad bill before the Senate during the morning hour. Of course this gives but little time daily for its discussion before the regular or special orders of the day come up. It is, however, the only time which Mr. McDougall can secure since the defeat of his effort to have the railroad bill set down as a special order. The chances of the passage of the bill are improving in the Senate. Senator Latham has made a thorough canvass of the body, and finds a clear majority of 12 votes in his behalf.

There is a great danger, however, of very material amendments being made, which may larder the prospects of the bill when it goes back to the House. The special grants made to the local companies in Kansas and California will be earnestly opposed by strong men from the north-west, who claim that these companies get the cream of the whole affair, leaving to the Central Company only the skim milk. There certainly is force in this objection; but, on the other hand, if a single company is allowed to take the whole road under its management, there is danger of the creation of an overshadowing monopoly, which—like the Central Railroad Company of New York—may become a great, corrupting, tyrannical and dangerous political power.

Indeed there is not a little fear that this very Company will get control of the Pacific Railroad, if the bill passes in such shape that they can secure it on terms to themselves. If the bill goes back to the House with such an amendment as this, a new element of opposition may arise based on fear of the monopoly suggested. I hope the bill will become a law before adjournment; but still fear that amendments will carry it over into next session. Its only safety lies in its passage through the Senate with no amendments whatever. Perhaps repeated disappointments with respect to this great measure in years past, make me less confident and more apprehensive of danger than the facts justify.—Correspondence of the S. F. Bulletin.

SHOOTING AT THE GARRISON.—We learn that a drunken and disorderly citizen was fired upon by the guard at the post on Thursday night, the ball striking the man in the leg, and passing through it, killed the horse upon which he was sitting. We know nothing of the extent of the provocation which caused this summary punishment, but we do not suppose that in consequence of this, the citizens of this city will make common cause against the people at the garrison, and gathering up what arms they may be able to muster, march furiously down upon the garrison and demand the immediate arrest of the guard, or in the event of a failure to secure this end, threaten to sack the post.

DIFFICULTY OF THE "TENINO."—We learn that on the last trip of the steamer Tenino up the river, a difficulty occurred while the steamer was lying at Lewiston, in which the watchman of the steamer was killed by a blow from a capstan bar in the hands of Capt. Baughman. The watchman was somewhat inebriated, and in a fit of madness rushed fiercely at the captain with a drawn knife, when he was repelled by the blow from the bar. The captain was examined before the proper authorities at Lewiston, and discharged.

DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column for the sale of town lots in Cain's addition to the city of Walla Walla, on the 8th instant. The lots offered for sale are desirably situated, and those wishing to purchase town property will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

DEER LODGE VALLEY GOLD DUST.—Mr. Toohill brought down this week some six ounces of gold dust from the Deer Lodge or Bitter Root mines. The dust resembles that obtained at Rock Creek.

MARRIED: In this city on the 26th ult. by Rev. John Finan, Gustavus Shilworth and Alice Woodard. NEW TIN SHOP.—Chick & Morrison would respectfully announce to the citizens of Walla Walla and the surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW TIN SHOP on Main street, next door below the Printing Office, where they intend to keep a full and desirable stock of Stoves and Tin Ware at prices to suit the times, and solicit a share of public patronage.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Judge P. A. CIENKOWITZ will address the voters of Walla Walla county at the Court House in this city on Wednesday next, 9th instant, at one o'clock P. M. All the other candidates are invited to participate, and the public generally are invited to be present.

COUNTY TICKETS.

(ELECTION, MONDAY, JULY 14TH, 1862.)

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

For Representatives—N. NORTHROP, P. A. CIENKOWITZ, B. F. BLODGETT. For County Commissioners—JAMES VAN DYK, ANDREW KEYES, S. IRWIN. For Treasurer—JAMES MCAULIFF. For Assessor—H. M. HODGES. For Surveyor—E. F. GRAY.

"THE UNION: It Must and Shall be Preserved."

