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NUMBER 31.

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Office, Statesman Building, Third Street, next
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R. R. and S. G. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.
Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the
practice of his profession. Office, at his home, next
to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 25, 1864. 23ly

**THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SUR-
GEONS AND MIDWIVES.**
Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's
Fire-proof Brick, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.
A. J. Thibodo, M. A. M. D. and Member Royal
College Surgeons, England.
O. L. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M.
S. V. Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

J. BOSWELL, M. D. OFFICE WEST SIDE
of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T., two doors
above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's
Store. Residence above the Court House.
Will faithfully attend to all calls in the line of his
profession. Will consult with all physicians in good
standing and receive opinions. Will attend upon those
who are unable to pay, provided the distance is not
too great.
A reasonable time will be given for the payment of
bills, but long credits will not be given unless by
special agreement. April 7, 1864

BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walla Walla, W. T. Will attend faithfully and
promptly to Collections and will attend the Courts in
Washington Territory and Oregon.
Dec. 20, 1863. 21ly
Orrin L. Bridges,
Edward L. Bridges.

**LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT
LAW.** Will attend to all business connected with
the Courts in Washington Territory, Idaho Territory,
Oregon Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office one door west of W. & R. Rees's Brick
Store. Walla Walla, W. T. 30ly
Sept. 1, 1863.

**JAY S. TURNER, ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.** Walla Walla, W. T.; prac-
tices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives
undivided attention to his profession and remits
promptly. Office second door west of Walla, Far-
go & Co's Express office. August 22, 1863. 304f

**FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor
at Law.** Office opposite the Post Office, Walla
Walla, W. T.
Will attend the sessions of all the District and Su-
preme Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 5, '63, by
order of the Court.) 21ly

**JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN** Groceries, Liquors, Groceries,
and Provision. Walla Walla City, W. T.
July 28, 1863. 11ly

**HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANT.** Front Street, Portland, Ore.
Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs,
Spokes, Felices, etc. Also on hand for sale, a
general assortment of Oregon Produce. And a con-
stant supply of the celebrated Standard Mills Flour
on hand and for sale in lots to suit. 11

**WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.**
M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.
Will attend to conveying passengers and baggage free
of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.
This house is conducted on the most liberal prin-
ciples. 11

**WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE
and Granite.** Tomb Stones, Tablets and Monu-
ments. Marble Mantels, Hearth Stones, Stone for
building purposes, etc.
All Stone cutting done to order. 15ly
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863.

**W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
and City Clerk.** Will attend to collection
of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds
powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal prop-
erty, etc. Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Bk
change. Dec. 5, 1863-ly

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

**F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Idaho
City, Boise county, I. T.** Prompt personal at-
tention paid to all professional business entrusted
to him. Charges reasonable. Consultation free.
Made and remitted. (Bannock City, 1864-91)

**DR. ISBACH, MECHANICAL DENTIST—
Office at Frank's Hotel, Walla Walla.**
Those desiring the services of a skillful Dentist
and operator would do well to give him a call, as
his time in Walla Walla is limited. Charges very
reasonable for practical and dental operations.
All operations guaranteed to give the best satisfac-
tion. April 2, 1864. 11

MRS. SEAMAN
Wishes to inform her friends
and the public that she has permanent-
ly located in Walla Walla,
Second Door below Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office,
where she will do all kinds of
Sewing, Embroidery, Braiding and Stamping.
She also has on hand a fine assortment of Fancy
Articles, such as BONNETS, HATS, VELVETS, NETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, LACES, JACON-
NET EDGE, INSERTION, etc., (May 20, 1864)

**BLACK & MACK,
DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON.**
Office and Laboratory No. 10, Alder street, between
Front and First.
PERSONS FAVORING THEM WITH THEIR
patronage may rely upon their best endeavors
to promote the interests of their patients. 221f

DENTISTRY.
**DR. FR. KOEHLER, MECHANICAL AND
SURGICAL DENTIST.**
Office one door below Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
Office, Walla Walla.
Respectfully states to the citizens of Walla Walla and
vicinity that he has permanently located here and is
prepared to do work and perform all operations be-
longing to his profession in the most scientific and
skillful manner.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gold, Silver or Vulcanite
Plate; Plain or continuous gum—from one to full
sets.
Difficult Dental operations particularly solicited.
Special attention paid to the treatment of chil-
dren's teeth. Consultation free.
Office hours at all times day and night. 30ly
July 8, 1864.

**DR. JIM, A. M. D., PHYSICIAN AND
SURGEON—Graduate of the Imperial Medical In-
stitute of China, and formerly Resident Surgeon of
the Imperial Hospital for men, women and children
in the City of Canton, China. The public may rest
assured that cases of disease and sickness committed
to his professional care, whether in town or at a dis-
tance in the country, shall receive the most careful
attention, with every advantage that his skill and ex-
perience can afford. He returns his thanks to the
citizens of the city and county of Walla Walla for
their former very liberal patronage. Office on Main
street, opposite Captain Jack's Empire Restaurant.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 7 P. M.
to 9 P. M.
The best Family Medicines always on hand. Give
me a call and try my medicines; then you can speak
for yourselves. (Bannock City, 1864. 11)**

**CRUSHED, New Orleans, San Francisco, Consi-
sting of pure China Sarsaparilla, and
KOHLEHAUF & GUICHARD'S.**

City Hotel.

Having rented and thoroughly re-fitted the
above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 23d day of
May upon the strict **Prepayment System**, at the
following

RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:

Single Meals Fifty cents.
Board per Week 9 00
Board and Lodging per week 12 00
Single Bed 20
Bed and Room 50

Let it be distinctly understood that our terms are
Cash in Advance.
E. E. TAYLOR,
Proprietor,
April 23, 1864.

EMPIRE HOTEL RESTAURANT.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

'Captain Jack' Proprietor.

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

Meals at all Hours, Day and Night.
Feed Cakes, Oysters Soups, or any other "extras"
served those who may desire them. A full stock of
Fine Wines, for Table Use,
kept constantly on hand.

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

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

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

Walla Walla Drug Store.

Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale
cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh as-
sortment of Drugs.

**Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty,
Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medi-
cines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene,**
to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla
Walla and vicinity.

Prescriptions put up with care and Advice
Gratuitous. Dr. JAMES S. CRAWFORD,
Jan. 31, 1863. 21ly

Watch Repairing.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens
of Walla Walla and vicinity that any
watch entrusted to his care (through the ex-
press) will receive his personal attention. From his
long experience in the business, he is enabled to per-
form in a manner unsurpassed in the State.
Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work war-
ranted.

He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch
and Jewelry business, with dispatch, at the lowest
possible price. Office, at the corner of Main and
Third Streets, Walla Walla, Oregon, April 17, 1863. (11m)

FRANKLIN MARKET.

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

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef,
Pork and Muttons, also, HAMS,
Lard, SALT MEAT, &c., and hopes
to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Con-
tract orders strictly attended to. (Oct. 24, 1863. 3m)

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

**Abbott's Old Stand,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.**

J. F. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in
these premises, for the better accommodation of
the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to
merit—as he hopes to receive—a liberal share of public
patronage.

HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE,
by the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses
taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties.
The patronage of the public is most respectfully
solicited. (Oct. 24, 1863.—11)

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

**Notary Public, and Commissioner of
Deeds for Oregon.**
Office—with Clerk of the S. District Court,
City of Walla Walla.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and
all instruments of writing carefully drawn
and acknowledged before me. Instruments for
any part of the United States Acknowledged or Cer-
tified under the Seal of the District Court.
Aug. 8, 1863.—11**

For Boise Mines, Direct!

Walla Walla And Boise
LINE OF CONCORD STAGES
T^o now making regular trips from Walla
Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines).
Through in Four Days.
LEAVING EVERY OTHER DAY,
Carrying Wells Fargo & Co's Express, and
connecting with

The Walla Walla Line of Stages, and the
Boats of the Oregon Steam Nav. Co.
**GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE ROUTE,
And No Detention.**
**CEO. F. THOMAS & CO.,
Proprietors.**
April 22, 1864 11

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc.**

THE attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and
surrounding country is respectfully called to the
fact that we are prepared with a complete stock
of the above line, to offer good bargains to
purchasers. We shall do a
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,
and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
**Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Provisions, &c**

Also, a full assortment of
Miners' and Packers' Goods.
April 1863. **HOWARD & CADY.**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE made arrangements with San Francisco
Importers by which I am enabled to furnish
**Thrashing Machines,
Mowers, &c. at Portland Prices.**
Those in want of machines for the coming harvest
are requested to make early application to
April 9, 1864. **J. C. ISAACS.**

The Soldier's Dream of Home.

You have put the children to bed, Alice—
Maud and Willie and Rose:
They have listened their sweet "Our Father,"
And sunk to their night's repose.
Did they think of me, dear Alice?
Did they think of me, and say,
"God bless him, and God bless him,
Dear father, far away?"

Oh, my very heart grows sick, Alice,
Young to behold my wife,
Rose, with her pure white forehead,
And Maud, with her curls of gold,
And Willie, so gay and sprightly,
So merry and full of glee;
And my heart yearns to unfold ye,
My smiling group of three.

