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E. L. MASSEY, Justice of the Peace and City Recorder, OFFICE in the City Council Chamber, in the rear

H. H. BLACK, DENTIST, Late of the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, OFFICE and LABORATORY

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OLD TIMES AND NEWS, When I was young crime was crime - it had no other name.

And when 'twas proved against a man, he had to bear the blame.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL, - The New Postal Law, as amended by the last Congress, went into effect on the 1st of July

And every effort will be made to have the law re-enacted.

But now-a-days it seems to me, whenever blood is spilled,

The murderer has his sympathy proportioned to his guilt.

And when the law has proved a man to be a second-rate villain,

And then petitions will be signed, and texts of scripture read,

And every effort will be made to have the law re-enacted.

When I was young if a man had failed, he shut up house and all,

And never ventured out at night, if he ventured out at all.

And hardly dared to let his chin plates, and his son came home from college,

And his girls left school, and learned to wash and bake and such like knowledge.

They gave up cakes and pumpkin pies, and had the plainest eating,

And never asked folks home to tea, and scarcely went to meeting;

The man that was a bankrupt called was rather shunned of us,

And hardly dared to show his head among his town-folk then;

But now-a-days when a merchant fails, they say his wife don't have a gown the least, and his daughters just as usual;

His sons smoke their choice cigars, and drink their costly wine,

His wife goes to the opera, and he has folks to dine.

He walks the street, he drives his gig, 'tween show and his civilities,

And what in my day were called debts, are now called liabilities,

They call the man unfortunate who ruins half the city.

In my day 'twas the creditors to whom we gave the pity.

Agreeable Travelling Companions, Not many years ago one of our most eminent publishers was travelling on a most frequent railroad,

When two gentlemen got in at a certain station. One was a quiet middle-aged man, plainly attired,

The other man was a man about 30, dressed in the highest style of fashion - his hair all curled, his eyes the blue of the sky,

And at a resting-place he asked him to take a glass of wine. The well-dressed man looked at the serious man by his side with an interrogatory expression,

At the press of countenance. The serious man nodded, and all three got out. Our publisher was the first to get out.

That day he thought of the passengers; so much so, that he thought his fashionable acquaintance must be the Governor of the State at least. At the next station his two companions got out,

The better dressed one taking a very cordial leave of him. When the conductor came for his ticket, the publisher said, "Who was that gentleman that just got out?"

"Monroe Edwards, the famous foreigner. He's just been nabbed. That about the publisher, 'who's the pleasantest, best informed man I've met with for many a long day!'"

Browning, the poet, once travelled from London to York with a very sober-faced, well-dressed man.

He discovered him to be Coleridge, the famous hangman of London, who was on his way to hang a criminal in York.

The last story of the kind we have seen is the following, taken from the correspondence of a London paper:

M. Louis Veullot, the ex-editor of the "Entree," left Paris some six months since for Rome.

He had, after the suppression of his paper, accepted from a French capitalist the inspector of the Roman railroads.

On leaving Paris he found himself in the same carriage with a respectable-looking man of good address and agreeable manners.

They soon entered into conversation; the stranger appeared charmed at finding himself with so famous a person, and M. Veullot learned with pleasure that his attractive acquaintance was also on his way to Rome on some commercial matters.

They agreed to travel in the same carriage, and both arrived in Paris last Sunday morning.

They proceeded to the same hotel. M. Veullot went out for a bath; his friend took another direction. On the former returning to his lodging, he was informed, to his astonishment, that police agents had been to his apartment, and had seized his portmanteau, containing his papers, etc.

He went at once to the prefecture of Police, and one of the first persons he beheld was the amiable companion of his journey, who turned out to be nothing more or less than an agent of the secret police.

He gave information that M. Veullot had brought important dispatches for the Papal Nuncio in Paris.

"M. Veullot," writes a Paris correspondent, "demanded his papers; some were restored to him, but the greater part to the address of the Nuncio, retained. He went off instantly to the Nuncio, and informed him of what had happened.

His Excellency was greatly excited; he went straight to the Foreign Office, demanded explanations, and declared that if his papers were not given up he should there and then break off all diplomatic relations with the French Government, demand his passports and quit Paris.

