

The Washington Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME III.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1864.

NUMBER 33.

The Washington Statesman.

PUBLISHED Every Friday Evening—
Office, Statesman Building, Third street, next
door to Brown Bros. & Co.'s Brick Store.
R. R. and S. C. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.
Surgeon and Accoucher, has removed the
practice of his profession to his house, next
to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 29, 1863. 32ly

**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. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M.
Navy.
Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

J. ROSWELL, M. D. OFFICE WEST SIDE
above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's
Store. Residence above the Bridge.
Will faithfully attend to his profession and will
attend to the sick in the line of his
profession. Will consult with all physicians in good
standing and none others. 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 arrangement. April 2, 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, 1862. O. H. BRIDGES,
Solely. EDWARD L. BRIDGES,
Solely.

IASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS
at Law, Will practice in the Courts of Wash-
ington Territory and Oregon.
Office over door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick
Store. Walla Walla, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1863. 30ly

J. JAY S. TURNER, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.; prac-
tices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives
undivided attention to his profession and con-
sults with the best lawyers of Walla Walla, Far-
go & Co's Express office. [August 22, 1863. 36ly

FRANK P. DUCAN, Attorney and Counselor
at Law, Office opposite the Post Office, Walla
Walla, W. T.
Attends to the sessions of all the District and Su-
preme Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 5, '63, ly

JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE
and Retail Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Groceries,
and Provisions, Walla Walla City, W. T.
Feb. 25, 1863. 11ly

**HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.** Front street, Portland, Ore.
Importers and Dealers in Wagon Timber, Hubs,
Spokes, Fellos, &c. Also on hand and for sale,
a general assortment of Oregon and Wash-
ington Territory goods. Standard Mills Flour
on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon—
M. O. V. Proprietor.
The What Cheer House will be on the
wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of
charge. A good safe for the storage of valuables.
This house is conducted on temperance principles.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE
Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Con-
tents, Marble Mantels, Hearth Stones, Stone for
building purposes, &c.
All Stone cutting done to order.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1862. 15ly

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
and City Recorder, Will attend to collection
of debts, conveyances, acknowledgments of deeds,
powers of Attorney, transfer of real or personal prop-
erty, &c.
Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Ex-
change.
Dec. 5, 1863-ly

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST
and Second streets, Portland, Oregon.
S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.
This Hotel is centrally located, and has been re-
cently enlarged by the addition of two stories in
height, containing a large number of Hard-finished
well ventilated rooms, for the accommodation of regu-
lar or transient boarders.

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Idaho
City, Idaho. Will attend to all professional business entrusted
to him. Charges reasonable. Collections punctually
made and remitted. Dec. 10, 1863. 9ly

DR. ISBELL.
SURGEON AND DENTIST—
Office at Frank's Hotel, Walla Walla.
Those desiring the services of a skillful Dentist
and operator would do well to give him an early call.
His time in Walla Walla is limited. Charges very
reasonable for practical and dental operations.
All operations guaranteed to give satisfaction.
April 2, 1864. 14ly

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

H. H. BLAKE, C. H. MACH.
BLACK & MACK,
DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office and Laboratory No. 10, Alder street, between
the City of Oregon, 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 his unremitting
attention, with every advantage that his skill and ex-
perience can afford. He returns his thanks to the
citizens of the city and the country 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 1 P. M. to
6 P. M.
The best Family Medicines always on hand. Give
me a call and try my medicines; then you can speak
for yourselves. [Jan. 17, 1863-ly] 30ly

DR. JIM A. M. D., PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon 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-
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**CRIBBIEB, New Orleans, San Francisco, Cos-
tano and China Sugars, at
KOHLEHAUFF & GUTHARD'S.**

City Hotel.

Having rented and thoroughly re-fitted the
above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 24 day of
May upon the premises. Preparation System, at the
following

RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:
Single Meals, Fifty cents.
Board per Week, \$ 2 00
Board and Lodging per Week, 12 00
Single Bed, 20
Bed in Room, 15
Let it be distinctly understood that our terms are
Cash in Advance. B. B. TAYLOR,
April 29, 1864. Proprietor.

