

Washington Statesman.

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THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN.

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THIBODO & BROTHERS,

Physicians, Surgeons and Midwives.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Main Street, four doors above the Jail—Established 1855.
W. T. Thibodo, M. A., M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.
O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy.
W. Thibodo, R. A., M. D. and Fellow of the Botan Society of Canada.
We have a full set of all the instruments required in Surgery and Midwifery.
Surgical operations attended to in the most delicate and successful manner.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office. 47 ly

W. PHILLIPS,

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns, Mining Implements, &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 1y
Dallies City, H. P. ISAACS, City.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
GEORGE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.
Consignments Solicited. 25ly

EDWARD NUGENT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.—Office, over the Bank Exchange Saloon. 2y

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O'Connor Proprietor.
The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers to the steamer. This house is conducted on temperance principles. 1y

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office over the "Bank Exchange," next door to Call & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. 1857

A. J. CAIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office with County Surveyor, north side of the creek, Walla Walla. 1857

E. L. MASSEY,

Justice of the Peace and City Recorder.
Office in the City Council Chamber, in the room of the Union Hotel. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, Powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property.
Office hours from 9 to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. The hearing of all civil actions will be held on Fridays and Saturdays only. 1857

H. H. BLACK,

DENTIST, Late of the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
No. 10 Alder Street, four doors from Front, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Artificial Teeth of all kinds inserted by every method known to the profession. Portland, Nov. 15, 1862. 145ly

WALTER W. JOHNSON,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer and Notary Public.
I AND CLAIMS adjusted. Surveys, Plats and Maps made with accuracy to order. Levels taken; Profiles and sections made if desired in any part of the mining region. Drawings, Plans and Specifications for carpenters and mill work, and for machinery of all kinds, made on short notice.
Office next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla. 141ly

DR. L. DANFORTH,

OWNERS his professional services to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. Having had twenty years' experience in the profession, (fourteen on this coast) he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. I am well supplied with instruments for all the various branches of the profession—Surgery, Midwifery, &c.
Office on Main Street, one door below Kiger's Saloon. 23ly
P. S. I am prepared to pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye and all Chronic Diseases. Jan. 7, 1863. 23ly

WILLIAM YOUNG,

DEALER IN
Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Countertops,
MARBLE TABLES, GRANITE STONES, Stone for building purposes, &c.
All Stone cuttings done to order.
Portland, Oregon, April 8, 1862. 15ly

JOHN HUNTON & CO.,

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

H. LAW & CO.,

Dallies and Portland.
H. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, at the Dallies,
All Kinds of Flour,
—Including—
Standard, Mission and Magnolia Mills, which they will sell at Portland prices, with the following freight add.
Orders for all kinds of WAGON TIMBER filled with dispatch.
H. LAW & CO.,
Dallies,
May 9, 1863. 21ly

E. G. RANDALL,

DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music, Music Books, Strings, and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
Sole Agent in Oregon for Steingway & Sons' celebrated patent everlasting grand and square PIANOFORTES; Mason & Hamlin's 300,000 PIANOS; A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books sent free.
E. G. RANDALL,
31 First Street, Portland, Oregon. 21ly

HAMILTON & COULSON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
WILL attend the Courts in Walla Walla and Oregon, &c. a King'sley's building, Front St. Portland, Oregon. [Jan. 17, 1863] 25ly

BRIDGES & SON,

Attorneys at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.
WILL ATTEND FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Walla Walla and Oregon.
Dec. 20, 1862. G. S. BRIDGES,
Solely. EDWARD L. BRIDGES,

HUMASON & ODELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Prompt attention given to collections and other business placed in their hands.
March 29, 1862. 15ly

J. W. COOK,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tents, Awnings, Wagons, Covers, Collapsibles and Sacks, Portland, Oregon.
Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order.
Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
All orders made returnable by the first conveyance. 1y

HENRY LAW,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and Dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, &c.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit. 1y

Notice to Druggists,

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving the finest quality of
BRANDIES AND WINES,
expressly for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine. H. WILSON, WILSON & CO.

CHARLES HERZOG,

PRACTICAL DENTIST, is prepared to do all the work of a Dentist in the various approaches
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
of every description—located. Charges Moderate, and in a most comfortable manner.
Office on door above Kohlhauff & Guichard's store, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.
[April 11, 1863—2ly]

Walla Walla Drug Store,

Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE cheap
of all kinds of
Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Vermorel Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene, to form in a most comfortable manner.
Walla Walla and vicinity.
Prescriptions put up with care and advice.
JAMES S. CRAIG,
Jan. 31, 1863. 25ly

COLUMBIAN HOTEL,

Corner of Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
B. P. SINNOTT & BROS.—Proprietors.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE,

located in the immediate vicinity of all the River and Ocean Steamship Landings.
Board and Lodging, \$1.50 per day
BAGGAGE taken to the Home free of charge.
Fire-proof safe in the Office. 25ly

Watch Repairing,

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform all kinds of watch repairing, and all work warranted.
He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible price.
JACOB COHEN,
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. 10m6

J. M. VANSYCKLE,

Wholesale and Retail—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
May 16, 1863. 22ly

HOWARD HOUSE,

FRONT STREET,
Near the Ocean Steamship Landings,
Portland, Oregon.
JAS. W. GOING, Proprietor.
Charges Moderate. 25ly
Portland Dec. 20, 1862.

WESTERN HOTEL,

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS,
Portland, Oregon.
S. D. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of well-furnished and well-ventilated rooms.
An accommodation of regular or transient boarders May 9, 1863. 20ly

W. G. LANGFORD,

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY for the First Judicial District, W. T., will practice in the Courts of Washington and Idaho Territories and State of Oregon. Office Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.
March 2nd 1862. 14ly

J. BOSWELL, M. D.,

OFFICE EAST SIDE OF MAIN ST.
Walla Walla, W. T.
Six doors South of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office. 14ly

CHALLENGE SALOON,

STONE & BALL, PROPRIETORS.
WHERE will always be found the CHOICEST WINE, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
Pure and unadulterated Wines and Brandies, of a superior quality, for medicinal purposes.
Also, two of the celebrated Phelan's Latest Improved
Combination Billiard Tables.
Washburne no pins to make it the CHALLENGE SALOON.
STONE & BALL,
Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861. 11y

DENNISON HOUSE,

(Formerly Metropolitan Hotel),
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STS.
Portland, Oregon.
A. KINNEY, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel.
June 7, 1863 25ly

Revenue Stamps,

EXCISE Stamps of every denomination for sale at PAR at the CITY BOOK STORE.
E. E. KELLY.