For Representatives—SAMUEL D. SMITH, N. NORTHROP, HENRI M. CHASE. For County Commissioners—JAMES VAN DYK, GILBREATH, JOHN SHEETS. For Treasurer—JAMES MCAULIFF. For Assessor—H. M. HODGES. For Surveyor—E. F. GRAY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

County Commissioner.

By request of neighbors and citizens, ELISHA PING, of the Touchet, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner for Walla Walla county; subject to the decision of the voters on the 14th inst.

Constable.

CHARLES F. SCHOPPE will be a candidate for Constable for Walla Walla Precinct, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of the voters of the precinct.

Assessor.

D. J. SCHNEELY, of Lower Touchet Precinct, is announced as a candidate for Assessor for Walla Walla County, W. T., subject to the decision of the people at the ballot box, on the 14th of July next.

Coroner.

L. C. KINNEY is a candidate for Coroner, for Walla Walla county, W. T., subject to the decision of the voters of the county.

Constable.

A. E. ARMSTRONG, a good Union man, is a candidate for Constable for Walla Walla Precinct, subject to the decision of the voters of the precinct.

MEDICAL CARD.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Acconcheur.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. Special attention will be given to Chronic Diseases of the Brain, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Bowels, Kidneys, &c., &c., &c.

Also the various forms of Scrophulous and Syphilitic Affections, Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and Catarrhus or Skin Diseases.

Office—City Drug Store, Walla Walla, where private consultation may be had. And confidential communications from the Mining Districts, asking Medical advice, &c., through the Express agencies, enclosing the usual fee of ten dollars, will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and the return Express will carry the letter of advice and medicine.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained on application.

Drugs, Medicines, &c., for sale on reasonable terms. 29ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and execution of the District Court, in favor of Wm. Bush & Co., and against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of \$459.29, and interest at two (2) per cent per month, and costs of suit taxed at \$26.65, and accruing costs, I will on the 4th day of August, at the hour of 10 A. M., of said day, proceed to sell upon the premises, and in accordance with law, the following described property, for the purpose of satisfying said execution: Situated in Walla Walla County, at the south-east corner of lot ten [10] in block eleven [11], running thence north 20 degrees, west on the line of Third Street 60 feet, thence south 90 degrees, west 60 feet, to the line of Alder Street, thence north 60 degrees, west 60 feet to the place of beginning—being 75 feet [75] feet on Third Street, sixty [60] feet on Alder Street, and the other lines at right angles, in the city of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, asking with all the tenements, improvements and appurtenances thereon, or in anywise appertaining thereto. JAMES HICKLEY, Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T.

DR. R. THIBODO.

BACHELOR OF ARTS, of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Fellow of the Botanical Society.

Physician, Surgeon, and Midwife.

Residence and office on Main Street, below the bridge. 29ly

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE common sized American Horse, about fifteen hands high, light gray, with dark mane and tail, branded on the right hip with a small C, about a 2 1/2 inch letter. Also, one BRIGHT SORELL AMERICAN HORSE, quite as tall, but a little heavier, with a white strip in the face about two inches wide with a very heavy foretop.

The horses were lost from McWirk's ranch, about two weeks ago, near both work horses, and the sorrel horse had a piece of rope about six feet long tied to its neck.

Any person finding said horses will please deliver them to McWirk's ranch, on Mill Creek, or send word to that place where they can be found, and the information shall be amply rewarded.

THOMAS GILKESON, 29w

E. P. FITZGERALD, DALLAS, OREGON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SHELF and Heavy HARDWARE.

Mechanics' Miners' and Farmers' Tools, IRON, STEEL, AND BLACKSMITH'S STOCK. Cut, Wrought, Flooring and Finishing Nails, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM.