EMPIRE HOTEL

RESTAURANT.
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

"Captain Jack," Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAVING BEEN MUCH
enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, it
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 a hotel, on the hotel and
restaurant principle—

Meals at all hours, Day and Night.
Ice Creams, Oysters, Soups, or any other "extra"
feet desired who may desire them. A full stock of
goods on hand, ready for use.

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 thanks for the liberal patron-
age heretofore extended him, and feels confident
that with his new improvements he can render the
sojourn of strangers with him in every respect com-
fortable.

Board per week, ten dollars.
Single meals, ready for use.
Lodging per night, fifty cents.

Walla Walla Drug Store.
Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.

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

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

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

Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber 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 he is enabled to repair in a per-
fect manner any watch 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 prices. JACOB COYNE,
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. [1966

FRANKLIN MARKET.

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

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef,
Pork and Mutton, also, HAMS,
BACON, LOGS, &c., and hopes
to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Coun-
try orders strictly attended to. [Oct. 24, 1863. m3

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

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

J. F. ABBOTT, - PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in
this stable. The proprietor will spare no efforts to
merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of pub-
lic 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. [Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863-ly

L. J. RECTOR,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Notary Public, and Commissioner of
Deeds for Oregon.

Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court,
City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and
other instruments of writing carefully drawn
up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for
the first of the United States Acknowledged or Cer-
tified under the Seal of the District Court.
Ang. 8, 1863-ly L. J. RECTOR.

For Boise Mines, Direct!

Walla Walla And Boise
LINE OF CONCORD STAGES
IS now making regular trips from Walla
Walla to Fiacerville, (Boise Mines).

Through in Four Days;
LEAVING EVERY OTHER DAY,
Carrying Walla Fargo & Co's Express, and
some other business.

The Walla Line of Stages, and the
Route of the Oregon Steam Nav. Co.
GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE ROUTE.
Geo. F. THOMAS & CO.,
Proprietors.
April 22, 1864

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
goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to
purchasers. We shall do—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,
and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Books, 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
the following Implements for the coming harvest
season. Those in want of Machines for the coming harvest
season should make early application to
April, 1864. J. C. ISAACS.

The Song of All Songs.

By STEPHEN O. FOSTER.

As you've walked through the town on a fine sum-
mer's day

The subject I've got you have seen I dare say;
Upon faces and railings wherever you go,
You'll see a poor fellow sitting down in a row;
The titles to read you may stand for a while,
And some are so odd they may cause you to smile;
I noted them down as I read them about me,
And I've put them together to make up my song.

CHORUS.
Old songs 'n' new songs, 'ev'ry kind of song,
I noted them down as I read them along.

There was "Abram's Daughter," "Going out upon the
Sea,"
"The Old Uncle Snow," "In the Cottage by the
Sea,"
"If your foot is pretty show it," "At Lannagin's
Ball,"
And "Why did she leave him," "On the Ragged Ca-
nawl,"
"Bonnie Annie" with "A Jockey hat and
feather."

"I don't think much of you," "We were boys and
girls once to the public,"
"Do they think of me at home?" "I'll be free and
easy mail,"
Give us a new good Commander, "With the Sword
of Bunker Hill,"
Chorus—Old songs, &c.

"When this cruel war is over," "No Irish need ap-
ply,"
"Everything is lovely," "The Goose hangs
high,"
"The gal from New Jersey," "O, wilt thou be my
Sweet,"
And "Out in the stilly night," "We'll all take a
ride,"
"Let's kiss him for his mother," "It's a gay,
young gambler,"
"I'll give you a lighted Sigeel" and "Do bully lager
put on him,"
"Honey boy is Yankee Doodle!" "When the can-
non's loudly roar,"
"How come you, Horace Greeley?" "What our men-
and more,"
Chorus—Old songs, &c.