Last Words of a Wife.

When Death shall claim me for his prize,
As suddenly he may,
And heaven shall flash upon my eyes
Its pure, unclouded rays—
Wilt thou in silentness reply,
And in thy grief rebel?
O sweetest say, "The hand is Thine,
Who doeth all things well?"

Thou wilt not meet the well-known face
When twilight's hour shall come;
And it may seem a desert place,
And not thy much-loved home.
Thou gather, midst thy sadder tears,
The parting, midst thy sadder tears,
That each will shed for me.

Soothe if thou canst, each throbbing heart
That calls for me in vain;
And tell me in the far-off heaven
Their mother lives again.
Link me here some withered wreath of death,
But point them to the sky—
And whisper, in that better land
Their mother lives again.

Go with them to their lonely couch
At evening's silent close;
And softly press the pillow cheek,
And hush to sweet repose;
Yet not till each with clasped hands
Has laid the loved one down,
For thou must blend a father's love
With all a mother's care.

A mother's care, a mother's love!
And must they never know
How deeply in her "heart of hearts"
They are loved and how they are loved?
Will they not beat to vigorous youth,
While she who gave them birth
Lies all forgotten, far away,
In a low spot of earth?

Forgotten! can it be? Oh, no!
They will remember still
The being who hath shared thy lot
Alike for good or ill:
Oh! wilt thou think of all her love,
Whom faithful, true, and true,
And—but the fault she could not hide
The heart will e'er be grieved.

Oh! wilt thou tread the sacred spot
Where the green willow waves,
And lead our children's tiny feet,
Long separated from our grave,
And waving, read the sculptured stone,
Brief record of my life—
Then say how faithfully I loved,
As mother and as wife.

How can I say farewell to thee?
How mark thy last farewell?
How mark thy last farewell?
For a few fleeting years,
Time will roll o'er thy darkened path,
Swift as the shadowing breeze,
And in a moment, thou art gone,
And I will be left alone.

Letter from Boise.

PLACEMVILLE, June 30, 1863.
EDS. STATESMAN:—Since my last, Mr. Castleman has returned from the Owyhee river, bringing reports which are not very favorable. Undoubtedly the diggings as far as prospected, are as good as they are reported to be; but nothing outside of that has yet been found. Although the country has every appearance of a gold-bearing one. As there are numerous gold seekers in that vicinity it is probable that mines are long to be found.

Nothing of especial interest has transpired in this vicinity during the last week. I will give you a copy of some letters that were found by a party of miners, near three skeletons of white men, which were discovered lying upon the banks of the main South fork of the Salmon river, some two hundred and fifty miles distant from this place. Two of the skeletons found without heads.

Notwithstanding the party slept within a few feet of the bones of their fellow-men—who had, without doubt, suffered death from the hands of the ruthless savages, who infest this country—none of them make this discovery until the following morning. After carefully examining the premises, they found the remains of a fire, in which was what appeared to be the debris of a body, but so thoroughly charred as not to be certain about its being a body. A few yards distant was a bunch of very grass tied in one solid bunch, the ends off, evenly and equally—Upon this was blood and hair, which leads them to suppose it was used as an article of torture.

The circumstances of the case lead us to suppose there was a woman and child in the unfortunate party, as they found a boy's vest and a portion of a woman's dress. Also were found a pair of buckskin pants, several pieces of a saddle and the following papers. The papers, which I saw now copying are saturated with blood, and read as follows:

VERDEN, Nov. 8, 1863.
DEAR FRIEND PETER:—I suppose you would like to hear how things are going on in this part of our moral vineyard, and how I got through on my journey home. I had a pretty hard trip in the Mackinac. I got home the 6th day of October. We were robbed of all our clothing and provisions. They took my valise and everything I had on me. They did not leave me a coat to wear. It was very cold weather. We were robbed between Milk river and Fort Union, by Indians. The party of Indians numbered 34. They also robbed one of our boats. We were on about five days and waited for three other boats that were behind. The Sioux Indians are very numerous. They killed several thousand whites in Minnesota. Well we arrived safe at Sioux city, and most of the boys got "tight," and got into a regular row. Wickdown Thorp was a grand fellow. I left him at Fort Union. I was afraid he would share me. He got about \$20 out of the crew, but did not get me, for I had nothing but dust. He went ahead of us and reported our different points. If it had not been for the Indian agent that came down with us, we would have been taken up and tried for treason, and I left in prison all winter. That would have been a joke in Snyder. I found things worse in reality than the war than when we left. Most every body has gone to the war. B. Cowell is Captain of the Verden company. There are very few young men left here now. I have seen the Valley. It was there and staid all night. Bark is in the sheep business. Oak is looking. He has an Irish family in his house. Your brother went back East after harvest. He and Oak could not agree. Oak threshed your wheat, and after all expenses were paid there was \$80 left, and he sent that to your brother. Wheat that was in corn was not of much account. I had \$125.00 left after the expenses were all paid. It was sold for \$62.12 per bushel, before I got home—Wheat looks poor here. The flies have killed it nearly all. I have no wheat now. I have not reaped a place yet. I want to rent a large place for us to be. For I will look for you home in time to sow wheat next year, unless you strike something rich. If you do you will let me know.

Wheat is worth 60c, corn 17c.

The corn crop is fair. I have bought a corn sheller and am going to shell corn this winter. I got \$18 per bushel for the dust you can get for \$16, and sell it at Omaha. I want to hear from you as soon as you can get this. I saw the old man the day I arrived here. He has faded some and looks older. I have not seen the old lady. Ed. is at Alton yet. The war is nearer at an end, apparently, than when you left. If anything good is struck let me know.
Write soon.
J. R. STUART.