STAPLE GROCERIES, Crockery and Glassware. 29ly

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON Monday the 30th ult., on the road between the Pataha and Ooppli. The pocket book contains nothing of value to any one but the owner—a note of hand in favor of W. W. Woudridge, for \$250.00. The finder will be reasonably rewarded by leaving the pocket book with Mr. Henry Riecky in this city, or at any of the stage stations on the road. M. I. MUMPER, 29 1/2

S. W. DICKINSON, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

West side Main street, opposite the Walla Walla Hotel.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. Jewels manufactured to order. Walla Walla, June 21, 1862. 29m3ly

Regular Line of Stages

WALLULA! ABBOTT'S REGULAR LINE OF STAGES leave this city regularly for Wallula on the arrival of the steamers, carrying passengers down to meet the boat, and returning with those on their way up. [June 31—29ly] J. P. ABBOTT, Clerk.

EMPIRE HOTEL

RESTAURANT:

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

THE proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing to his old friends and patrons and the public generally that he has re-opened his

NEW HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

next door to the old "Blue Mountain Hotel." No expense has been spared to make it

Best Hotel in Walla Walla.

In addition to procuring an entire new set of dining-room furniture, he has erected new additions to his SLEEPING APARTMENTS, and refitted and re-modelled the old ones, so that they are well ventilated and second to none in the upper country. The house will be kept on the restaurant principle—

Meals at all Hours, Day and Night. Iced Creams, Oysters Supper, or any other "extras" served those who may desire them.

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

Board per week, ten dollars. Single meals, seventy-five cents. Lodging and board per week, twelve dollars. Board per night, seventy-five cents.

July 5, 1862. JOHN SELBY, Proprietor. 29ly

CITY BOOK STORE

Periodical and News Depot!

E. E. KELLY, Proprietor.

JUST received a full assortment of Miscellaneous School Books, Novels, &c., also, a large stock of STATIONERY, embracing Letter, Bill and Note Paper of every description, together with a variety of Stationery, Pens, Inkstands, Knives, Pencils, Pocket Books, &c.

The latest—Eastern, European, and California Papers RECEIVED BY EVERY EXPRESS.

227 Post office building, Main street, Walla Walla, June 21, 1862. 29ly

WELLS, FARGO & Co's

WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVE EXTENDED

their office to WALLA WALLA, (Old Ft. Walla Walla.) WALLA WALLA, LEWISTON, ORO FINO, PIERCE CITY, ELK CITY and the SALMON MINES.

E. L. JAMES will act as our Agent at Walla Walla. E. W. TRACY, Superintendent for Oregon and Washington.

A list of agents will be furnished with a commission specifying his authority and the extent to which he will be bound by his acts, which will be kept publicly exposed in his office for the inspection of those doing business with us.

Special attention is authorized to contract any indebtedness for us except the Agent or Superintendent. May 2, 1862.—201f. W. F. & CO.

Walla Walla HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

H. MILLER, Proprietor.

LIVING newly refitted the above-named establishment, built additions thereto for sleeping apartments, and thoroughly renovated the entire premises. I feel warranted in guaranteeing the most perfect satisfaction to those who may favor the house with their patronage. The house contains

Family and Single Bed Rooms, which are fitted up in a good style as the country affords, and will always be kept clean and neat.

The Dining Room is spacious and neatly carpeted, and the TABLES are always supplied by the very best edibles to be obtained in the market.

Special attention being given to the public are respectfully invited to give us a call. Walla Walla, June 14, 1862. 29m3

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FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

NEW YORK REAPER, and NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER and MOWER.—Strong, durable and effective machines; easily worked out 1/2 to 1 foot, and capable of cutting 15 to 25 acres per day. Simply packed for shipping to remote districts, with a large supply of extras. These machines are all thoroughly improved over those of last year. Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet "A"

VEHICULAR REAPER and MOWER: Two different sizes and styles, improved and re-modeled for 1862, expressly to suit the California and Oregon and Washington Territory, and now manufactured for lightness of draft, ease of management, and thoroughness of work. One style of the machine has

Two sets of Cutter Bars and Sickles, one for mowing and the other longer for reaping, and is superior to most other machines in having two driving wheels thereby doing away with all side draft. Descriptive circulars containing accurate cuts of the improved machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, and explaining some of the points of excellence and peculiar advantage over other machines, mailed to any address on application.