"In the days when I was hard up," "With my Mary
Ann,"
"My Jenny was a shemmaker," "Or any other man,"
"The Captain with his Whiskers" and "Annie of
the Vale,"
"Old Bob Eddley," "A riding on a rail,"
"Rock me to sleep, mother," "Going round the
Horn,"
"I'm not myself at all," "I'm a bachelor forlorn,"
"Mother in the battle over," "What are the men
put on him,"
"How are you, Horace Greeley?" "Does your men-
or know you're out?"
Chorus—Old songs, &c.

"We won't go home till morning," with "The Old
Privilege,"
"Annie's home" and "Zouave Johnny" in "The Old
Arm Chair,"
"We are sailing, sister Mary," with "The folks that
put on him,"
"We are marching along" with "The four and
twenty staves,"
"The other side of Jordan," "Don't fly your kite
too high,"
"Jenny's coming o'er the Green," "To Root Hog
or Not,"
"Our Union's Starry Banner," "The Flag of Wash-
ington,"
"How victorious o'er the land," from Matine to
Oregon."
Chorus—Old songs, &c.

Remarks of Hon. Geo. E. Cole, Pending the Bill for Veto Power in Washington Territory.

THE SPEAKER stated the next business in
order to be the consideration of the unfinished
business of yesterday, being the bill of the
Senate in regard to the veto power in Washing-
ton Territory, the pending question being on
the passage of the bill.

By Mr. THAYER. I move that the House do
now adjourn.

Mr. WASHINGTON, of Illinois. I trust my
friend from Pennsylvania will not press that
motion. The gentleman from Washington
[Mr. Cole] has the honor upon the pending bill,
and I am sure we shall all be very much grati-
fied to hear him. I hope he will be permitted
to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. THAYER. Very well, sir; I withdraw
the motion.

Mr. COLE, of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I
could not allow this measure, which affects the
people whom I have the honor to represent on
the floor of this body, to pass without entering my solemn
protest against it. By what influence the Senate
was induced to pass the bill is unknown to me,
except so far as appears from the record of
the action of that body in regard to it.

I do not know any one in the Territory of
Washington who desires the passage of this act.
I have been asked by several members, since
this matter was yesterday, why it is that the
Territory of Washington should be made an
exception to all other Territories in this matter
of giving the veto power to the Governor. I
would reply to that inquiry by giving a short
history of the bill.

In 1848 the Congress of the United States
passed an act organizing all our then posses-
sions on the Pacific coast beyond the Rocky
mountains into the Territory of Oregon. All
that country north of the forty-second parallel
and south of the forty-ninth parallel, lying be-
tween the Rocky mountains and the Pacific
ocean, was organized into the Territory of
Oregon. The population of this Territory had
formed a provisional government, made its
own laws, elected its own Governor and vari-
ous territorial officers, its Legislature and its
judges, and governed itself until the year 1848,
when Congress saw fit to organize that country
into a Territory of the United States.

The people who had settled that country were
mostly from the frontier States of the West,
from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minne-
sota, and Missouri. They had traversed the
plains and had endured hardships innumerable.
They had, in fact, settled in favor of the Gov-
ernment of the United States the question of
title between it and the Government of Great
Britain to all that country on the Pacific coast.
Finding that this people had done so much to
give to the United States our vast Pacific pos-
sessions, and that they had shown themselves
so completely self-sufficient, Congress, in
providing an organic act for the Territory,
left out, contrary to the usual custom in orga-
nizing new Territories, the provision giving the
veto power to the Governor. Congress also
found that Territory other legislation which it
has never given to any other Territory of the
United States. In the year 1850 Congress
passed an act giving to an actual settler on the
public lands in the Territory of Oregon, which
then comprised Washington Territory, six hun-
dred and forty acres if he were a married man,
and three hundred and twenty acres if he were
single, and conditioned upon four year's resi-
dence and cultivation. This was done prob-
ably for the same reason as that for which Con-
gress gave to the Territory a liberal organic act,
as a remuneration in part for the essential
services rendered by that people to the Gov-
ernment.