I can hear the noisy day, Alice:
The camp-life gay and wild,
Shouts from my yearning bosom
The thought of my dear child;
But when the night is round me,
And under its starry beams
I gather my cloak about me,
I dream such long, sad dreams!

I think of the pale young wife, Alice,
Young to behold my wife,
When the drum beat at evening
And called me to my place,
And more than all the dear wife
Left in the dear home nest,
And my soul is sick with longings
That will not rest at rest.

Oh, when will the war be over, Alice!
Oh, when shall I behold
Rose, with her pure white forehead,
And Maud, with her curls of gold;
And Willie, so gay and sprightly,
So merry and full of glee,
And more than all the dear wife
Who bore my babes to me?

God guard and keep you all, Alice;
God guard and keep me, too!
For if only one were missing,
I should wish I were dead,
Oh, when will the war be over,
And when shall I behold
Those whom I love so dearly,
Safe in the dear home fold!

A Mother's Love.

A mother's love! how sweet the name!
The noblest, purest tenderest flame
That kindles from above,
With a heart of earthly mold,
As true of heaven as heart can hold,
Nor through sterility grow cold;
This is a mother's love!

The Boy Heroes.

When Kentucky was an infant State,
and before the foot of civilization had trodden
her giant forests, there lived upon a branch
of the Green River an old hunter by the
name of Slater. His hut was upon the south-
ern bank of the stream, and save a small
patch of some dozen acres, he was shut up
by dense forests. Slater had two children
at home with him—two sons, Philip and
Daniel—the former fourteen and the latter
twelve years of age. The elder of the two had
gone South. His wife was with him, but
she had been for several years an almost
helpless cripple from the effects of severe
rheumatism.

One evening just as the family were sitting
down to the frugal supper, they were at-
tracted by the sudden howling of the dogs,
and as Slater went to the door to see what
was the matter, he saw three men approach-
ing.

He quickly quieted the dogs, and the stran-
gers approached the door. They asked for
something to eat, and also for lodging for
the night. John Slater was not a man to
refuse a request of that kind, and he asked
the strangers in, and they set their rifles be-
hind the door, unslinging their pack, and room
was made for them at the supper table. They
represented themselves as travelers bound
farther west, intending to cross the Missis-
sippi in search of a settlement.

The new comers were far from being
agreeable or prepossessing in their looks,
but Slater took no notice of the circumstances,
for he was not one to doubt any man.—
The boys, however, did not like their ap-
pearance at all, and the quick glances which
they gave at each other told their feelings.
The hunter's wife was not at the table,
but she sat in her great easy chair by the
fire.

Slater entered into conversation with the
guests, but they were not very free, and in a
little while the talk dwindled into occasional
questions. Philip, the older of the two, no-
ticed that the men cast uneasy glances about
the room, and he watched them narrowly.
His fears had become excited, and he could not
rest. He knew his father had a large sum
of money in the house, and his first
thought was that these men were there for
the purpose of robbery.

After the supper was over, the boys quick-
ly cleared off the table, and then went out of
doors. It had become dark, or rather the
night had fairly set in, for there was a moon
two-thirds full shining down upon the forest.

"Daniel," said Philip in a low whisper, at
the same time casting a look over his shoul-
der, "what do you think of these 'ere
men?"

"I'm afraid they are bad ones," returned
the younger one.

"So am I. I believe they mean to steal
father's money. Didn't you notice how they
looked round?"

"Yes."

"So did I. If we should tell father what
we think, he would only laugh at us, and
tell us we were perfect scare-crows."

"But we will watch 'em,"

"Yes, we will watch 'em, but don't let
them know it."

The boys then held some further consul-
tation, and then going to the dog house, they
set the small door back, so that the hounds
might spring forth if they were wanted. If
they had desired to speak to their father
about their suspicions, they had no chance
for the strangers sat close by him all the
evening.

At length however the old man signified
his intention of retiring, arose to go out of
doors, to see the state of affairs without. The
three followed him, but they did not take
their weapons. The old lady was asleep in
her chair.

"Now," whispered Philip, "let's take two
of father's rifles up to our bed—we may want
them. We are as good as men with the
rifles!"

Daniel sprang to obey, and as quickly as
possible the boys slipped two rifles from their
closets behind the great stove chimney,
and then hastened back and emptied the
priming from the strangers' rifles; and when
their father and the strangers returned, they
had resumed their seats.

The hunter's cabin was divided into two
apartments on the ground floor, one of them
in the end of the building, being the old
man's sleeping room, and the other in which
the present company sat. Overhead there
was a sort of scaffolding, reaching only half
way over the room below it, and in the op-
posite end of the building from the little
sleeping apartment of the hunter. A rough
ladder led up to the scaffold, and on it, close
up to the boy's bed. There was no parti-
tion at the edge of the scaffold, but it was all
open to the room below.

Spare bedding was spread upon the floor
of the kitchen for the travelers, and after
everything had been arranged for their com-
fort, the boys went up to their beds, and
the old man retired to his little room.

The boys thought not of sleep, or if they
did, it was only to avoid it. Half an hour
had passed away, and they could hear their
father snore. Then they heard a movement
from those below. Philip crawled silently
to where he could peep down through, and
saw one of the men open his pack, from
which he took several pieces of meat, by the
rays of the moon, and moving toward the
window, he shoved the sash back and threw
the pieces of flesh to the dogs. Then he
went back to his bed and laid down.

At first the boy thought this might be
thrown to the dogs to distract their atten-
tion; but when the man laid down, the idea
of poison flashed through Philip's mind. He
whispered his thoughts to his brother. The
first impulse of little Daniel, as he heard
that his poor dogs were to be poisoned, was
to cry out, but sudden pressure from the
hand of his brother kept him silent.

At the end of the boys' bed was a dark
window, a small square door, and it was di-
rectly over the dogs' house. Philip resolved
to go down and save the dogs. The under-
taking was a dangerous one: for the least
noise would arouse the villains, and might
prove fatal. But Philip Slater found him-
self strong in heart, and he determined upon
the trial. His father's life might be in his
hands! This thought was a tower of strength
to him. He slipped on the edge of the bed
and went South. His wife was with him, but
she had been for several years an almost
helpless cripple from the effects of severe
rheumatism.

One evening just as the family were sitting
down to the frugal supper, they were at-
tracted by the sudden howling of the dogs,
and as Slater went to the door to see what
was the matter, he saw three men approach-
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something to eat, and also for lodging for
the night. John Slater was not a man to
refuse a request of that kind, and he asked
the strangers in, and they set their rifles be-
hind the door, unslinging their pack, and room
was made for them at the supper table. They
represented themselves as travelers bound
farther west, intending to cross the Missis-
sippi in search of a settlement.

The new comers were far from being
agreeable or prepossessing in their looks,
but Slater took no notice of the circumstances,
for he was not one to doubt any man.—
The boys, however, did not like their ap-
pearance at all, and the quick glances which
they gave at each other told their feelings.
The hunter's wife was not at the table,
but she sat in her great easy chair by the
fire.

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guests, but they were not very free, and in a
little while the talk dwindled into occasional
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ticed that the men cast uneasy glances about
the room, and he watched them narrowly.
His fears had become excited, and he could not
rest. He knew his father had a large sum
of money in the house, and his first
thought was that these men were there for
the purpose of robbery.

my and they sprang for the ladder. They
did not reach it, however, for at that instant
the door was flung open, and the hounds
—four in number—sprang into the house—
With a deep wild yell, the animals leaped
upon the villains; and they had drawn them
to the floor just as the old hunter came from
his room.

"Help us! help us! father!" cried Philip
as he hurried down the ladder. "I've shot
one of them! They are murderers! robbers!
Hold 'em!" the boy continued clapping his
hands to the dogs.

Old Slater comprehended the nature
of the scene in a moment, and sprang to the
spot where the hounds had the two men on
the floor. The villains had both lost their
knives, and the dogs had so wounded them
that they were incapable of resistance. With
much difficulty the animals were called off,
and then the two men were lifted to a seat.
There was no need of binding them, they
needed some more restorative agent, as the
dogs had made quick work in disabling them.

After they had been looked to, the old
man cast his eyes about the room. They
rested a moment on the body of him who
had been shot, and turned upon the boys.—
Philip told him all that had transpired. It
seemed some time before the old hunter could
crowd the whole teeming truth thro' his
mind; but as he gradually comprehended it
all, a soft grateful, proud light broke over
his features, and he held his arms out to
his sons.

"Noble, noble boys!" he uttered as he
clasped them to his bosom. "God bless you
for this! Oh! I dreamed not that you had
such hearts!"

For a long time the man gazed on his boys
in silence, while the tears of love and grati-
tude rolled down his cheeks, and his whole
face was lighted with the most joyous, holy
pride.

Long before daylight Philip mounted his
horse and started for the nearest settlement,
and early in the day the officers had the two
wounded men in charge, while the body of
the third was removed. They were recog-
nized by the officers as criminals of notoriety,
but this was their last adventure for the
justice they had so long outraged fell upon
them and stopped them in their career.