Letter No. 2.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 16, 1863.
FRIEND BENNETT:—I write you these few lines to inform you that I am well and expect to be in Bennecke city the 1st of May. Join if your house is for rent I should like for you to keep it for me. I will pay you good fair rent for it or buy it if you like to do so, and you will oblige me.
Your friend,
ANDREW PEARLIE.

Letter of Recommendation.

No. 3.
EDMONDSON COUNTY, Ill., April 6, 1864.
We, the United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Independence, do hereby certify that our beloved Brother, William A. Smith, is a member in good standing and fellowship in our church, and we disburse him as such, when joined to any other church of the same faith and order. Done by order of the church in session.
J. M. WALLIN, Church Clerk.

Family Record.

William A. Smith was born May 4th, 1823. Phoebe Lener was born Feb. 23, 1831. William A. Smith and Phoebe J. Lener were married Dec. 31, 1848.
William F. Smith was born Jan. 17, 1851. Henry B. Smith was born Sept. 20, 1853. Phoebe J. Smith died Sept. 21, 1853. Henry B. Smith died Sept. 29, 1863.

Such is a correct copy of the papers found, which I trust you will insert for the satisfaction of existing friends. I neglected mentioning above that these bodies were found May 10th.
Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM V. ROWEN.

The Battle at Gettysburg.

The Sacramento Union gives the following account of the great battle at Gettysburg, which took place on Friday, July 3d: The popular description of the ground held by our forces on the morning of that day would be to say it was in the form of an elongated and somewhat sharpened horseshoe, with Gettysburg heel to the south. The battle commenced at daylight on the east side of the horseshoe position, opposite to that which Ewell had taken. The crash of musketry preceded the rising of the sun. A thick wood called this fight, but out of its leafy darkness arose the smoke and surging swelling of the fire, from the intermittent to the continuous and crushing, told of the vic tactics of the rebels attacking in force and changing their troops. Scarcely the attack of the day was to be made throughout that wood. This demonstration was protested, but was only preparative. There was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry. Suddenly, about ten in the forenoon, the firing on the east side and everywhere about the lines ceased. A silence as of a deep sleep fell on the field of battle, during which the rebels moved their artillery to the number of one hundred and twenty pieces, and massed the troops of Longstreet and Hill's corps in front of our center. About two in the afternoon the rebels opened on our center with all their artillery. Every size and form of shell known to British and American gunnery, shrieked, whined, moaned and wraithfully fluttered over our ground; as many as six in a second bursting and screaming over and around, making a very hell of fire, which amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard next to the fence on both sides, gashed as usual with the pitched stones of the aids and orderlies. The sixteen animals reared and plunged with terror. Fifteen were killed before the fire ceased. A shell tore up a little step of the headquarters' cottage. Another carried off one of its two pillars, and the other followed almost immediately, carried away by a shot from a Whitworth gun. The spherical iron burst opposite the open door. Another ripped through the low gateway. Forty minutes passed and the air grew thicker and the howling and whirling of the infernal missiles grew more deafening. Not an orderly, ambulance or straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of conical death, twenty minutes after commenced.

At the expiration of an hour this ceased, and Hill's corps, in line of battle, moved forward at the double-quick, Longstreet following in supporting distance. The position of our center—where the Second Corps under Gen. Hancock was posted—was very strong, one portion resting on the crest of Cemetery Hill, protected in front by breastworks of rails taken from neighboring farms, and on the right by a stone wall. The rebels rushed in perfect order across the open field to the very muzzles of the guns, which were a lane through them as they came; but they met men who were their equals in spirit and in superior in tenacity. Never was better fighting seen since Thermopylae than was done that day by our infantry and artillery. The rebels carried our defenses, showed the cannons and horses from one of our guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us, when a bayonet charge drove them back. At one time it was found that the ammunition of every battery upon the principal crest attacked was exhausted, and they were silent, except Crowninshield's. His service of grape and canister were awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered as it was two to one, first to beat the rebels back and then charge upon them, taking a great number of prisoners. Previous to this, so terrible was our musketry and artillery fire that, when the rebel Armistead's brigade was checked in its charge and stood reeling, all its men dropped their muskets and crawled on hands and knees underneath the stream, close to our defenses, showed the signs of surrendering—troops, which they saw ranks scarcely noticed, they passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road.

The rebels were repulsed, but they re-appeared half a dozen times during the afternoon and were as often repulsed and driven back with a loss unparalleled in any previous battle. At the end of two hours the rebel artillery opened a new storm of shot and shell, under cover of which their infantry retreated in wild disorder from one position and then from another, throwing away everything that might impede locomotion. At five o'clock last evening (3d) they had withdrawn. The ground all around was red with blood and covered with mangled bodies. The field was

The Policy of the War.