I had the honor of taking some part in the
early legislation of the Territory of Oregon. I
became a resident of Oregon in 1850, and was a
resident of it during eight years of its territorial
existence. About a quarter of the popula-
tion of the Territory was embraced within the
present limits of Washington Territory, prior to
its organization. The population were of the

same character and class—a permanent, indus-
trious people, not a migratory people like those
of California or of the new Territories of Idaho
and Montana. It is true that a portion of Idaho
was taken from Washington, in fact all of pre-
sent Idaho; but it was settled up, not by the old
settlers of Washington Territory, but princi-
pally by Californians and people from the

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THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1864.

New York, July 19.—A Niagara Falls telegram says: C. G. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, are at that place devising a basis of action for the Chicago Convention, which shall end the war and secure a triumph to the Democratic party. Though not claiming to speak for the seceded States as yet, they hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. The propositions are believed to be as follows:

- 1st. The return of the seceded States to the Union.
- 2d. The assumption of the Confederate debt.
- 3d. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war and the statu quo ante bellum as to all others.

The above, which comes among this week's dispatches, is important if true. It would be a matter of great importance, to know that there are many pro-slavery men in the seceded States who are still willing, conditionally, to live within the Union and resume their allegiance to the Federal Government. It is but natural that these representative pro-slavery men should place what propositions they have to make before the Chicago Convention, which is to assemble in August. The party which will be represented in that Convention is the only party this side of Mason and Dixon's line that would for a moment give consideration to either of the latter propositions. We do not believe that the radical parties would be willing to let the rebel States resume their allegiance except through the total abolition of slavery, though no doubt the Fremont party would be willing to shoulder the Confederate debt and every other responsibility if the South would submit to the immediate extinction of slavery and its twin sister, the recognition of negro and white equality. But the toughest of the propositions is that relating to the monstrous and odious Confederate debt. To have to deal with such a scare-crow as that, may well appall even a Democratic Chicago Convention. The Federal debt is immense enough to forbid the idea that anything more than the interest on it will ever be paid, and with the rebel debt added, it would burthen the nation with a much heavier debt than that which hangs over the tax-ridden people of Great Britain. And should this debt be assumed, what would the Government have accomplished by prosecuting this bloody and devastating war? That's the question! The nation would be left in the same condition, so far as political questions are concerned, that it was in before the war, yet with hordes of dead and destruction of property unparalleled, in so brief a struggle, in the world's history. With a total debt of six billion dollars and left in the same political condition, men might well look back and exclaim, "what a causeless war!" It seems the height of impudence, at least, that the chivalry should ask the North to assume a debt which they brought upon themselves by rebelling against a government which had never harmed them and which they were in duty bound to support. But suppose the war continues as at present conducted by the North, for the subjugation of the South, the confiscation of rebel property and turning the rebel lands over to the negroes. This might be a long and bloody road to travel with the certainty of a ruinous debt, and perhaps a severed Union in the end. Looking at the question of war in the light that Stephen A. Douglas viewed it, that a needless protracted war would result in disunion, "final, eternal separation," what better result than that may reasonably be expected if a war of subjugation and extermination be continued, and no inducements, except of a degrading nature, held out for the rebels to resume allegiance to the Government? To us it appears evident that the war must be put upon its original, legitimate basis, and conducted simply against the rebellion to restore the Union, without reference to the domestic institutions of the seceded States, or prove a deplorable and miserable failure. If the war policy be not changed and the clash of arms continues we may begin to contemplate disunion in all its hideous proportions. The Conservatives everywhere take this view. Then should the war continue with the present policy adhered to and disunion follow as one of the evil results, the debt for the North alone might be still greater than at present with the federal and Confederate debt combined. Mr. Lincoln has said that "it is easier to pay a large sum than a larger sum," and it is easy to see which would be the larger sum if the war should not prove successful. The South cannot resume her place in the Union with her own debt to pay and at the same time assume her full proportion of the Northern debt. That would be a burden which no people could bear and it were worse than folly to contemplate such a scheme. One of two things must inevitably follow the return of the rebels to the federal fold, they must repudiate their debt or bring it along with them and halve it with the North. But will they repudiate? Perhaps not; but if the war continues much longer both North and South must repudiate. That fact should be apparent to the dullest comprehension. It is time that people were beginning to look at these questions in a rational manner and cease their fanciful visionary speculations about the everlasting allegor. They must soon come to their senses or come to grief. They have been so long coming to their senses that we are in doubt whether they have any, but grief, real or imaginary, they have in abundance.