**INCIDENTS OF HANCOCK'S CHARGE AT
THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.**—In the
terrible charge of the 2d corps on the rebel
works many grotesque scenes occurred. A
member of the Irish brigade, after the
charge, was seen making vigorous efforts to
force a cartridge into his rifle, which had
become "fouled," that is, the office had,
by constant firing, become coated with powder,
rendering the passage of the ball impossi-
ble. Addressing his commanding officer in an
imploring tone, he said, "Share, Colonel,
I can't load me gun!" "Try again," re-
plied the Colonel, "try hard." He did try
again and again, until the perspiration stood
in beads on his face, and at last, finding it
impossible to force the cartridge home, drew
himself up erect and brought his piece to an
"order arms," and with a defiant look faced
the enemy. "What are you doing?" ex-
claimed the astonished Colonel. "Faith," re-
plied the soldier desperately, "I'm just
waiting for a Johnny to come up till I can
knock out his brains out wid me musket!"
Whether his desire to annihilate the cere-
bral organ of some unfortunate "greyback"
was gratified or not the Colonel did not stay
to see.

Frequently the muskets of our men were
swamp from their grasp by the leaden storm
which was poured upon them from the rebel
line as they advanced, but, undaunted, they
still rushed forward like a resistless torrent,
using as their weapons stones, broken guns,
and every obtainable missile. Many who
had no arms were observed to scoop up
handfuls of mud and dash it into the faces
of the men in the works, who, while
attempting to remove it from their eyes,
found themselves grappled and marching to
the rear. In surrendering many of the rebel
officers stood upon the puntello of rank,
arrogantly refusing to deliver their swords
except to officers of equal rank. In the con-
fusion and frenzy of the charge but little at-
tention was paid to these small matters of
military etiquette, and rebel Captains, Ma-
jors and Colonels were frequently hurried
unconsciously to the rear by privates, half
gay with delight at their capture.

GOOD JOKE ON LOTTIE.—Since the ad-
vent of General Logan's splendid corps at
Huntsville, the rooms in the principal hotel
have been in demand. A beautiful and ac-
complished actress had been staying at the
Huntsville hotel, and in about a "minute
and a half or two minutes" after she had
vacated the room, the gallant General O.
was assigned to it by the landlord. The
General, on examining his chamber previous
to retiring, found a snowy robe neatly folded
under his pillow, marked in delicate charac-
ters with the name of the fair owner. The
chambermaid was called and asked by the
General, holding the garment in his hand:
"Do you know Miss Lottie Hough?"
"Yes," answered the chambermaid.
"Then carry this to her with my compli-
ments, and say General O. is not in the
habit of sleeping with empty nightgowns."

ENERGY.—The longer I live the more cer-
tain I am that the great difference between
men, the great and insignificant, is energy—
invincible determination—an honest pur-
pose once fixed, and then victory.—Goethe.

The first ingredient in conversation is
truth, the next good sense, third good hu-
mor, and the fourth, wit.

We have two eyes and two ears, but only
one tongue. See and hear much, and say little

General Wright's Farewell.
The following communication has lately
been issued by Gen. Wright:

**HEADQUARTERS DEP. OF PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21st, 1864.**

To the loyal citizens of the Pacific coast:
On the eve of my being relieved from the
command of the Department of the Pacific,
it is deemed a proper occasion to take a re-
trospective view of the three years I have
been in command. When I first assumed
command of the Department, embracing all
the States and Territories west of the Rocky
Mountains, I was not unmindful of the high
trust reposed in me by the Government;
and the following communication, which I
addressed to the Adjutant General of the
Army, after the expiration of the first year
of

Topics of the Day.

The telegraphic news this week, is fraught with more than usual interest, and is marked by events which may well give reflective minds food for thought. The first important item is the resignation of Secretary Chase, whose "financial management" is without a parallel in history. The questions naturally arise as to whether the cause assigned for his resignation is merely a pretext to avoid the weight of responsibility that would naturally attach to him at the anticipated financial "crisis," or whether he has lost confidence in his own ability to manage the financial affairs of the government and goes out in the hope that some one more competent can be put in the position. Public confidence, which upheld his currency system—his "greenback" bill, without a blemish—has considerably faltered of late. The ablest journals in the east, have from the beginning predicted that Mr. Chase's system would prove a calamity in the end.—How far those predictions are to be verified the unerring finger of time will soon develop. Mr. Fessenden, U. S. Senator from Maine, is Mr. Chase's successor, and is unquestionably much the ablest man of the two. He takes the Secretaryship under very disadvantageous and trying circumstances, and it will be matter of public surprise if he shall succeed in straightening up the financial department of the government and restore general confidence among the people.

The repeal of the commutation clause in the Conscription Act has been effected in Congress, and now there will be no such thing as dodging the draft—at least there will be no such thing with the poor class of people, for every drafted man must "shoulder arms" or furnish the government with an acceptable substitute. Of course, when "800,000 more" are called for everybody will be looking about for substitutes, and those who have their pockets well filled with "der money" will be the only ones able to procure them. When the enormous bounties now offered fail to encourage men to enlist for the war, we can very readily see that "substitutes" will be a very dear article—entirely beyond the limits of a poor man's pocket. The big contractors and money-changers, into whose coffers the money of the nation has gone, can count a pintance from their tills and furnish substitutes, but the "small fry," whether they like the "horrors of war" or not will have to take up their line of march at their country's call. If the hearts of our people are as true as those of the people in the rebel States, they will respond to an unconditional draft without a murmur; but it is pretty evident that fully one-half the people outside of the army ranks in the North, have "no stomachs for the fight." This class of would-be non-combatants are by no means confined to any single political party, but are pretty generally distributed without regard to political views. We do not believe that this class will offer any serious obstacle to the prosecution of the war even in times of unconditional conscription, but when drafted they will naturally enough be an ineffective element in the army.

The war in the East goes on, but with what advantage on either side we can hardly form an idea from the dispatches. Grant appears to be making some headway at Petersburg, while some of Lee's forces are raiding through Maryland—though unless the rebel force is much larger than reported they can certainly accomplish but little harm until checked. In the meantime, all interest is turned upon the contending armies at Petersburg. If Grant succeeds in getting possession of that place and the Railroad lines thereabouts, he will be in a position to cut off Lee's supplies and compel him to evacuate Richmond in a short time. It is much easier to "chalk out" a plan for Grant, perhaps, than it is for him to accomplish it; but he has a large army of brave men to operate with against an inferior force, and we can rest assured that he will meet with success if energy and a dogged perseverance on his part can accomplish such an end.

The Pirate ship *Alabama*, which has for so long a time been a terror to our seagoing vessels and which has captured so many of them, was recently sunk by the American ship *Keeseage* in a fight off Cherbourg. It appears that a consort of the pirate ship picked up Captain Semmes and a portion of the crew and made off with them—the commander of the *Keeseage* supposing that the Yacht was an English vessel and that it would give the prisoners up. We cannot believe that the Yacht was actually an English vessel, as such an act would certainly be a clear case of intervention on the part of the English government. It must have been a pre-arranged trick of Semmes'.

Gen. Wright in his address to the loyal people of this coast, says: "Let every attempt to raise the standard of rebellion within your borders be crushed. Listen not to the insidious arts of a hireling, radical press, which under the specious guise of loyalty, would not hesitate to gratify its prurience for fame by doing all in its power to plunge your country into all the horrors of a civil war." The radical press will now have occasion to vent its spleen upon the devoted head of the true and tried old hero. But whatever it may say of him will certainly have but little effect upon the minds of the people, when it is remembered that the radical John Conness made an assertion publicly, that he could "buy up the California press with a pint of pea-nuts." The announcement coming now from "headquarters" that there is an insidious, hireling radical press at work on the coast ready for any mischief, should teach the people to be on their guard, and at the same time to give but precious little credence to the literature emanating from such sources.