Citizens who accompany an army, for whatever purpose, such as sutlers, editors, or reporters of journals, or contractors, if captured, may be made prisoners of war, and be detained as such.
The enemy's chaplains, officers of the medical staff, apothecaries, hospital nurses, and servants, if they fall into the hands of the American Army, are not prisoners of war, unless the commander has reasons to retain them. In this latter case, or if, at their own desire, they are allowed to remain with their captured companions, they are treated as prisoners of war, and may be exchanged if the commander sees fit.
A hostage is a person accepted as a pledge for the fulfillment of an agreement concluded between belligerents during the war, or in consequence of a war. Hostages are rare in the present war.
If a hostage is accepted, he is treated like a prisoner of war, according to rank and condition, as circumstances may admit.
A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is he to be punished for his capture, nor for the intentional infliction of any suffering or disgrace, by cruel punishment, want of food, by mutilation, death, or any other barbarity.
So soon as a man is armed by sovereign Government, and takes the soldier's path of fidelity, he is a belligerent; his killing, wounding, or other warlike acts are no individual crimes or offenses. No belligerent has a right to declare that enemies of a certain class, color or condition when properly organized as soldiers, will not be treated by him as public enemies.
The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if any enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not redressed upon complaint. The United States cannot retaliate by enslavement; therefore death must be directed for this crime against the law of nations.
A prisoner of war remains unanswerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities. All prisoners of war are liable to the infliction of retaliatory measures.
It is against the usage of modern war to resolve, in hatred and revenge, to give no quarter. No body of troops has the right to declare that it will not give, and therefore, will not expect, quarter; but a commander is permitted to direct his troops to give no quarter, in great straits; when his own salvation makes it impossible to cumber himself with prisoners.
Troops that give no quarter have no right to kill enemies already disabled on the ground, or prisoners captured by other troops.
All troops of the enemy, known or discovered to give no quarter in general, or to any portion of the army, receive none.
Troops who fight in the uniform of their enemies, without any striking and uniform mark of distinction of their own, can expect no quarter.
If American troops capture a train containing uniforms of the enemy, and the commander considers it advisable to distribute them for use among his men, some striking mark or sign must be adopted to distinguish the American soldier from the enemy.
The use of the enemy's national standard, flag, or other emblem of nationality, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy in battle, is an act of perfidy by which they lose all claim to protection of the law of war.
Quarter having been given to an enemy by American troops, under a misapprehension of his true character, he may, nevertheless, be ordered to suffer death, if, within three days after the battle, it is discovered that he belongs to a corps which gives no quarter.
The use of poison in any manner, be it to poison wells or food, or arms, is wholly excluded from modern warfare. He that uses it puts himself out of the pale of the law and usages of war.
Whoever intentionally inflicts additional wounds on an enemy already wholly disabled, or kills such an enemy, or who orders or encourages soldiers to do so, shall suffer death, if duly convicted, whether he belongs to the army of the United States or is an enemy captured after having committed his misdeed.
Money and other valuables on the person of a prisoner, such as watches, jewelry, as well as extra clothing, are regarded by the American Army as the private property of the prisoner, and the appropriation of such valuables or money is considered dishonorable, and is prohibited. Nevertheless, if large sums are found upon the persons of prisoners, or in their possession, they shall be taken from them, and the surplus, after providing for their own support, appropriated for the use of the army, under the direction of the commander, unless otherwise ordered by the Government.
Nor can prisoners claim as private property, large sums found and captured in their train, although they had been placed in the private baggage of the prisoners.
A prisoner of war who escapes may be shot or otherwise killed in his flight, but neither death nor any other punishment shall be inflicted upon him simply for his attempt to escape, which the law of war does not consider a crime. Stricter means of security shall be used after an unsuccessful attempt to escape. If, however, a conspiracy is discovered, the object of which is a united or general escape, the conspirators may be rigorously punished, even with death; and capital punishment may also be inflicted upon prisoners of war discovered to have plotted rebellion against the authorities of their captors, whether in union with fellow prisoners or other persons.

An Optical Wonder.

In 1858, Claudet, the eminent optical instrument maker, of London, startled Sir David Brewster and other Savants of England, with the discovery that the half of a stereoscopic view could be made to present a solid (i. e. stereoscopic) effect. The discovery, the New York Journal of Commerce says, has been developed in something so brilliant and beautiful that the pictures produced are as much beyond the ordinary photograph as that, in fidelity and beauty is beyond the old-fashioned engraving. In short, the delight which our modern eyes have in looking through a stereoscope, a thousand persons can have at once—so that there is sympathetic and social pleasure. The stereoscopic glass, as it is called, takes the ordinary glass stereoscopic view, and by fine lenses and the most intense of artificial lights, throws and magnifies the miniature view upon a canvas, to such an extent that every one in a building as vast as the Academy of Music, can see with distinctness each scene. There is no straining of the vision; there is no wearying of the eye as in the stereoscope, but one merely sits and gazes upon the sublime scenery of the Alps, the renowned old abbey, the busy streets of London, Paris, Naples, and Grand Cairo; the grand, awe striking remains of Egypt, and the solemn, instructive scenes of Palestine, in the same manner and with the same ease that we look upon a real landscape upon the banks of a Hudson River, the renowned old abbey, the busy streets of London, Paris, Naples, and Grand Cairo; the grand, awe striking remains of Egypt, and the solemn, instructive scenes of Palestine, in the same manner and with the same ease that we look upon a real landscape upon the banks of a Hudson River, the renowned old abbey, the busy streets of London, Paris, Naples, and Grand Cairo; the grand, awe striking remains of Egypt, and the solemn, instructive scenes of Palestine, in the same manner and with the same ease that we look upon a real landscape upon the banks of a Hudson River.

Mr. Petherick's "Turkish Bath."

When I had taken possession of the house assigned to me, feeling irritable and feverish after the fatigue of the journey, I suggested to Abraham Effendi that "Turkish bath" would be a great luxury. He said that he would order one; and leaving the room, he presently returned, telling me he had given instructions for a bath to be brought to me in the evening.
A Turkish bath to be brought to me! What did he mean? Oh! It was not the kind of bath in use in Egypt, but of a portable description, and which I must be content with as there were no public baths, as in Egypt, in the town.
The usba, or supper, having been served at about 7 P. M., a couple of hours later, feeling weary and inclined to retire for the night, our old landlord entering, announced that the bath had arrived, Abraham Effendi, who had kept me company, retired to his apartments on the opposite side of the way.
The old woman who had disappeared, now returned in company with a young woman, attired in "ferde," or large scarlet white muslin, relieved with red fancy borders, and as black in the face as night, furnishing sufficient proof of her negro descent, this damsel held in one hand a small wooden bowl, and in the other, a tea cup.
The old lady, wishing me a good-night, repeated my question as to where the bath was, by pointing to the objects in the girl's hands, saying: "These, sir, constitute the bath, and this negro will apply them."
Curious to learn how I was to bathe in so small a vessel as either of those produced, on examining them, and on questioning the sable maid, I found that the wooden bowl contained dour, and the cup a small quantity of sweet oil, scented with aromatic roots; the former of these well rubbed on the bare skin, cleaned it; after which the perfumed oil was applied, the whole operation being called the "dalka."
After a little consideration, although not much liking the idea of being smeared with oil, I submitted to the operation, and found its effects much less pleasant than I anticipated. The morning I awoke quite revived; and with a calm pulse, I felt a universal cool and refreshing sensation pervading my limbs and body.

CONTINUED AT WASHINGTON.