Arch Turner was nominated for Delegate to Congress by the Idaho Union Convention, held at Centerville, July 16th. Another Union Convention is to be held at Packer John's, and the Centerville Convention appointed a delegate to proceed there to inform them of the nomination of Turner and ask their concurrence. The Democrats of Idaho are split up in the same manner and it is difficult to understand how matters will terminate. Each man seems to be acting exclusively on his "own hook," without regard to precedents or party nominations.

The last Delegate, Wallace, received one vote on a regular ballot in the Union Convention held at Centerville, Idaho Territory. So Wallace still has one friend left; but what is one friend among so many "constables." The last man will have to turn his attention Eastward. He now that he is "played out in Idaho."

The following letter addressed to the citizens of the United States, is from the pen of Amos Kendall, an old and tried patriot—a relic of that generation of great men that has passed away. He was Postmaster General under Jackson's Administration, and was esteemed by that President. At the commencement of the rebellion he took sides strongly for the war, was an earnest supporter of the Administration, and wrote a series of articles in its defense. This letter deserves a universal reading:

Amos Kendall on the Crisis.
To all American Citizens who long for a speedy restoration of Peace, Liberty and the Union:
In our last letter we presented Mr. Lincoln on his inauguration, proclaiming to the people in front of the Capitol, what he considered his solemn duties as the oath which he was about to take, "faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States." Then and there he undertook to define the meaning of the oath in its application to the state of things then existing. Several States had organized a temporary government, and were making military preparation for the purpose of maintaining their independence. Virtually under oath President Lincoln declared—

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in States where it exists."
"I believe I have no lawful right to do so."
"I have no inclination to do so."
"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

And with the same solemnity he declares: "I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the existing Administration."

These declarations of the President had no effect in checking the progress of secession. Armies were formed in the South, Fort Sumter was bombarded and captured. Washington itself was in danger, the Massacre in Baltimore took place, the President called out first 75,000 and then 300,000 men, and the North and West were in a flame of patriotic and military ardor.

On the 4th of July, 1861, Congress met in special session at the call of the President. The war had already begun, and the President had by this time taken his oath; yet in his message to Congress he reiterated the sentiments of his Inaugural Address. In that document he undertook to declare how the States whose peace had been violated, would be treated when the rebellion should be suppressed.

"Let there should be some uneasiness," said he, "in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and laws, and he probably will have no different understanding of the power and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in his inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have a right to claim this of them, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it."

In the same message, the President said: "It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are in the majority in many if not in every one of the seceded States."

And he concluded his message as follows: "In full view of his great responsibility, he [President Lincoln] has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You [Congress] will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to the Union under the Constitution, and a happy and pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with many hearts."

Thus spoke President Lincoln, and Congress unanimously responded to the President by the adoption of the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunion of the Southern States, and in arms around the capital; and in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole people. That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 20 in the Senate, and by 117 to two in the House of Representatives. Upon these assurances, nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic party, and the loyal men of the border States, entered with enthusiasm into the war for the Union while the loyal men of the seceded States stood ready to halt the approach of the Union armies as friends and deliverers.

Where stands the President now? Where is Congress? Has the Constitution changed? Has President Lincoln been absolved from his inaugural oath? Have the members of Congress so far forgotten their duty as to think themselves as omnipotent as a British Parliament? Why is it that men who stand on the same ground now as the President and Congress did in 1861, are denounced as sympathizers, copperheads or traitors? And why is it that the South is now united and has become desperate, and the North divided and measurably discouraged?