It was explained that the seizure of the papers was in consequence of information being given that M. Veullot was made the channel of communication between the clergy and the Court of Rome, with a view to certain manifestations on the part of the clergy in the matter of the 28th article of excommunication.

The Nuncio's demand was, however, complied with, and the papers given up. The Nuncio was so weak that M. Veullot had forgotten or neglected to have himself described in his passports as a courier or as a bearer of dispatches to the Pope's Ambassador in Paris.

There was no seal on the papers, and otherwise nothing official about them; and moreover, it was an infraction of the Post Office regulations to bring letters or dispatches as a private person.

The Nuncio has got those that belonged to him, and will doubtless take care not to be too intimate with the plausible persons he may happen to meet in a railway carriage when next he goes to Rome.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL, - The New Postal Law, as amended by the last Congress, went into effect on the 1st of July

On all mail matters required by law to be prepaid, and which shall reach its destination unpaid double the rates must be collected on delivery, and insufficient payment is to be disregarded.

The fee for the registration of letters is left optional with the Postmaster General; but it is not to exceed twenty cents per letter.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three to one address, are to be charged with two cents postage, and in that proportion for a greater number.

News paper postage will undergo considerable change. No papers will be permitted to be sent free in the future in the country where published, as heretofore.

Weekly papers, five cents per quarter; semi-weekly, ten cents, tri-weekly fifty cents; six times per week fifty-five cents; at these rates the weight must not exceed four ounces - in each case payable in advance

per cubic foot of year, either at the mailing or delivery office.

No extra charge is to be paid for a card printed or impressed upon a circular or letter envelope or wrapper. Circulars to be prepaid by stamps.

Postmasters will not be allowed to exercise the franking privilege as heretofore. Postmasters can only frank official letters to other officials.

The former license to the smaller class of offices heretofore enjoyed, of franking of their own private business, having been abolished.

All foreign postage is to be paid in coin.

THE INSANITY OF SECESSION, - Of all the wild ideas that have entered the rebel brain, that of distating terms of peace upon soil of the loyal States is the most insane.

We coincide with the Richmond journalists, that mere repulsing an occasional advance by the Army of the Potomac cannot strengthen the Government, increase the Union armies and hasten the downfall of the rebellion.

Jeff Davis has been roundly abused by the rebel press for insisting upon a policy of defense, but he sees more clearly than his censurers that by pursuing a different course there is nothing to be gained.

A German writer, whose works have been liberally quoted of late, has endeavored to show how the rebels might capture the city of Washington and close the war in triumph, and a number of rebel writers earnestly favored a scheme of that kind; but apart from the difficulty of taking the National Capital, in consideration that such disaster would stir the loyal States to their profoundest depths, make war the business of twenty millions of people, and bring down upon the daring invaders such a host of patriots as would dwarf even the great armies we have already put in the field, has doubtless governed the decision of the rebel chief.

Davis knows that if ever the independence of the "Confederacy" is to be recognized, it must be through the accession to power in the loyal States of a disunion party. The offensive policy destroys the prospects of the assistant rebels of the North.

A successful rebel defense on the other hand, may protect the war, discourage the people of the North, secure foreign recognition, and give the peace politicians ground favorable to their peculiar operations.

Perhaps the Richmond journalists will shortly discover that their Chief comprehended the necessity of the situation better than his critics - Union.

NEMESIS, - This name is applied to that retribution which often punishes a person for particular misdeeds. If, for instance, a house owner were harshly to eject a tenant, and afterwards, being in reduced circumstances, should be ejected from his home in like manner, this might appropriately be spoken of as being brought about by the Nemesis Origin: In mythology, Nemesis was the Goddess of Vengeance.

Late Eastern News, Dates to July 3d. HARRISBURG, July 3d. - It is reported that the rebels have returned to the vicinity of Carlisle, and demanded the surrender of the town again.

Gen. Small promptly refused to surrender. Maryland Heights have been evacuated. Our troops there have gone to co-operate with Meade.

Washington, July 3d. - It was officially announced yesterday that drafted persons under the conscription act are exempt by paying \$300.

Pittsburg, (Pa.) July 3d. - A dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer says Jeff Davis is at Greencastle, Pa.