The late proceedings here relative to fugitive slaves, has created the impression in the surrounding counties of Maryland, that it is hardly worth while to make an effort to reclaim them under the provisions of the Constitution. Large numbers are flocking here and our city bids fair to become a "contraband camp," as they are called. Attacks are regularly made almost daily. The negroes are regularly taken from the "contraband camps" and numbers of the blacks killed or bruised. Troops are called out, but while they restore order in one place, more serious demonstrations are made in another. Where these constant disturbances occur, the negroes are not safe. A sort of bureau for colored troops is now regularly in operation in the basement of the War Department under the direction of Capt. Foster. There is a board of examiners in daily session also. Col. Birney has been ordered here from the Army of the Potomac, as Inspector, and not as Brigadier-General over them, as some of the papers have stated.

The appearance on our streets of negro officers wearing the American uniform has given great offense to those who claim the right to monopolize the gold lace, and constant altercations are the result

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN
Published Every Saturday Morning.

From Fort Benton and Beaver Head.
Mr. Cyrus McWhirt, who arrived here yesterday from Fort Benton and Beaver Head, gives us the following interesting items from that quarter:

The steamers, which left St. Louis in May, for Benton, were unable to reach the latter port on account of low water. But four steamers started from St. Louis, instead of the large number heretofore reported on the way, and only one, the *Shoreport*, had been heard of at Benton. She ran aground at a place called Snake Point, about 180 miles below Benton, and was compelled to lay up. A portion of her passengers had arrived at Benton. They reported that when it was ascertained that the boat could go no farther notices were posted to the effect that the passengers who remained on the boat would be charged \$2 per day for their board. This was probably necessary on account of the scarcity of provisions on the boat; so the only alternative was for the passengers to obtain their supplies and start out on foot for Benton, and await an opportunity to get their baggage through. The freight on the boat is put up in such shape that it cannot be packed on animals, and the only probable chance of getting it to Benton is by small boats. The freight could be wagoned up, but for the long stretches without water. The point where the boat is lying is not far from the mouth of Milk river, near the foot of a "big bend," and four or five hundred miles below Benton by the river.

The Missouri is very low at Benton, in consequence of no snow falling in the mountains last winter, and no rain during the spring and summer.

A general drought has prevailed on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheat that was sown at the Blackfoot Agency last fall did not come up at all, and the grass had not "started" in that vicinity on the 10th of June. There will be no crops harvested there this season.

About one hundred and fifty teams went over from the mines to Benton, expecting to meet the boats there, and to freight the goods brought by them into the mines. They were all lying idle—the teamsters considering whether they would attempt to go down to Milk river for freight. They were asking 15 cents per pound for freighting from Benton into the mines and thirty cents from Milk river.

All the parties that crossed to Benton this summer, with the intention of going down to St. Louis on the steamers, were still lying there when Mr. M. left. Some of them had determined to go to Salt Lake and take the stages thence to the States. Traveling down the river in small boats was considered unsafe, on account of the marauding disposition of the Indians along the river. All the boats, with one exception, that went down last season were robbed, and one party, of five or six men, from Salmon river, had about \$125,000 in gold dust taken from them. The main object of the Indians, however, in robbing the boats seemed to be to get possession of the arms and ammunition of the passengers, as in most cases they allowed them to pass without further molestation.

The mining prospects at Beaver Head continue encouraging. All who have claims are making money, and the less fortunate can find ready employment at \$3 per day. New diggings, reported very rich, were discovered in June on a stream called Striking-water, about sixty miles from Baunuck City.

Several large trains with goods and provisions had arrived in the mines from Denver, Colorado Territory. Supplies were also coming in in considerable quantities from Salt Lake. Provisions were cheap: Bacon selling at 25c per pound, and flour at 95c per hundred.

Emigrants from the States were arriving in the mines and reported a large number on the road, about equally divided between Beaver Head and Boise.

A general opinion prevails among the miners at Beaver Head that good mines exist on the Yellowstone river. A party went down there last spring to prospect, but were driven out by the Crow Indians, and three of the number killed and three wounded.

A silver lode, which has every appearance of being valuable, has been discovered near Limhi, the old Mormon fort, on Salmon river.

About twenty men are at work on Gold creek, on this side of the mountains. They complain of scarcity of water, and state that if they had sufficient water to run sluices their diggings would yield \$10 per day. As it is, they are contented to work for a smaller sum.

The season in the Bitter Root valley has been favorable and the crop will be an average one.

LIVELY TIMES.—In two or three more weeks the mill in the valley will be in active operation, grinding up the flour from this year's crop of wheat. Then the lively times for the farmers will commence; for the most of the flour for the mining regions will be supplied from this valley, if it is not held at an high a figure as to induce competition from below. The mills, we are told, have been put in such order as to enable them to compete successfully with the Willamette mills in the manufacture of a superior article of flour.

A "COPPERHEAD."—According to the doctrine of the self-styled "Union" party, Secretary Sewall has made himself a complete "copperhead" by submitting his proposition of amnesty. The AMERICAN would only be consistent with themselves if they "out upon him" as a traitor and demand his resignation and banishment.

BOISE CORRESPONDENCE.
PLACERVILLE, July 15th, 1863.

Eds. STATESMAN:—I arrived in this place from Auburn, yesterday, and find it a thriving town. Every man seems to have plenty of the dust—at least, for their present wants. Merchants tell me there is no such thing asked, or given, here as credit. All those who are disposed to work have no need to ask credit.

A packer was killed here about a week ago in an affray which occurred in a whisky saloon. The circumstances of his death are not known, but it is supposed the fatal shot was fired by a man holding a high reputation as a gamester in this place. Several shots were fired by different persons.

New diggings have been discovered on the south fork of Boise river. Both quartz leads and placer diggings exist in these new mines. Rich quartz specimens are being shown around town that are said to have come from that vicinity. I have been told that the placer diggings there already discovered, will pay ten dollars per day to the hand, and will give employment for at least three thousand men. Several rich paying claims around this place are now laying idle for want of sufficient water to work them.

I came by way of Old's Ferry to this place, it being 25 miles the shortest route. This route, has at present, long stretches without water, but Mr. Olds is having some mules dug as an accommodation to the traveling public. The wagon road to Placerville is progressing very slowly, but will be a good job when completed. Mr. Rock-fellow & Co. seem to be doing a thriving business in the place. The people here have great confidence in them, and speak in commendable terms of their manner of doing business.

Tomorrow I migrate to the country as I will be at present and in the future. Mammoth is said to be full of loafers, and I feel rather out of my sphere knowing such to be the case.