Letter from Hon. Geo. E. Cole.
WASHINGTON CITY, June 4, 1864.
EDS. STATESMAN.—Mr. W. W. W. of Wisconsin, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will leave for W. T. on the Steamer of the 18th. He is spoken of in the highest terms by all who know him, and it is believed here that he will make an efficient and faithful public officer. "Father Wilbur" has just been appointed Agent at the Yakima reservation, and it is believed that his known honesty, capacity and integrity will insure a great reform in matters at that reservation. The imbecility of the agent who has had charge of that agency has rendered a change absolutely necessary, if we wish to maintain peaceful relations with those Indians. Mr. Wilbur did not want this position, but was prevailed upon by Senator Nesmith and myself to take it, and has accepted the position; more from convictions of duty than from any desire to hold office. One by one the "incapables" are being weeded out and it is to be hoped that the practice of appointing good and competent men, especially in the Indian department, will become more general than it has been in times past. That Mr. Wilbur will give satisfaction both to the Indians and the Whites in that vicinity I have no doubt, and I feel confident that he will so conduct himself in the management of affairs at his agency as will in the end revolutionize the entire Indian Agent system of our Territory. I congratulate the people of our Territory and the government upon being able to secure the services of so eminently useful a man in that position. There is reason to believe that he will be able, by his tact and industry, to gather in all the Indians belonging to that reservation to permanently reside upon it as the treaty contemplates.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. E. COLE.
WASHINGTON Correspondence.
WASHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1864.
EDS. STATESMAN.—You have heard by telegraph the news of the great battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House and will hear of other battles in the vicinity of Richmond before this reaches you. Up to this date 28,000 of our wounded have been brought to this city. About 8,000 were killed in three battles, and 12,000 are reported to have straggled off, while we lost about 6,000 in prisoners. How many of the stragglers were picked up by Lee's army, we do not know. Some put it as high as 80,000, including Butler's and Sigel's losses, but I think 60,000 will cover the loss. How strong our army is now I cannot tell, but I presume Grant has at least 150,000 men with him, and there must be at least 30,000 under Butler, and 20,000 under Hunter, (formerly Sigel's command) both co-operating columns. Some place the number 50,000 higher. Lee must have something over 100,000 confronting Grant, and 50,000 more in and about Richmond. Grant's present position seems to be southeast from Lee, and nearer to Richmond than Lee, while the latter has possession of the sea railroads from Hanover Junction to Richmond, so that he can get there first if Lee wants to. I would not be surprised if Lee should have 50,000 men in Richmond with provisions sufficient to last 30 or 60 days and slip away from Grant and go up into Pennsylvania and thus cause Grant to fall back to prevent the overrunning of that State. It is supposed that there are sufficient forces in the defenses of Washington to protect the city, but there are no troops here that could be spared for any other purpose. I think it is quite certain Lee will do this, unless he feels sure of whipping Grant and destroying his army. It is said that we have some 600,000 men in the field, and it is conceded that the Confederates have over 300,000. It will require three to one to destroy the rebel army and hold the country. As soon as the Baltimore Convention is over we shall probably have another draft for 300,000 or more men, but unless Congress passes the joint resolution now before the Senate, repealing the "commutation clause" in the conscription act, it will be but a "water haul" as more than three-fourths will escape through that clause and the disability clause. If the clause shall be repealed, then the naked question of conscription will come home to everybody, and it will then be known whether public opinion will sustain it or not, as the Presidential election coming upon the heels of it will be decided with reference to that question. I hardly think that the Administration party will desire to take the responsibility, yet I do not see how the South can be "subjugated" (that is the word now) unless public opinion will enforce an unconditional draft and place and keep in the field a still larger force than we now have for some time to come—say through the greater part of Mr. Lincoln's next term should he be elected. The cry that the rebellion is "nursed out" is pretty much "played out" here. We have, it is said, 130,000 negroes in arms, yet they are of no service except for garrison duty, and are very good for that, one would judge from the result of the attacks on Forts Pillow and Plymouth. They will prove to be the most expensive arm of the military service. Requiring just as much to feed them and transport them and their rations as it does an equal number of whites; they are not as much service as 30,000 white soldiers would be.

Another source of weakness with us is the "Hessian" soldiers, who for the \$800 to \$1200 bounties have joined the army, and having received most of their pay in advance, run to the rear and slip away the first opportunity that presents itself. These

men constitute the stragglers and many of the slightly wounded—as they shoot off a finger and thus disable themselves from service. Now we cannot "subjugate" the South with such material; but such is not the entire material of the army. If it were, Grant would have been routed "horse, foot and dragon" and sent back upon the Capital long before this.

In Burnside's corps there are 8,000 colored troops, but Grant has never put them into battle yet; nor will he, as he has no confidence in their fighting abilities. Our army now has 200,000 of these colored troops, and "Hessians," so that really we have less than half a million of effective force in the field. Should the present system be continued of raising troops in large bounties and by enlisting negroes it will not be long before that kind of troops will constitute the preponderance of our army and thus we will be in a condition to be subjugated rather than to "subjugate" others. I repeat, unless the PEOPLE of the United States will demand and enforce an unconditional conscription, the contest might as well be given up, unless the rebellion is weaker and Gen. Grant is more successful in the present campaign than is anticipated.

I think the month of June will determine the result of this year's campaign.—My speculations may appear in an entirely different light by the end of the month, yet I cannot but believe that the months of June and July will be the eventful of the war. I do not profess the powers of prophecy, but have jotted down things as they appear to me here at this time.

Yours, Truly,
PUBLISHER.

Eastern News.

New York, June 28.—The Tribune's special says: Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, reports Lee's force more than 100,000 men, and that the rebel army is in the movements on the Weldon road comparatively unimpeded. Grant is confident of complete success. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands.

Petersburg, June 28.—Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in crossing the James river yesterday afternoon. The light wagon train alone was 6 miles long. Our cavalry numbered some 6,000.

New York, June 28.—The Tribune's special at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the 26th, p. m., says the enemy is in strong force in front, exhibiting a determination to resist every attempt of our men to advance to the possession of the Petersburg Railroad, which is of such vital importance to them that only the utmost skill and bravery will enable us to wrest it from them.

Washington, June 27.—A telegram from Gen. Hunter, says: "I have the honor to report that my expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting severe injury on the enemy, and have been victorious in every engagement. Our losses are small, and ammunition and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of the enemy, whose numbers were believed to be superior. To our, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points. I have no objection to withdraw, and succeeded in doing so without serious loss. My command is in excellent condition, and will, after a few days rest, be ready for efficient service in other directions."

(Signed) STANTON.
New York, June 26.—The Richmond Enquirer of Friday says that Hunter retreated to Fincastle, June 20th, 26 miles from the city.

The Tribune's correspondent says that in the night of Wednesday, the 25th, the rebel force was something over 50,000. Some put it as high as 80,000, including Butler's and Sigel's losses, but I think 60,000 will cover the loss. How strong our army is now I cannot tell, but I presume Grant has at least 150,000 men with him, and there must be at least 30,000 under Butler, and 20,000 under Hunter, (formerly Sigel's command) both co-operating columns. Some place the number 50,000 higher. Lee must have something over 100,000 confronting Grant, and 50,000 more in and about Richmond. Grant's present position seems to be southeast from Lee, and nearer to Richmond than Lee, while the latter has possession of the sea railroads from Hanover Junction to Richmond, so that he can get there first if Lee wants to. I would not be surprised if Lee should have 50,000 men in Richmond with provisions sufficient to last 30 or 60 days and slip away from Grant and go up into Pennsylvania and thus cause Grant to fall back to prevent the overrunning of that State. It is supposed that there are sufficient forces in the defenses of Washington to protect the city, but there are no troops here that could be spared for any other purpose. I think it is quite certain Lee will do this, unless he feels sure of whipping Grant and destroying his army. It is said that we have some 600,000 men in the field, and it is conceded that the Confederates have over 300,000. It will require three to one to destroy the rebel army and hold the country. As soon as the Baltimore Convention is over we shall probably have another draft for 300,000 or more men, but unless Congress passes the joint resolution now before the Senate, repealing the "commutation clause" in the conscription act, it will be but a "water haul" as more than three-fourths will escape through that clause and the disability clause. If the clause shall be repealed, then the naked question of conscription will come home to everybody, and it will then be known whether public opinion will sustain it or not, as the Presidential election coming upon the heels of it will be decided with reference to that question. I hardly think that the Administration party will desire to take the responsibility, yet I do not see how the South can be "subjugated" (that is the word now) unless public opinion will enforce an unconditional draft and place and keep in the field a still larger force than we now have for some time to come—say through the greater part of Mr. Lincoln's next term should he be elected. The cry that the rebellion is "nursed out" is pretty much "played out" here. We have, it is said, 130,000 negroes in arms, yet they are of no service except for garrison duty, and are very good for that, one would judge from the result of the attacks on Forts Pillow and Plymouth. They will prove to be the most expensive arm of the military service. Requiring just as much to feed them and transport them and their rations as it does an equal number of whites; they are not as much service as 30,000 white soldiers would be.

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Yours, Truly,
PUBLISHER.

collect a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government, he resigned.

Washington, July 1.—The President has nominated William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, for Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. His confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Fessenden has not yet signified his acceptance. Much excitement exists about the Capital.

News of July 6th.

Chicago, July 2.—A Nashville letter of the 30th, speaking of Sherman's operations, says:—on the 27th, Hooker and Schofield attempted to storm the breastworks, but were unsuccessful. Hooker was severely wounded, and his corps lost 100,000 men in the assault. The rebels had breastworks of trees before their works rendering them almost impenetrable.

Dispatches from Charleston, West Va., state that Hunter with his whole command had arrived safely. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, including the factories, tan yards, mill, foundries and forges in Shenandoah valley, far as Lynchburg. All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed. Our total loss does not exceed 2,000 enemy's, 8,000.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary Chase's communication to the Committee on Ways and Means, says that the aggregate revenue derived from all sources for the year ending June 30th, including two months pay to the army of July 1st, \$880,000,000. The whole amount of revenue for next year cannot be put down at more than \$318,000,000, while the expenditures will be likely to reach \$880,000,000. He suggests that the revenue be raised by a bill increasing the tax on liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Senator Fessenden has not yet accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but it is considered a certainty for one or two days. Five rebel Generals and 45 field officers arrived on the 29th and were sent to the front under their rebel batteries in retaliation for Union officers similarly placed in front of them.

Washington, July 4.—Both Houses have passed an amendment to the Conscription Act, which only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The \$300 commutation clause was repealed, and an appointment of \$300 for one year and fifty days notice is required before any draft can be enforced. Substitutes are allowed to be procured by drafted persons, neither of whom are entitled to receive bounty.