Baltimore, July 3d. - The American says that General Schenck has in his possession 2,400 prisoners, in Baltimore and at the Kelly house, taken in the battle of Wednesday. Nearly 1,000 of these were taken by the 11th corps.

Cairo, June 28. - Information from Vicksburg says the garrison is very active and will make a desperate resistance, in the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Probably an attempt will be made to capture Milken's Bend, to try to stop the navigation of the Mississippi.

Washington, July 3d. - Headquarters, Tallahassee, July 1st, via Murfreesboro to Gen. Halleck: I telegraphed you June 28, of the occupation of Shelby and Manassas yesterday on two roads, and Gen. McCook on the rear, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division.

On Monday morning, June 20th, the enemy had fallen back in haste in the night, leaving his strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and some guns, which fell into our possession.

BALTIMORE, July 3d. - The American has the following: We learn from Major Burgard, of Gen. Reynolds's staff, the following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st:

Gen. Meade took a most advantageous position for our army at noon. At 9 o'clock Thursday morning the 1st and 5th corps reached Gettysburg, entering from the East side of the town, they marched directly through. On passing out of the West end of the town the rebels were observed advancing rapidly on the Chambersburg turnpike, in the direction of battle toward town, apparently endeavoring to obtain advantage of the position commanding the town.

The 1st corps under Reynolds, which was in advance, pushed forward in double quick to secure this position. The enemy under Longstreet and Hill came on in force, and a severe battle ensued. At 3 o'clock p. m., the enemy massed their forces and endeavored to turn our right flank. A severe infantry fight ensued.

After a most desperate struggle, which was continued until the close of the day, the enemy fell back. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. We hold the prominent and commanding positions for which the struggle was made, at the close of the night, which assured our success.

Special orders were issued, directing officers, the advantages of the day were considered as decidedly won for our forces.

The Herald's dispatch, dated Harrisburg, last night, says a column of 25,000 rebels passed through Billsburg, Thursday, July 2d, in the direction of Gettysburg. Another column of 15,000 men, in the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening, had been successful, and far from promising of successful issue.

Information received mentioned that the enemy held possession of Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and that they had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance to Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland valley. The recent movement of General Reynolds, after entering the east end of the field, was a surprise to the rebels, who were both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank.

Gen. Howard's 11th corps most bravely repulsed these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the day.

The night closed in with our forces in possession of the ground chosen by the rebels on which to give us battle. When our informant left the field on Thursday, General Meade had arrived and the main body of our army, and had not yet seen the enemy.

The 11th army corps is said at their charge on Longstreet's corps in said order to have slightly filtered when Gen. Howard cried to them: "Remember Chambersburg!" They then rushed furiously into the fight like devils. The whole line of our army, and not one to desert the enemy.

New York, July 3d. - A special to the Times says the enemy are massing in heavy force on the left, and now (3 30 p. m.) have just begun the attack with artillery. There is every probability of a severe battle before dark.

New York, July 3d. - The Herald's Washington dispatch says important advices were received at midnight of yesterday's battle. There seems to be but little doubt but that a brilliant victory has been won. The enemy were not only repulsed, but several thousand taken prisoners. Our loss has been large, but the result so far as known is a decided success.

Special dispatches, dated 2d, say our forces are known to have gained on the enemy until 3 o'clock. Since then the firing has been rapid, and it is believed a general engagement had occurred.

We have also, from the Union, the following additional items: In San Francisco at \$20. Money market easy. Legal tenders are 63 and 60.

Zell, of Zell, Bertan & Co., has received a dispatch stating that a revolution had broken out in Prussia. It is well known the present king has been desirous of increasing the army, in opposition to the wishes of the Prussian Chambers, and has, in many instances, trod upon the constitutional rights of the people.

The news, therefore, is not entirely unexpected. It is intimated that the insurrection is one of formidable proportions.

Harrisburg, June 30. - A citizen who left Carlisle at 11 o'clock to-day states that the rebel infantry, 4,000 strong, with 40 pieces of artillery, left this morning for Gettysburg. On his way he met nothing but cavalry pickets. During the stay of the rebels they occupied the barracks, grounds and the most prominent of the vacant buildings. Citizens were compelled to furnish rations as far as their means would admit. Rebel officers stated they did not design to burn the barracks, as they intended to return; but at three o'clock in the afternoon a loud explosion occurred in that direction, and it is believed they were blown up. Private property was generally respected, but shoe and drug stores were cleaned out. Some paid for the goods in greenbacks and a few in gold and silver.