We shall in another letter endeavor to answer these questions.
April 11, 1864. AMOS KENDALL.

Another letter from the same able writer will appear in our next week's issue.
The Oregonian denies the allegations of the Eugene Register that the Democrats are supporting Fremont, and says: "We despise Fremont, and believe him to be one of the worst men in the whole land, but we do give him the credit of not claiming to be what he knows he is not, (honest) as Lincoln does, and of boldly proclaiming his Negro Equality doctrine, which Lincoln also approves, but dares not avow. No Democratic paper, no Democrat, favors or in the slightest particular supports Fremont. They may, however, as do we, prefer the bold position of had Fremont, to the tortuous, sneaking, cowardly schemings of his competitor."

The Washington Correspondent of the Sacramento Union says the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery forever throughout the United States passed the Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote, but the bill in the House did not get the requisite number. The vote in the House upon the passage of the bill was 94 yeas, to 63 nays. This contradicts the statement made by the Oregonian a short time ago that a two-thirds majority was obtained in both Houses.

Eastern News.
The dispatches this week are usually voluminous and unsatisfactory, and in place of giving them in our usual form, we condense them—giving only the items that appear to be authentic and of interest. The dates are up to the 20th of July.

The rebel raiders are reported to be leaving Maryland "closely pursued by our troops," but taking with them all their plunder, consisting of large bands—numbering thousands—of horses, cattle and sheep, and vehicles of almost every description loaded with provisions. Other dispatches say that the pursuit of them has been entirely given up, and that it is pretty generally conceded that they have made good their escape. Baltimore Secessionists have said that their invasion was only a reconnoitering party, and that they will return again commanded by Lee.

Dispatches of the 20th say that it is reported in official circles that Secretary Stanton has resigned, on account of charges brought against him and Halleck, by Blair, of incompetency and cowardice in their management during the rebel raid. Senator John Sherman and Gen. B. C. Schenck are spoken of as candidates to succeed him. The same dispatch says that other cabinet complications have grown out of the burning of Postmaster General Blair's house by the rebels. Gen. Grant is understood to place the blame of the invasion partly on Stanton, but chiefly on the citizens of Maryland, for not furnishing a militia force of their own for the protection of the State.

The President has called for 500,000 men, and ordered that if the quotas are not filled by volunteering a draft of troops to serve one year shall take place after the 5th day of September 1864, in every township and the wards of cities, etc., which shall have not filled their quotas.

A rebel invasion of Kentucky is anticipated and great excitement exists in the eastern portion of that State. People are leaving their homes and taking their stock with them.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac are very meagre. An artillery fight occurred at Petersburg on the 19th lasting two hours, during which the advance breastworks barring Grant's advance toward the place were destroyed. The rebels were maneuvering their troops in a manner which indicate an attack upon Grant's rear. Gen. Sherman is besieging Atlanta, Georgia, and hopes to make an easy capture of the place. He is reported to have taken 3,000 prisoners.

An official dispatch of the 15th says that the rebels repulsed the Federal forces near Charleston, with the loss of six hundred men, and confirms the capture of two rebel guns. It also says the rebel picket line is re-established; the federals falling back. The monitors and gunboats at Stone Lake are firing on the rebel lines heavily.

Gen. Hunter has demanded to be relieved of command of the Department of West Virginia, in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to Gen. H. G. Wright, who is in charge of the column pursuing the rebel forces under General Early, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland.

Secretary Fishenden, it is understood will put a loan of one hundred millions on the market.

Officers of Gen. Washburne's staff say that Maj. A. J. Smith was sent in pursuit of Forrest, into Mississippi, and that Smith reports that he met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo county, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring everything back in good order." News of the 23d reports Forrest in Tennessee with a force of 8,000 to 10,000 men.

On the 24th Legal Tenders were quoted in San Francisco at 41@43; Gold 262@267. Rigely Greathouse of Chapman piracy notoriety has escaped from Fort Lafayette to Canada.