The President signed the tariff bill to-night and it goes into effect to-morrow. The Senate Finance Committee after a long consultation accepted Chase's resignation. There is much speculation concerning the result of his resignation. Many contradictory reports are in circulation, but the direct cause is believed to be a conflict of opinion between the President and Chase upon an appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was at the Department to-day acting as Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The Enquirer's special says much excitement exists at Gettysburg and the country south of Harrisburg, in consequence of rumors of a large body of rebels making a raid into Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania.

Washington, July 4.—Official information from the border indicates that the enemy are advancing Northward. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Gen. Sigel was attacked at Letchum and Darksville by a large force. The enemy is said to have 2000 cavalry; the number of infantry is unknown. The object of the raid can only be for the purpose of stealing horses, provisions, etc., returning before force sufficient to cope with them can be raised.

Washington, July 5.—Both Houses adjourned sine die at half past two p. m., yesterday. It is believed that all the bills passed by both Houses were signed by the President.

The following is the City of Baltimore. The pirate *Alabama* left Cherbourg on the 19th inst. and was captured by the *Keeseage* on the 26th of July. The engagement lasted one hour and forty minutes. Several complete circles were made in manœuvring at a distance of half a mile to a half mile. The rebels were killed and wounded, and charges that the *Keeseage* continued to fire after the *Alabama* had struck her colors.

Maryland, July 5.—The *Keeseage* captured the pirate *Alabama* on the 26th of July. She had on board 1000 men and 40 pieces of artillery. It is believed his intention is to isolate Gen. Steeple from his base of supplies and in co-operation with Price to attack the city of Baltimore.

Maryland, July 5.—Private dispatches showing the price of gold last week in New York say it rose to 275 @ 280. Latest reports of quotations in Baltimore, were compelled to fall back on the stock list.

News of July 6th.

Albany, July 5.—The President informs Gov. Seymour that a rebel force estimated at from 75,000 to 200,000 strong had invaded Maryland and were threatening other points. The public safety requires a call upon the State exclusively for a military force to repel the invasion; and calls upon New York for 25,000 militia as its quota.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The President has called on Pennsylvania for 17,500 troops to serve at Washington and vicinity for 100 days unless sooner discharged.

Washington, July 5.—Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury this morning and attended a cabinet meeting at noon.

New York, July 5.—Thirty fires occurred in New York city, and destroyed property to the value of \$1,000,000. Five large buildings on Washington and five dwellings on Grand streets were destroyed.—Loss about \$250,000.

Chicago, July 6.—The dispatch stating that a rebel force was in a recent fearful assault at Keshaw Mountain is incorrect. Col. Harter who was wounded has since died. The error was occasioned by the similarity of names.

The light continued for some time, when Sigel will sail in another pirate ship in August.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The Bulletin says that Gen. Couch has received a dispatch which leads to the belief that our cavalry has been driven out of Hagerstown. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond. The Governor will soon issue a call for 12,000 additional troops, so that our regiments may be sent to the front.

Chicago, July 6.—A special says that Sigel evacuated Martinsburg on Saturday morning, and marched east, struck the Potomac near Shepherdstown, where he crossed over to Maryland, closely followed by the rebels. On Sun the rebels overtook Sigel, and began to attack his rear guard so vigorously that he was compelled to halt and form in line of battle on the rebel side of the old Antietam battle ground.—The light continued for some time, when Sigel found it necessary to retreat; then turning south he passed through South Mountain Gap and went straight to Harper's Ferry, the rebels keeping closely by his heels. The rebel army was closely followed by the rebels. The railroad bridge and the trestle work leading from the bridge to the army, and then occupied Maryland Heights, which he is able to hold against four times his number. At 4 p. m., yesterday, it was reported that the rebels were charging up the

hill to attack him again.

New York, July 6.—The Times' Paris correspondent says:—Notwithstanding the report some time since that the "Alabama" was so worn out that she would have to be abandoned and never go on the ocean, she made her trip from the East to Cherbourg in so short a time that she was thought to be "Florida," and was so telegraphed on her arrival. Capt. Winslow, of the *Keeseage*, then in Holland, was immediately sent for, and by protest from Minister Dayton, the French authorities were obliged to order the "Alabama" out of port. Semmes put the best face on the matter possible, though he evidently did not like to face a war-ship. The fight was so short and decisive that one would have thought that the "Alabama" had changed places with one of her captured merchantmen. When the "Alabama" became disabled in her machinery, the "Keeseage" ran close to her and poured in a destructive broadside, which tore away a whole section of the "Alabama's" side, letting the water through in torrents. The "Alabama" then turned and made for shore, and Capt. Winslow hoisted the flag of victory and pursued, when finding the "Alabama" sinking he lowered his boats and picked up her crew. Minister Dayton is informed that the prisoners could not be paroled; but might be transferred to the "St. Louis" when she arrived, and conveyed to the United States.

Capt. Winslow claims Semmes and others taken at Southampton as prisoners. He had meant to pick them up, but the English yacht actually stole them as if by a pre-arranged plan—thus constituting a clear case of intervention.

Halifax, July 6.—A letter in the Paris *Patriot* states that Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will embark on the "New Alabama," which will be completed that day.—Remains out to the steamer "Hesperus," an ex-British war vessel, which stole away from Sheerness to Calais.

News of July 8th.

The Tribune's special at Monocacy, the 7th, says Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels, who have sharpshooters in the houses and behind fences to prevent our men coming down from the Heights. Wallace will hold Frederick. Remains out to the steamer "Hesperus," an ex-British war vessel, which stole away from Sheerness to Calais.

Washington, July 8.—The World's Frederick special says that the commissary stores of Hunter and Sigel had not been burnt as reported but were abandoned.

Chicago, July 7.—The Herald's 18th corps correspondent, Petersburg 2d, says "to-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After two hours cannonading, the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the Federal forces drove from the place. At 9 o'clock p. m. the enemy again opened fire, and soon his works were enveloped in a confusion of dust from our shells. The rebel gunners were running to the rear for safety; after 2 hours firing the rebel batteries were silenced. Our batteries were placed with great skill and care, so as at any moment they could concentrate at any given point.

Chicago, July 7.—A Baltimore telegram says that the city is full of rumors. The following is believed to be correct: Intelligence from the region about Maryland Heights and beyond warrants the belief that the rebel force this side of the Potomac and on the line of Virginia side is not less than 30,000.

It is understood that nothing the rebels can do in the Shenandoah Valley will induce Grant to sover the position of his army to its defense. Movements are underway at Washington to largely reinforce Grant's army with veteran troops drawn from other points than Richmond.

New York, July 7.—Respectfully from Chambersburg that rebels, supposed to be Chamberley's or Johnston's brigades, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle. Telegraphic communication was held up to 9 o'clock to-night. A proclamation has been issued by the Governor, calling for 12,000 troops in addition to the 17,000 called for on the 5th.

The Tribune's special correspondent says that Petersburg is now covered by more than 100 of our guns waiting Grant's orders. The destruction will be but the work of a few hours. New York, July 7.—The Tribune's Washington special says the occasion of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, proclaiming martial law in Kentucky, is in consequence of anticipated trouble in enforcing the draft, particularly the enrollment of slaves.

It is understood Fessenden will not contract the currency.

CONGRESSIONAL WISDOM.—The Gold Bill, which was designed to prevent capitalists from speculating in gold, was repealed just before the adjournment of Congress—the law having an entirely contrary effect from what was expected by the majority of Congressmen. When the bill was passed gold went up instead of down. Terrified at what had been done, Congress, with haste repealed the bill and gold went down immediately. Now we notice that gold is up again as high as ever, caused most likely by the lack of federal success in the field.—The inference to be drawn from the action of Congress in the matter, is that it attributed all the mischief to "Wall street speculators" instead of attributing it to the military situation. Surely, Horace Greeley was right for once when he said a majority of the members of Congress "would be fully up to their capacity trying twenty dollar suits in their districts before Justices of the Peace." That was a very liberal estimate.

Hesitate, and the vulgar will think you weak; be confident, and they will think you wise.

MARRIED:

ALDRICH—SEANFIELD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on the 10th inst., by P. Horton, J. P. Mr. Milton Aldrich and Miss Sarah Standfield.

DAVIS—HEARN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Upper Trenchon, on the 8th inst., by J. Horton, J. P. Mr. Thomas L. Davis and Miss Sarah J. Hearn.

PICKETT—SPRAYS.—In Victoria, V. I., on the 26th June, Mr. Henry A. Pickett (Merchant of Victoria, and Miss Helena Sprays, formerly of Portland, Eng.

ESTABROOK—BENNETT.—In Portland, Oregon, on the 7th inst., Mr. John Estabrook of Umatilla City, and Miss Anna A. Bennett, of Portland.

DIED:

THOMPSON.—In this city, on Friday morning, the 15th inst., at the residence of her father, Dr. John Boswell, Mrs. Lydia J., wife of Capt. W. W. Thompson, of the 1st W. T. Infantry.

Place of interment—Walls Walla Cemetery.

CHANGE OF TIME.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMER YAKIMA

Will Leave WALLULA for CELILO, EVERY Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, At 6 o'clock.

The Steamer *Oregonian*, Capt. J. McVilly will leave DALLES Daily—Sundays excepted—at 5 o'clock a. m. for the CASCADES, connecting with the steamer *Wilson*, for PORTLAND. J. C. AINSWORTH, Proprietor. July 15, 1864. By L. Day, Ag't, Wallula.