From Colville.
FORT COLVILLE, W. T., June 27th, 1863.

Eds. STATESMAN:—On the 25th of May, at the upper Palouse camp, there were stolen from Ferguson & Co., nine mules. The teams, with which these animals belonged were en route to this place with goods. The mules were driven toward British Columbia and crossed the Columbia River on Sunday Hill Ferry. The thieves were pursued and the mules recovered about ten miles this side of Nicholas lake, B. C. The persons who stole the mules were W. Papp, an Englishman with peak marks, Loui W. Hams or Nigger Loui, and John Waggoner or Dutch John. We send this to warn people of them, for some of the persons have had a reputation for honesty.

The Sacramento Union says that "the democrats, in looking to a restoration of the Union, always have an abolitionist in their mind's eye." That is true enough; the abolitionists do stand in the way of a speedy restoration of the Union. The Republican, in looking to a restoration of their peculiar Union, always have a Copperhead in their mind's eye, besides having to look after the interests of the poor black man. The former they devote all their address to, and the latter receives their careful solicitude and attention. Between the Copperheads and abolitionists there is little or no distinction. Both carry the motto, "rule or ruin." They must have their own way or destroy the Government. The abolitionists are paying their "addresses" to the Copperheads, and the many negroes. The Copperheads are dividing their attention between the Union, the Democrats and the Abolitionists. The Democrats are watching them all, with the determination of preserving the Union at all hazards.

WARM WEATHER.—An idea of the "temperature" that has prevailed at Walla Walla and Boise for the past three weeks, may be gathered from the following confab which occurred in our office a few days ago, between Mr. P., just in from Boise, and a late candidate for Congressional honors:

M. C.—"Well, got any warm weather out there?"

P.—"Warm, sir; that is no name for it; it is positively hot. Low 84 at Portland, came over there last week, and while engaged in a conversation with me in front of my shop, he sat down on a stove which had been left there during the day, and notwithstanding he jumped up much quicker than he sat down, a larger blister was occasioned by his contact with the stove than ever resulted from the application of the hands of his natural spankers."

M. C.—"That, that is nothing to Walla Walla; the people here have been frying their beefsteaks by the heat of the sun."

P.—"In the sun! Bless your soul, they can't risk their steaks in the sun at Boise for fear it will burn them up!"

"M. C." looked blank, but ventured another remark, and got swamped as follows: M. C.—"Why the people here have been frying eggs in the shade."

P.—"At Boise we drop them into the deepest, coldest wells, and they are boiled hard in 2 1/2 seconds by the watch!"

A STAND OFF.—Turney carried one prisoner in this county, and Raynor got a majority in one also.

NO ELECTION.—No election was held at Priest Rapids and Rock Island precincts. The reason assigned is that the notices of election were not posted in the precincts.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office, has been established at La Grande, Grand Ronde Basin Oregon, and R. P. Patterson appointed Post Master. The office was put in operation this week.

THRASHING.—Several of the farmers in this vicinity have already got machines to work, thrashing out their grain.

ORGANIZING.—Gov. Wallace has sent out his marshals to take the census of Idaho Territory preparatory to organizing it.

BEEF CALVE.—Lieut. Catlett shivers this week for proposals to furnish Fort Walla Walla with 125 head of beef cattle. Parties interested will find his notice in the advertising column.

HOMESTEAD.—During the brief stay of the land officers in this city 160 homesteads were secured and 36 claims pre-empted.

For Sale.
Two Freight Wagons
FOR SALE OR
Exchange for Work Oxen.
For further particulars apply at
LINKTON'S LUMBER OFFICE.

W. WEATHERFORD,
DRUGGIST.

OFFERS AT WAREHOUSE AND RETAIL, THE Largest, Most Complete and Best Selected Stock of
DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS
ever before offered in this market—comprising, in part,

- ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE,
- TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,
- Coal Oil, (Best Quality, Warranted),
- BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS,
- WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD,
- ZINC, LINSSEED OIL,

With an endless variety of
PAINTER'S MATERIALS;
All the Popular
PATENT MEDICINES
Toilet Articles,
And in fact everything wanted in a
First Class Drug and Paint Establishment.

Having recently received large inventories and being in constant receipt of goods from the EASTERN MARKETS, we are well prepared to furnish to the Trade,
FRESH AND RELIABLE ARTICLES,
in our line, at
Reasonable Rates,
as we have our arrangements completed in the best way for receiving Goods Direct from the Manufacturers.

227 Patagonia St. Portland, Oregon.
No. 129 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
June 6, 1863.

Furniture; Furniture!
BEDDING! IT'S THE BEDDING!!
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, &c.

BURNHAM'S
New Ware Rooms,
110 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WHERE can be found the largest and best selection of Furniture, Carpets, &c., consisting in part of
RICH PARLOR SETS,
Marble-top and other Chamber Sets,
OFFICE FURNITURE, KITCHEN DOORS,
SOFAS, BUREAUS AND CHAIRS
of every Description,
Center, Card and Common Tables,
and every description of Furniture.

Curled Hair, Pulu, Moss, and Wool
MATTRESSES,
FEATHER and PULU PILLOWS.

Velvet, Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets,
Wall Paper, Hair Cloth, Stripes, Trine, Mattins
Needles, Looking Glasses, &c.

100 Bales of PULU, in Prime Order.

SPRING MATTRESSES,
Of the Best Style Known, and Warranted,
Goods in original packages, ready for shipping.
Upholstering in all its Branches
Neatly Executed.

All orders from the country filled with dispatch by
BURNHAM, Practical Upholsterer,
110 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 15, 1862.

Hides, Wool and Furs.
NOTICE TO MERCHANTS & FARMERS.

THE undersigned, having made extensive arrangements, with some of the Largest Houses in New York, are now prepared to pay the best price for
WOOL, HIDES AND FURS.
Parties having such on hand will do well to sell them to
M. HESSELBERG & CO.,
112 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Examine J. S. Selzer & Co., Burn Road.
The above have constantly on hand the best assortment of
GROCERIES, Liquors, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
June 29, 1863.

CITY BREWERY,
E. MEYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
LAGER BEER,
Walla Walla, W. T.