The rebels have fallen back to the body of the rebel army in the neighborhood of Shippensburg. They all state their destination to be Harrisburg, but thought it probable they might be compelled to fight the Army of the Potomac before accomplishing their object. The danger to Pennsylvania and the North is still imminent - everything depending upon the encounter between Lee and Meade. If our army should be defeated we have no hope except in the large armies to be raised in the North.

New York, July 1. - A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Lancaster, (Pa.) last night, says: The rebels have fallen back ten miles from Harrisburg. General Couch and staff crossed the Susquehanna to occupy the south bank of the river.

Meade occupied York and Hanover to-night, cutting the rebel lines in two. The rebels are rapidly concentrating in the interior. Pleasanton has great havoc on the rear of the enemy's train.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 30th. - The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was opened last night. The train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry, has gone through without interruption.

The rebel cavalry which attacked a company of the First Delaware at Westminster, drove them toward Baltimore. It was doubtless the advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry leading the way across the country to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York. The Delaware cavalry took a most successful fight with the rebels, and revolvers, until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. It is feared that the greater portion of them were killed, wounded or captured. Only 10 out of 119 reached Baltimore.

New York, July 1. - At a special meeting of the City Council last night it was resolved to put the State Militia Law in force at once. Every citizen between 18 and 45, not physically disabled, will be organized in companies, to be subject to the call of the governor in such numbers as he may require.

New York, July 1. - The Herald

Matrimony.

The following capital parody on Hamlet's soliloquy is from the *Knickerbocker Magazine*:
To wed or not to wed—that is the question;
Whether 'tis happier in the mild to stifle
The heart and tumult of outrageous passion,
Or with some prudent fair in solemn contrast
Of matrimony join. To have—to hold—
No more—and by that "have" to say we end
The heart-sick and the thousand love-sick pangs
Of celibacy—were a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. In nuptial band
To join till death dissolve—aye, there's the rub!
For in that space what dull remorse may come,
When we have taken our solemn leave of liberty,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That checks our speed in using for a change
Else, who would bear the scorns and sneers
When age feel—the pains and fluttering fevers
Which each new face must give to roving fancy,
When he might rid himself at once of all
By a bare yes. Who would with patience bear
To fret and linger out a single life,
But that the dread of something yet untried,
Some hazard in a state from whose strict bond
Death only can release, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather choose those ills we have
Than fly to others which we fancy greater?
This last reflection makes us slow and wary,
Filling the dubious mind with dreadful thoughts
Of certain lectures, jealousies and cares
Extravagantly great, entailed on wedlock,
Which to avoid, the lower checks his passion,
And miserable, dies a bachelor.

Living and Means.

The world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is not in banks or tariffs, in bad public policy or hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation. The young clerk marries and takes a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife instead of taking hold to earn a livelihood by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterward you will find him struggling under a load of debt and children, wondering why luck was always against him, while his friends regret his unhappy destination and financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. The single man "bired out" in the country at ten to fifteen dollars per month, who contrives to dissolve his year's earnings in frolics and fine clothes; the clerk who has five hundred a year, and melts fifty of it in liquors and cigars, are paralleled by the young merchant who fills his house with costly furniture, gives dinners and drives a fast horse on the strength of the profits he expects to realize when his goods are sold and his notes all paid. Let a man have a good genius for spending, and whether his income be a dollar a day or a dollar a minute, it is equally certain to prove inadequate. The man who [being single] does not save money on twenty dollars a week will not be able to do so on fifty; and he who does not lay up something in his first year of independent exertion will be pretty apt to wear a poor man's hair to his grave.

An Obstinate Man.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed with an error, it is like a devil, and cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like a drowning man, he never loses, though it do help to sink him the sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible, impregnable both by art and nature, and will hold out to the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and sticks to anything it lays hold on. His skull is so thick it is proof against any reason, and never cracks but on the wrong side, just opposite to that against which the impression is made, which surgeons say does happen very frequently. The slightest and more inconsistent his opinions are, the faster he holds them, otherwise they would fall asunder of themselves; for opinions that are false are to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owners before they are aware. He delights most of all to differ in things most indifferent; no matter how frivolous they are, they are weighty enough in proportion to his weak judgment; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freedom; for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter color. He is resolved to understand no man's reason but his own, because he finds no man can understand it but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French proverb says is tied faster before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that stick fast though they have no rooting. His understanding is burdened like Pharaoh's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.