Strayed

From the Steamer *Yakima*, lying at the cross of Birch Creek, between Walla Walla and Linkton's old mill site, a DUN MARK, with a light mane and tall, broad with a great 8 on her left shoulder; her ears crooked, or oval, eyes blue; three white feet; a black eye with a white ring around it; is five years old. The brand on her shoulder is very dim.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

Published Every Friday Evening.

Mokey Market. New York Gold Quotations. San Francisco Legal Tender rates.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Building and refitting houses is the order of the day in all parts of the city. Captain Jack is having an addition built to his Hotel at the upper end of town, making the main building upwards of one hundred feet in length.

A GOOD DAY'S SHOOTING.—Messrs. M. C. Cosgrove and Lyman Seaman, went out on the prairie on Monday, to try their luck at chicken shooting.

QUITE A MISTAKE.—The Delegates of Idaho appear to have made a singular mistake in fixing up their Territorial Convention. The Boise Basinites fixed upon Boise City as the place for the Convention, and the Nez Perces and Shoshone county folks designated "Packer John's" (in Nez Perce county, we believe) as the place.

RESIGNATION.—The Oregonian says "Col. McLean, Deputy Provost Marshal General and Major in the regular army has resigned from the service of the United States, and his resignation has been accepted."

FANNING MILLS.—Mr. J. W. McCullough has established a Fanning Mill Manufactory at Mr. A. H. Reynolds' Frontier Mill, 14 miles from town.

More Quartz Discoveries.—Two of three new quartz lodes have recently been discovered in the Snake river range of mountains, bounding Powder river valley on the east.

INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax Books are now in the hands of Deputy Collector Boyer, who is ready to receive payment of taxes.

VEGETABLES.—The market of this city is now well supplied with almost every variety of vegetables.

ANOTHER QUARTZ MILL.—A ten stamp Quartz Mill, intended for the Rockfellow lode, was shipped from San Francisco on the 10th.

Congress adjourned the 4th day of July. Unless an extra session is called it will not convene until December next.

It is not a little singular that the nearest relative to George Washington, now living, holds an important position in the rebel army, and that the only son of Zachary Taylor is also a leader in the enemy's ranks.

Letter from Grand Ronde.

GRAND RONDE, July 6th, 1864.

ENR. STATESMAN.—There is a general supposition existing in the minds of residents here, that the outside world is aware that our valley affords more grass, and better grazing facilities than any other of the same size in the world.

It was given out that there were to be three Fourth of July Balls take place in different parts of the valley,—one at La Grande, one at "Hendershot's Hotel" and one at or near the "Iowa Camp."

Then the Ladies, such as were not arrayed in their ball room attire, quickly applied themselves to the task of adjusting their butterfly habiliments.

By couples until twenty-five couples were seated, which number filled the bill for the first table. All eyes were turned with scrutinizing gaze, first to one end of the table then the other.

United States Revenue and other Stamps can be had at the NEW BOOK AND VARIETY STORE.

THE UNION FORKVER. Jeff Davis and the Walla Walla Democracy to the contrary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county as Administrator of the estate of the late JOHN M. CHASE, deceased.

TAX NOTICE. TO THE TAXPAYERS OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY. The Tax Book for the year 1864 will remain in my possession until the 1st of August, after which time it will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, with ten per cent added on all delinquents.

100,000 Brick for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST FINISHED 100,000 Brick of the best quality.

TO MARRIED BOHLE. YOU are hereby notified that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1864, I shall apply to the Register of the Land office at Vancouver, W. T.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS. HAVING BEEN ELECTED COUNTY SURVEYOR of Walla Walla county, I am now prepared to attend to persons requiring their claims surveyed, as well as to surveying in general.

Notice. I HAVE OPENED A GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Farmers and others wishing to employ help would do well to call and leave orders with me, and those in search of employment will find it to their advantage to call.

W.M. PHILLIPS.

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

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools. Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools, Farming Implements.

Desirable Farm for Sale. CONSISTING OF 100 ACRES OF LAND situated 1 1/2 miles from the city of Walla Walla, about 70 acres of which is enclosed and under cultivation.

DRUGS & MEDICINES. WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE the attention of the public to our New and Extensive Stock.

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

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

Walla Walla Brewery. PICARD & BUSINGER, Manufacturers of LAGER BEER.

WINE AND LIQUOR. HAVING PURCHASED the above establishment, Mr. Bellinger, we are prepared to furnish customers at our Saloon, on Main street, Walla Walla, with every variety of our own manufacture, which we constantly on hand a full assortment of the best quality of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

IT IS A FACT. That all Good Judges of LIQUORS Buy of KYGER & REESE.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT A Small advance on Portland prices.

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

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SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS.

WINE AND LIQUORS. CIGARS, TOBACCO, Crockery and Glassware, TIN-WARE, Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse.

Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails, Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes &c., &c.

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THIBODO, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

HAS ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING from supplies of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, TRUSSES, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

Why do you use an Inferior Article WHEN YOU CAN BUY GENUINE LIQUORS AT THE SAME PRICE? KYGER & REESE'S FINE OLD OTARD BRANDY, JAMES HENISEY, BISQUIT BULOUCHE, SELLEVOISIN, UNITED PROPRIETORS.

DRY GOODS. SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY; DELAINS, PLAIDS AND DEBEGES; FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS; AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH PRINTS; FLANNELS of all kinds, figured and colors; SHAWLS and CLOAKS; FURS, SCARFS, and a full assortment of GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

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The Girls and the Wives.

Somewhat has written the following about the girls and set it afloat:
God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Dread and evening dreams;

The wives, we think, are quite as deserving of a blessing as the girls—therefore the following is submitted:
God bless the wives
They fill our lives
With little joys and honey;

When we are sick
They heal us quick;
That is, if we love us,
If not, we die.

Of truthful girls
With golden curls
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Thoughtful—true wives—
Are everything they seem.

Love and the Myrtle Leaf.
Upon a myrtle leaf I swore—
When hearts and myrtles were in bloom—
My gentle love to adore.

WHITE WOMEN WORK FOR SEVEN CENTS PER DAY.—At a meeting of the working women lately held in New York, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens read the following:
"A coarse flannel apron, large size, made by hand sewing. Collar, wristbands and gussets, put on with double rows of stitching all round. The seams all felled, three button holes, buttons and stays, requiring upwards of two thousand stitches. The woman who made this garment was sixty years of age, and too deaf to go to the store for orders. She has worked on these shirts since the war broke out, receiving seven cents each—one of them being a good days' work for her. Younger women might make two or perhaps three of them in twelve hours, furnishing their own thread. This old lady coupled, with another woman, a damp, dark basement, where she strained her eyes in the day-time, and sewed by the light of her neighbor's light in the evening. At the end of the week her net earnings after paying for needles and thread, amounted to thirty-nine cents in 'currency.'

BILLING'S FAMILY PROVERBS.—Don't swap with yer relatives unless you ken afford to give them the big end of the trade.
Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often.
Don't take yer torker box out in company.

If you ken't get gud clothes and education too, git the clothes.
Say how are ye? to everybody.
Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a gud stock of impudence on hand.
If you arger never get beet.
Bee charitable, three cent pieces war made on purpose.
Don't take anybody's advice but yer own.

It costs you more to borrow than it dus to buy.
If a man flatters you, yu ken kalkerate that he's a rogue, or yure a fule.
Keep both eye open, but don't see more than half yu notis.
When yu pra, pra rite, at the centre of the mark.

Don't mordit the flesh to much, twan't the senses of Laseras that sent him to Heaven.
FLIRTS AND COQUETTES.—The record of Hymen's Court shows that the bewickered and scented dandy who toys with honest women's hearts as if they were only playthings with which to amuse himself for the passing hour, is almost invariably caught by some one as thoughtful and heartless as he, and the sentence of the outraged Cupid is as plainly read, "So long as thou livest together thy days shall be spent in misery!" And the fate of the artful coquette, as read in the same book, shows that she has deceived honest and sensible men until that class entirely forsake her, and she, from sheer necessity is compelled to take up with a fool or a knave. The sequel to the lives of both is recorded in the books of the civil courts—dishonor and divorce.—Hamilton.

A certain man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I easily formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity. Let every one who reads this do likewise.

IS IT NOT SO?—There are thousands of almost penniless and disappointed men, picking up a precarious living at the extremity of their existence, tried over a hundred different things, and abandoned all in turn, because success was not instantaneous. To a few men only it is given to do more than one or two things. There is scarcely any pursuit that if followed out with singleness of purpose will not yield a rich return.

"I am very sorry," said a learned judge to a young woman, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence, "I am sorry to have to enforce such an explanation as this, it must of course, be very painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it; and not only so, but all the well-dressed females you see on each side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so much to utter."

He who fishes in the sea of matrimony need not trouble himself to put bait on his hook if the hook is gold.
Always back your friends and face your enemies.

ASSAY OFFICE.

J. Rosenthal, Assayer
OF ALL KINDS OF
ORES, METALS, SULPHURETS, &c.
Returns made on Gold and Silver Deposits within Six Hours.