Our beer is manufactured from the Pure Malt and without the aid of any drug whatever. We differ ourselves in favoring the tenacity of completed judgment—that the beer manufactured by us is superior to that produced at any other establishment in this side of San Francisco. Dealers are invited to call and be convinced of this fact by the best of the best. Customers will be supplied from the wagon, at their doors.

Brewery East end of Second Street,
Opposite J. G. Sparks' house.
E. MEYER & CO.,
June 20, 1863.

WALLULA HOTEL,
WALLULA, W. T.
J. M. VANSTYCKE, Proprietor.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
June 27th, 1863.

FASHION SALOON,
Walla, W. T.

THE BEST QUALITY OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
ALWAYS ON HAND.

A First Class
Phelan Billiard Table
in the Saloon.
June 27th, 1863.

ASSAY OFFICE
OR
GOLDSMITH'S BRO'S.,
Practical Assayers of
GOLD, SILVER, and other MINERALS,
Guarantee

THE CORRECTNESS OF THEIR DARS.
Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.
Corner Front and Alder Streets.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Jan. 10, 1863.

KIDDER'S YEAST POWDER

Needs but a single trial to prove its Superiority

John T. Foster & Co.,
Fr nt Street, Portland,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUN-
TRY merchants to their large stock of
HARDWARE,
Mechanics and Miners' Tools,
Consisting of—

- Shovels, long and short handled;
- Spades, long end short handled;
- Sluice Forks and Brushes;
- Wright's Picks, Drifting Pick;
- Hickory Pick and Ax Handles;
- Hunt's Axes, handled and unhandled;
- Sledges, c. s. and Double Face.
- Crow Bars; Steel;
- Whip, Cross-cut and Mill Saws;
- Rooper Irons, Mining and Fry Pans;
- Nails, of all sizes;
- Manilla Rope, from 1 to 4 inches in diameter;
- Ox Yokes and Ox Bows;

Together with a full assortment of
SHELF and BUILDERS HARDWARE.
All of which we are enabled to offer at the lowest rates.

Extra Inducements offered for Cash.
JOHN T. FOSTER & CO.,
May 2, 1863.

REAPERS and MOWERS
For the Harvest of 1863.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE
as usual for the coming harvest, a full stock of
REAPERS, MOWERS and THRESHERS
of the best and most approved styles, among which
the
New York Combined Reaper & Mower,
the peculiar characteristics of which are:

- 1st. Light draught; arising from a 3 foot ground wheel and a light 40 inch grain wheel, opposite each other.
- 2d. A deep level platform, which is elevated or lowered bodily, and is not tilted to raise the cut.
- 3d. This machine can be raised to cut in 10 or 20 inches high if necessary.
- 4th. Face with which the reaper gets off the grain—the same being laid out of the way of the machine.
- 5th. Will cut 6 to 8 1/2 ft swath, and eighteen to twenty acres per day, and for the amount of labor performed is equal to the reaper and team than any other machine in use.
- 6th. Durability; made very strong and of good material, and does not require constant visits to the blacksmith shop for repairs.

This machine has also a large supply of Blades, and is packed compactly for shipping to remote districts.

In addition we have the
Vermont, McCormick, Ketchum's
and other approved styles of
REAPERS and MOWERS,
BOTH SINGLE AND COMBINED.

Also,
Thrashing Machines,
of the most approved style, a four to ten horse power, together with a full assortment of small implements, such as
Plows, Harrows, Seed Sowers,
Churns, Scythes,
Cradles, Forks,
Harrow-teeth, &c.

We also have a varied stock of
Garden, Grass and Field Seeds,
which are offered at Wholesale or Retail.
Catalogues and Circulars sent on application.
J. T. FOSTER & CO.,
Agricultural and Seed Depot,
May 2, 1863. 2nd St. Portland, Oregon.

FOR RENT,
THE UNION HOTEL,
In the City of Walla Walla, W. T.,
With the Furniture and Fixtures
belonging thereto.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at his residence, in the rear of said Hotel.
JAMES GILBERTH,
May 16, 1863.

LEE'S ENCAMPMENT,
Mecham's Hotel.

Mecham Brothers, having bought the house and above place, are now prepared to entertain the
Traveling Public.

STABLE AND HAY YARD
In connection with the House.
Feed for Animals on Reasonable Terms.
MECHAM BROTHERS,
April 11, 1863.

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S
LIVERY and EXCHANGE
STABLES.

OUR COMPLETE and FULL LIVERY STOCK
with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on
Main Street, Walla Walla,
will be at the public service at low remunerative rates.
Stable Open Day and Night;
for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and
Draught Teams,
SO ON HAND OF HORSES,
for parties on route for the mines, at LOW PRICES.
Reserving the privilege in our line of business, we are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfaction to our customers.
VAN DYK & WHITMAN,
Walla Walla, March 15, 1863.

New Drug Store,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
(Four doors above the Jail.)

THIBODO
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of
Walla Walla and the Upper Country generally
that he has just received a Drug Store at his old office
in Walla Walla and will keep constantly on hand a
full supply of
DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
Also, a select assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Trusses, Perfumery, Soaps, Candles, Brushes and
Combs, and in fact everything usually found in a first
class Drug Store.
Orders from any of the mining regions will be
promptly filled, and goods put up in such manner as
to insure safe transportation.
Preparations carefully prepared.
March 14, 1863.

Lumber at Walla Walla.
M. L. WHITTINGHAM is my authorized agent
at Walla Walla to receive orders and contracts for
Lumber from up Mill and to receipt for the same.
All orders forwarded by him will be promptly filled.
S. LINKTON,
Walla Walla, March 14, 1863.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD,
BUY KIDDER'S YEAST POWDER.

EMPIRE HOTEL
RESTAURANT:

THE proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing
to his old friends and patrons and the public
generally that he has reopened his
NEW HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
next door to the old "Blue Mountain Hotel." No
expense has been spared to make it the
Best Hotel in Walla Walla.