Manners.

Manners are of more importance than laws; upon them in a great measure they depend. The law touches us but here and

there, now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation like that of the air we breathe. They give the whole form and color to our lives. According to the quality they aid morals; they supply them or they totally destroy them.

The Pyramids.

The object for which the Pyramids of Egypt were erected has given rise to great research and to many conjectures. Mahomud Bey, astronomer to the Viceroy of Egypt, now explains the matter in rather a novel manner. In his opinion, founded on personal observation, the pyramids were devoted to a divinity having Sirius of the Dogstar for its emblem. Among the ancient Egyptians the stars were the souls of innumerable divinities emanating from Ammon Ra, the Supreme Being. Sirius represented the dog of the heavens, Sothis, who judged the dead; so that it was perfectly rational to devote the pyramids, considered as tombs, to the star Sirius. The inclination of the faces of the six Pyramids of Gizeh is on an average fifty-two degrees and a half; and a plane inclined to the horizon at that angle is perpendicular to the rays of light emitted by Sirius when in the meridian. This is nearly so now, but was exactly so 3,300 years before Christ, the precession of the equinoxes having since caused a slight deviation. The heavenly dog Sothis, or Anubis, or Toth, has been identified with Hermes. Small votive Pyramids in the Catacombs bear his image, his symbol being a triangle.

The Snows and Seas of Mars.

Mars has lately presented a favorable opportunity for the examination of its surface. The constitution of this planet more nearly approaches that of the earth, than any other in the system. Snow can be detected at both poles, the white circle increasing in winter and decreasing in summer. It has been found that the center of this region of snow does not coincide exactly with the poles of the planet. And in this respect it is like the earth whose greatest cold is not exactly at the pole. A greenish belt with deep bays and inlets, near the equator, which is suspected to be a sea, has recently been detected. The termination of the snowy region is very sharp and abrupt, giving an idea of a lofty cliff. A reddish island in the above sea has also been detected. The probability of Mars being inhabited is greater than that of any other planet. Its density is very nearly that of the earth. The heat and light of the sun would only be half that enjoyed on our globe; but then this may be compensated by an atmosphere which may form a warmer wrapping than ours. A great part of the surface of the globe is covered with snow for half the year. The people in mars would not be worse off than we are in Canada, and life is tolerable here. People emigrating from this planet to Mars would find that they were only half as heavy as they are here, which some would regard as a disadvantage.—Leitch.

SKIFFER.

Blessed is he that is ugly in form and features, for the girls shan't molest him. Blessed is he who would get married but can't for the consolations of the gospel are hers. Blessed are the orphan children, for they have no mothers to spank them. Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. Blessed are they who have no money, for they are not in danger of being robbed. Blessed is he who has a wooden leg, for he shall not be troubled with corns. Blessed are they who are eiek, for they need not work.

"Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge, are you guilty or not guilty?"
"Faith that is difficult for your honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter: "Be sure, my dear, never marry a poor man; but remember, the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

"Well how do you like the looks of the varmint," said a Southwester to a Downester, who was gazing with round-eyed wonder, and evidently for the first time, at a huge alligator, with wide-opened jaws, on the muddy banks of the Mississippi. "Wall," replied the Yankee, "he ain't what you may call a hansum critter, but he's got a great deal of opens when he smiles."

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Our stock of Leather is large and well selected, and consists of
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French and American colored Linings,
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If You Want to Make the Best Bread, in the
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1863. BROWN BRO'S & CO., 1863.

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CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD.

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Special attention is called to our
Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
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Two Half-Size Cameras.
CASTLEMAN & BROWN,
April 4, 1863.

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MANUFACTORY.
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vicinity that the above establishment is now com-
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Sash, Doors and Window Blinds, &c.
will enable them to furnish those articles at a lower
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They will also manufacture and keep constantly on
hand a full assortment of
FURNITURE,</