LADD & TILTON,
Bankers, of Portland, take Bars at my Assay.
A General Assortment of Fine
Watches, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY FANCY GOODS, &c.
Always kept on Hand.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of
Watches, English, French and American
Clocks, Musical Boxes and Instruments.

Sorts of Jewelry Made to Order and
Repaired.
All Work Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
MARDEN & FOLGER'S
Celebrated Family Coffee

IS NOW USED IN EVERY FIRST CLASS HOTEL
and Principal Restaurants in San Francisco. See
what the proprietors say since we have introduced
our new Patent Roaster:
The undersigned, having tested the quality
from all the different manufacturers of Coffee in the
City, cheerfully recommend Marden & Folger's as
superior to any brand, either foreign or domestic:
Hardenburgh & Dyer, Russ House,
L. Leland & Co., Occidental Hotel,
Alstrom & Johnson, Lack House,
J. W. Sargent, American Exchange,
F. E. Wiggins, International,
C. A. James, Hall Road,
Stevens & Oliver, Restaurant,
Greens & Oliver, Restaurant.

United States,
New York,
Tahome,
Porter & Collins,
Engleberg & Wagner,
We are putting up the above Coffee in Fancy
Glass Papers for the trade and ask but a trial to
substantiate the above recommendation.
Order Marden & Folger's Java Coffee from any of
the grocers, or from our manufactory.
P. S.—The brand of Pioneer Mills Coffee is second
quality and has no reference to the above brand.
MARDEN & FOLGER,
220 Front Street,
San Francisco,
apr. 15, 1864. 19m3

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,
SUCCESSORS TO
FRANK BAKER,
416 and 418 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
AND
PAPER HANGINGS.
For sale in quantities to suit.
apr. 15, 1864. 19m3

Tobin Meagher & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
White Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery,
Combs & Brushes,
Linen & Silk Hdk's,
Perfumery,
Embroideries,
Lace,
Ladies' & Gents' Fur Caps & Knives,
Knives,
Military Goods,
Sewing Machines,
Spool Thread,
Ribbons, &c.
We have on hand the largest and best assorted
Stock on the Pacific Coast to which we receive constant
additions. We invite buyers to examine be-
fore purchasing.
All orders entrusted to us will receive our particu-
lar attention.
T. A. Wood & Co.,
219 to 225 Battery St. corner of Sac. St.
401 to 409 Sac. Street,
San Francisco,
apr. 15, 1864. 19 m 3

Portland, Oregon, March 28, 1864.
SIR—Knowing it to be your interest to buy
from first hands, we here give you a list of articles
manufactured by us for the Wholesale Trade, with
the hope that you will give us your orders:
TURPENTINE.—Read the certificate of Practi-
cal Painters.
BOLDED PAINTING OIL.—This Oil is No. 1,
and is superior to ordinary Billed and Raw Oil;
Price at 20 per gallon.
EXCLUSOR STAIN.—Imitation of Rosewood
and Mahogany.
Axle-Grease, Rosin and Bone Pitch.
OUR MOTTO:—CHEAP AND GOOD.
T. A. Wood & Co.,
Above Saw Mill, Front street, Portland, O'g'n.

We, the undersigned certify that we have used the
Oregon Refined Turpentine and find it equal in every
respect to the best Eastern Turpentine.
Emil, Lowenthal & Co.,
W. E. Cooper,
H. J. Wayne,
Charles S. Mills,
H. Norton, J.
Win. Peterson, Wm. Dalton,
Augusta Staehle, (apr. 15, 1864. 19m.)

DR. WM. HALL'S
Balsam For the Lungs.
FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption, Decline, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night
Sweats, Spitting of blood, Whooping cough,
Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, Phthisis, Pain in the Side,
and all Diseases of the Lungs.
IT IS UNEQUALLED.
We have certificates of the strongest and most
positive nature, from the following parties, who
are well known in the places where they live:
One from John Runyon, Waverly, Iowa, of
his own son.
One from Samuel Lesman, Camden, Hillsdale
Co., Mich., of a beloved daughter.
One from Eli Bodd, of Athens, Ill., who was
given up by six doctors.
One from Dr. A. G. Koom, Bloomfield, Iowa,
a physician of twenty years' practice.
One from Robert C. Hion, of Marion, Iowa,
of a consumptive daughter cured.
One from M. M. Van Dusen, Springfield, Ill.,
the remedy for Lung disease.

One from J. W. Westworth, Chicago, Ill., of a
cough of nine years' standing—an astonishing
cure.
One from John Dempster, residence corner
Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.
We certify to the genuineness of the above cer-
tificates and could furnish hundreds of others of a
nature quite as interesting to all suffering from
any disease of the Lungs and Throat.

Be particular and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM for the Lungs, which is warranted to
cure.
For sale by all the principal Druggists every
where, and by
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.
Sept. 19, 1863. 40ly

CITY BREWERY.
E. MEYER, PROPRIETOR.
Lager-Beer and Ale
FOR SALE AT THE BREWERY,
At Wholesale and by the Measure.
BREWERY ON SECOND St., East end of Town,
Walla Walla, W. T.
May 04 to 18 21 ly E. MEYER.

HARDWARE of all descriptions, Jacksaws in-
cluded, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

1864 BROWN BRO'S & CO., 1864.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE FLATTER OURSELVES WE ARE ENABLED
to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the city.
Our present large stock embraces a full line of

French and English Merinoes; rich, new styles of All-wool and
Fulard DeLaines; fine Bombazines; plain and figured Alpaccas,
Half and all-wool Plaids; Poplins and Debaisses; a fine as-
sortment of American and French Prints, Unshrink-
able Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crape. Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet.
DOMESTICS.—Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Denims, Hickorys, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Linens,
Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.

EMBOIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Bands, WHITE GOODS.—Jacketon, Nainsook, Bard
and Swiss Mulls.
Woolen Goods:
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Comforters, Gloves, Mitts, &c.

Carpeting, Drugget, Oil Cloth and Matting.
CLOTHING.
Our stock of Clothing consists of

FINE, FRENCH CLOTH COAT AND OVERCOATS, FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
Broadway styles of Cassimere Pants,
New styles Silk Velvet, Cassimere and Cloth Vests;
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts;
Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
McClellan and Beauregard Ties;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. F. R. China, Island, and Crushed Sugars,
Costa Rica, Laguna, Java, Manila, and Rio Coffee,
China and Japan Teas, Green and Black Soap, Candles,
Apples, Peaches, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powd's, Pepper, Spice,
and Canned Goods of every Description,
FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Special attention is called to our

Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
BROWN BRO'S & CO
Jan. 10, 1864. 24ly

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

HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Poins and Oils,
77 Front Street, Portland,
July 4, 1863. 29ly

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

E. W. TRACY,
MARK A. KING, Late Assistant Assayer in the U. S.
Mint, San Francisco.
Assayer's office, Dec. 29, 1863

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE following Cer-
tificates:
"BRANCH OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
States Mint at San Francisco, from Oct. 1, 1857 until
the present time. His manipulations as an assayer
have been skillful and accurate.
"Services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel
confidence in engaging Mr. King.
(Signed) CONRAD WEGAND, Assayer.

We make returns for dust deposited with us for
assay in six hours.
We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay.
OFFICE NO. 55, Front Street, Directly Oppo-
site WELLS, FARGO & CO.
We Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
July 18, 1863.—if

E. E. KELLY, H. E. JOHNSON.
CITY BOOK STORE.
Post Office Building, Main Street,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
KELLY & JOHNSON, PROPRIETORS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Books and Stationery of every variety. Among
their stock may be found a general Assortment of
Histories, Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments,
Prayer Books, Pocket Knives, Balers, and in fact
everything usually found in a Book Store.
School Books,—a full stock of all kinds in use in
the Schools of the country; together with a com-
plete assortment of
Blank Books and Stationery—Ledgers, Jour-
nals, Diaries, Letter, Note, Postal and Legal-
cap Paper. Always on hand, a general assort-
ment of
Miscellaneous Articles, such as Gold Pens, Pen-
cils, Pensholders, Manilla Ink, Inkstands Blank
Notes and Receipts, Envelopes, Blotting, Tissue
and Sand paper, Playing and Blank Cards, Vi-
olin strings, Pocket Knives, Balers, and in fact
everything usually found in a Book Store.
The latest California, Oregon, and Eastern pa-
pers received by every steamer.
Orders from any of the mining towns will be
promptly filled.
(March 19, 1864) ly

RICH QUARTZ.
ROCKFELLOW'S
HALF-WAY HOUSE,
Sited at the Celebrated Rockfellow
Quartz Lode, about equidistant from Walla Walla
and Bannock City.
WILL BE OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODA-
tion of the traveling public on and after the
first day of December, 1863.
A Good Road is opened by way of this house,
without adding distance to the road.
Everything for the comfort of man and beast will
be found on the premises.
W. H. ROCKFELLOW, Proprietor.
Nov. 14, 1863. 48ly

JAPAN, Young Hyson, Black, Comet and Oolong
Teas, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
Full assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