In addition to procuring an entire new set of dining
room furniture he has procured new additions to his
SLEEPING APARTMENTS, and refitted and re-
modeled the old ones, so that they are well ventila-
ted and sound to music in the upper country.
The house will be kept on the restaurant principle—
Meals at all Hours, Day and Night.
Ice Cream, Oysters Soup, or any other "extra"
served those who may desire them.
The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal patron-
age heretofore extended him, and feels confident
that with his new improvements he can render the
patrons of strangers with him in every respect com-
fortable.
Board per week, nine dollars.
Single meals, fifty cents.
Lodging per night, fifty cents.
JOHN SELBY, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

SCHWABACKER BROS. & CO.
WALLA WALLA
AND
ORO FINO CITY, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Clothing of all descriptions;
Men's and boys' hats and caps;
Gents' and boys' furnishings;
Boots, shoes and gaiters; also,
Simple and Fancy Groceries,
PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
Cigars, Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware, and Tinware.

We call the attention of the public to our well-as-
sorted stock of
MINING IMPLEMENTS.
We receive goods of the latest styles and apparatus
regularly by every steamer and sailing vessel from San-
Francisco, and are thus enabled to offer
BETTER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
in this Upper Country.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Produce bought at market rates.
Dec. 20, 1861.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Importers and Dealers in
OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL
AND
Philosophical Instruments,
Stereoscopic Goods, Photographic Albums,
CARTES DE VISITE,
And Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Superior
Cutlery.
637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST and BEST
assortment of Goods for sale in this city, which they
would call the attention of the public and the trade.
Having immense facilities for getting our goods
from Europe, we are enabled to offer
BETTER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
in this Upper Country.
Complete catalogues of Cartes de Visite, Stereoscopic
Goods, and all other articles, may be had on
application, or will be sent to any address, by mail,
POSTPAID.
Persons visiting this city are cordially invited to
inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a
call will not incur the least obligation to purchase.
Country Orders promptly attended to.
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
april, 1863-1864 637 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Walla Walla Brewery.
JOSEPH HELLMUTH,
Manufacturer, 617 Front Street,
LAGER BEER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINE and LIQUORS.

THE proprietor keeps constantly on hand, wines
and liquors of all kinds, and of the best brands,
and will always take great pleasure in waiting upon
all who may visit his well-appointed saloon.
Nov. 28, 1861.

BOOKS and STATIONERY.
CITY
Book Store.
Post Office Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
E. E. KELLY, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Among his stock in general assortment of
Bound Books,
Concordance of
Bibles, Hymn Books, Testaments and Prayer
Books, of all kinds; Poetical Works, Harpers &
Lawyer, Historian, &c. in English, and a gen-
eral assortment of Miscellaneous works.

School Books,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of School Books, of
Sanders and the National Series,
and all other kinds of books in use in the
schools of the valley.
Orders from any of the districts will be promptly
filled.

Blank Books!
A large assortment of Blank Books, full and half-
bound, of every description, constantly on hand.

Novels!
Just received a choice lot of 2000 Novels, of the
latest editions and by the most popular authors, which
will be sold at wholesale or retail.

Stationery!
A good assortment, consisting in part of
Letter Paper, Note Paper, Legal Cap and
Foilcap Paper,
Toilet Paper, and a general assortment of
Miscellaneous Articles:
Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils of all kinds,
Blot and Desk Ink, Washes, Penholders,
Pencil and Desk Holders,
Calendars, Blank Note and
Receipts, Playing Cards,
Diaries and Memorandum Books,
Envelopes, Stationery Paper, Writing Paper,
Semi Paper, Blank Cards, Violin Strings,
Pocket Knives and Combs, Trays of
all kinds—fax, hem and cotton;
Rulers, round and oval.

Orders from Auburn, Lewiston, Tennoan or any of
the mining towns will be promptly attended to.
E. E. KELLY,
April 25, 1862.

LA GRANDE
LIVERY, SALE and FEED STABLES.
LA GRANDE, OREGON.

N. A. MURRAY, Proprietor,
ANNOUNCES to his numerous friends and the
traveling public in general that he is now
established at La Grande, Oregon, where he supplies
Horses, for Saddle and Harness Use;
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
WAGONS, &c., &c.,
For the accommodation of the public and at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
June 2, 1862.

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
FINE BRANDIES, Wines
LIQUEURS,
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 our line at San Francisco Prices,
and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock be-
ing at all times subject to the strictest chemical anal-
ysis.

No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liqueurs.

Our Stock consists in part of
FINE OLD BRANDY,
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
JAMES HENESLEY,
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. BONGIAT & CO.,
PINETT, CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE,
And Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port
SHERRY WINES,
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, sweet and
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 Malt,
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 used in the liquor trade.

Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully so-
lited. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

Snake River Ferry
FOR
BOISE MINES.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A
Ferry on Snake river, at
The Mouth of Payette River
on the direct road leading from
Walla Walla, Grand Ronde and Auburn
TO THE
BOISE MINES.

There is plenty of the best kind of grass for an-
imal stock this year, with good camping places at con-
venient distances. M. MOORE & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1862.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
Main street, Walla Walla.

O. BRECHTEL, Proprietor.

LIQUEURS,
OF ALL KINDS kept constantly on hand.

BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, AND
STORES
Promptly delivered to any part of the city. Order
filled and promptly dispatched.
June 21, 1863.

KYGER & REESE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
MINING IMPLEMENTS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, and
Wines and Liquors,
of all descriptions.
Fire-proof Brick, Main Street, Walla Walla,
July 5, 1862.

Express Line
STAGES,
BETWEEN
Walla Walla and Lewiston.
WILL LEAVE WALLA WALLA,
On Monday, Wednesday and Friday
MORNING, and LEWISTON ON
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
Going Through in One Day.
Fare, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. CHAS. WOODWARD, Proprietor.
May 2, 1862.

C. JACOBS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.
A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on
hand; also,
MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.
Please call and examine our stock, remembering
always that it is no trouble to us to show goods.
C. JACOBS & CO.,
Walla Walla, Nov. 20, 1861.

J. C. ISAACS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Hardware, Groceries, Provisions,
Miners' Tools, etc.
Main street, next door to Printing Office
WHEAT, RAILRY and OATS taken in exchange
for Goods.

HOWARD & CADY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

THE attention of the citizens of this town and sur-
rounding country, is respectfully called to the fact
that I am prepared with a complete stock of goods
in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchas-
ers. I shall be
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,
and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full
ass