RHEUMATISM.—THIS DISEASE IS PRO-
duced by impurity in the Blood, which clogs the cir-
culation; and where there is pain it shows that
something must be done to free the fluids. Scovill's
Blood and Liver Syrup is one of the most valuable
alternatives before the public. It will carry out of
the system all impurities in the blood and leave the
fluids active. The Liver Syrup has cured the worst
kind of Rheumatism. Redington & Co., Wholesale
Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, and
for sale everywhere. sep. 19, '63 40ly

BLACKSMITHING
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST
enlarged their shop and otherwise
improved their facilities for carrying on their black-
smithing business in all its various branches.
We have just received a large stock of material
and are prepared to do all jobs in our line in the best
manner and on the shortest notice.
Connected with the shop is a
WAGON SHOP
conducted by a first-class mechanic, and in which
none but the best Stages' Timber is used.
Particular attention paid to Horse and Ox
Shoeing.
Please give us a call at the sign of the Big Horse
Shoe, Upper street, La Grande, Oregon.
WM. L. HEMPHILL,
T. J. MARKLEY.
May 2, 1864. 21m3

EXTRA FINE Ham, Bacon, and Lard, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
THE finest assortment of Liquors at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.
GREENSWARE and Glassware, fully assorted, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

WIBERG & STORWERIDGE
Have Removed from their store known as
THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St.,
Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'g'n.
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUP-
ply the trade in their line with a large and
well-assorted stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Their stock consists of all the standard make
of Boots and shoes, such as
Berkner's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
Payson's long top and knee Rubber Boots;
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youth's Kip and Calf Boots;
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Mixed and Children's Balmain, Gaiters
and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Extra Fine Oregon Calf and Kip;
Harrison's, Harting, Belling and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russel Sheep skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
Particular attention given to orders.
WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.
From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe
and Leather business, their advantages in buying and in-
creased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S.
feel assured that they can do better by those who fa-
vor them with their patronage than any other house
in the city.
WIBERG & STORWERIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. Fire-proof Brick store

HODGE & CALEF, Wholesale Druggists,

97 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OFFER FOR SALE
Alcohol, Barrels and Cases,
Linseed Oil " "
Lard " " "
Kerosene Oil, all qualities;
White Lead in Kegs and pails;
Turpentine;
Varnishes;
Painter's stock;
Machine Oil;
Tanner's Oil;
Kerosene Lamps;
Window Glass, and
Quickilver.

At the lowest Market Rates.
July 4, 1863. 29ly

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, POKE, BACON, LARD AND FRIED
SALT, LIME, CEMENT & PLASTER.

WILL give particular attention to the purchase
of Merchandise of every description, in the
New York, San Francisco, Victoria, and Portland
markets.
Also forwarding Goods in San Francisco and
Portland.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN McCRAKEN,
111 Clay Street, Front street, Portland
San Francisco, Near Couch's wharf.
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y

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

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Have Removed from their store known as
THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St.,
Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'g'n.

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUP-
ply the trade in their line with a large and
well-assorted stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Shoe Findings,

Their stock consists of all the standard make
of Boots and shoes, such as
Berkner's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
Payson's long top and knee Rubber Boots;
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youth's Kip and Calf Boots;
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Mixed and Children's Balmain, Gaiters
and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Extra Fine Oregon Calf and Kip;
Harrison's, Harting, Belling and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russel Sheep skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
Particular attention given to orders.
WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.

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and Leather business, their advantages in buying and in-
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feel assured that they can do better by those who fa-
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in the city.
WIBERG & STORWERIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. Fire-proof Brick store

Walla Walla Bakery
AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Main St, 2 Doors below Walla Walla Hotel
O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,
and Crackers of all kinds.
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others, in want of
CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to
their advantage to call on me before going else-
where. I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be Imported.
Bread promptly delivered to any part of the
city.
Customers will place call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread left.
The wagon will go 'round the city every morning
and afternoon.
City, Feb. 3, 1863.

STOP THAT COUGHING.
SOME OF YOU CANT, AND WE PITY
YOU. You have tried every remedy but the one
designed, by its listric mode, to supersede all else.
It is not surprising you should be
reluctant to try something else after the many ex-
periments you have made of trashy compounds sold
on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWEL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded
for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma,
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have
been already benefited by the surprising curative
powers of

NEWEL'S
Pulmonary Syrup.
And with one accord give it their unqualified ap-
probation. We now address ourselves to all who are un-
acquainted with this the greatest Panacea of the age,
for the healing of all diseases of the throat and lungs,
assuring you that

NEWEL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
Has cured thousands and will cure you if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is indorsed by the following
gentlemen, well known in San Francisco as respects
the citizens: E. S. WOOLEY, grocer, 338 Stockton
street; H. P. HUBBARD, merchant, Sac street, near
Clay; Capt. DAVID VAN PELT; JAMES
FRATY, at Town & Bacon's, Printer, Clay street,
and hundreds of others in all parts of California and
Oregon.
REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents, 416 and 418
Front street, San Francisco, and for sale by all Druggists.
Apr. 15, 1864 19m3

BLACKSMITHING
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST
enlarged their shop and otherwise
improved their facilities for carrying on their black-
smithing business in all its various branches.
We have just received a large stock of material
and are prepared to do all jobs in our line in the best
manner and on the shortest notice.
Connected with the shop is a
WAGON SHOP
conducted by a first-class mechanic, and in which
none but the best Stages' Timber is used.
Particular attention paid to Horse and Ox
Shoeing.
Please give us a call at the sign of the Big Horse
Shoe, Upper street, La Grande, Oregon.
WM. L. HEMPHILL,
T. J. MARKLEY.
May 2, 1864. 21m3

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THE finest assortment of Liquors at
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GREENSWARE and Glassware, fully assorted, at
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Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
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Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youth's Kip and Calf Boots;
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Mixed and Children's Balmain, Gaiters
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Particular attention given to orders.
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WIBERG & STORWERIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. Fire-proof Brick store

Walla Walla Bakery
AND—
PROVISION STORE.
Main St, 2 Doors below Walla Walla Hotel
O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,
and Crackers of all kinds.
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Fine Brandies, Wines
—AND—
LIQUORS.
—Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street,—
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.
Our Stock consist of part of
FINE OLD BRANDY.
OTARD, DUFUY & CO.,
JAMES HENNESSY,
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. BONIOTT & CO.,
PILNETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. BEIGNETTE
And Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port
—AND—
SHERRY WINES.
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet an' tart)
Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry,
Harmony Nephews,
AND
COBBLER SAERRY, FINE & HEAVY.

Champagne and Case Wines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—FINE OLD
JAMAICA RUM,
ST. CROIX, DO.

PURE HOLLAND GIN
—FINE OLD
WHISKEYS,
Stewart's and Harvey's Old Scotch,
O'Neill's Fine Old Mal.
OLD BOURBON,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Superior Old Rye.
OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY,
of Superior Quality.

Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every de-
scription, such as
N. B.—We have at all times large quantities of
Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
the mines, and in suitable packages for packing to
the mines.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully ac-
cepted.
HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's
DAILY LINE.
ON and after Monday March 20th, the
Oregon Steam Navigation Company will dis-
patch one of the following named steamers.

Wabfoot, Tenino,
Yakima, Spray,
Col. Perce Chief, Okanagan,
Nez Wright, Kiyus,
FROM CLELLO TO
Umatilla and Wallula,
Every Day (Sundays excepted).

The Passenger train to connect with the steamers
at Clello will start from the Dalles Railroad Depot at
5 o'clock a. m.
Returning, the steamers will leave Wallula for
UMATILLA and CEJLLO
EVERY MONDAY.
The Steamer Ononta, Capt. J. McNulty will
leave DALLES Daily—Sundays excepted—at 5
o'clock a. m. for the CASCADIA, connecting with
the steamer Clello at Hood River, and for PORT-
LAND.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't,
mar. 26, 1864. By L. Dax, Ag't, Wallula.

NEW
FURNITURE,
BEDDING
AND
Upholstery Establishment.
First Street, between Taylor and Yamhill, Portland.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
HAY constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds
of Household Furniture for
Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens,
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Sideboards,
and all other articles of Furniture usually kept in a
well regulated establishment of this kind.
Spring Mattresses and Bedding
of all orders from the upper country promptly attend-
ed to.—We will ship anything in our line in original
packages, if required.
EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
First street, Portland.
Aug. 8, 1863.—ly

KOOTENAI MINES.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED AN-
TIPOKANE RIVER,
is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public
on this, the most
Direct Route to the Kootenai Mines,
THE BOATS and rigging are in complete order, and
the charges for Freight are moderate.
JAMES E. SILCOTT,
Spokane Ferry, April 2, 1864 16m3

VALLEY LIVRY AND FEED
STABLE,
La Grande, Oregon.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the
public that he has established himself at La
Grande, where he is prepared to furnish stock of all
kinds with good accommodations.
In connection with the stable is a large CORRAL
for the use of packers.
Also, Stock taken to Ranch.
The public will find to their advantage to give
me a call.
JOHN H. RATHBUN,
La Grande, Feb. 27, 1864. 11m3

Express Ranch.
THE undersigned has purchased and is now sole
proprietor of the above Ranch, situated on
Burr's River, half-way between Walla Walla and
Ilaho City. He is prepared to entertain travelers in
the most comfortable manner. The House stages
stop at this house, and passengers can find ample ac-
commodations.
C. W. DURKEE,
June 3, 1864. 8m3