LATER—As we go to press the Stages arrive from below bringing some additional news from the West. It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta. The rebel delegation at Niagara has submitted their peace proposition through Greeley to the President. Mr. Lincoln replies that as a condition of their return to the Union they must abandon slavery. Nothing from Grant's army.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—A very popular but erroneous idea prevails that the publication of a small weekly newspaper is not attended with any particular expense which a man of common intelligence, foresight and industry would not be able to meet, and that without the cash support of its patrons (?). It is the experience of nearly every practical man who has undertaken to establish and carry on a weekly journal where its services are most required for the benefit of the surrounding country, that the community does not extend that material aid upon which its very existence depends. The Oregon Statesman has the following—Oregonian.

A Good Chance.—Here is a good chance to spend your money. The Sheriff has offered the Oregon Statesman press, type, etc., for sale, and if you wish to get rid of your money in a hurry, just buy it and continue the publication of the paper. According to a rough calculation, a number of enterprising Union men have expended within the last three years, in labor and cash, about five thousand dollars, over and above the income of the office, in order to run the paper. They now propose to let it go, and let some other man try it, if he wants to—Oregon Statesman.

We have recently heard it intimated that some persons hereabouts were becoming ambitious for newspaper fame. We don't wish them any such bad luck on account of their work in judgment, but will say to them that if that ambition must be gratified, they should by all means purchase the material of the Statesman and bring it here; and we will insure them that in a three year's experiment they can expand five times the amount that has been expended on the Statesman in keeping it alive, and then cheat their printers out of their wages, and their subscribers out of their advance subscriptions, and put the paper in fact we don't know a better place than is right here presented for politicians to do what they have invariably done with their "joint stock," partizan sheets on this coast—"burst up," defeat and disgrace themselves and defraud the community. If any of them however, are desirous of trying the experiment of publishing a newspaper upon a surer, more respectable and less expensive basis, we will give them our change for a consideration.

NEW QUARTERMASTER.—A Captain Johnson, of Gallatin, has been appointed Quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla.

The "Oregon Arena."
This is the title of a new Democratic paper, the first number of which was issued at Salem, Oregon, on the 18th instant—published by the Salem Printing Company and edited by C. B. Bellingier. As a sample of its Democracy, we quote the following from the editor's salutatory:

There is but one question to which we shall address ourselves in this introduction, and to that briefly. That secession finds no warrant in our Government, that it is a usurpation, and that our free institutions, is affirmatively settled in almost all minds North. While the employment of force to check this wrong has been almost universally acquiesced in, yet at the same time there are many who regard the employment of such force as inexpedient and ruinous. This question a large number of persons are still debating without a thought of disloyalty to the Government. Let the results of the last three bloody and terrible years afford a solution.—There is one other aspect in which this question is viewed. All ought to feel that no consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of a preservation of the Union; but all certainly cannot feel that a war commenced avowedly against rebellion, and to save the Union with or without slavery, ought now to be continued against slavery simply to consummate its extinction, with or without the Union. If power is employed, it certainly should not be directed against the institutions it was invoked to save. If the results that have followed this Government's usurpation, then let the war be smitten quickly, surely and fatally by the hand of a righteous and patriotic chastisement. If they are not the necessary results, then let the agents who have procured them be hurled from favor by an outraged people. We are admonished that the trial by jury has disappeared; the security of person and property has been removed; the freedom of speech destroyed; and habeas corpus, inestimable to freemen, "formidable to tyrants," has been suspended; and the charter of the ballot-box has been violated— all under the eye of law, where there was naught to oppose the civil authority except those who pretended to save the Union. The safety of rebellion affords no palliation for the infamy of its usurpation.

We avow ourself a humble member of the Democratic party—a party not devoted to men; not to enforcing a single idea though an entire system of social order should be thereby destroyed; a trusting, subservient administration; a party not a party whose confidence is entirely bestowed upon the agents of the Government, whose ambition is to plunder and whose argument is power; not a party filled with contraband citizens, public plunderers and stock jobbers, who have leaped upon their hips but none in their hearts—but the party of proud history; a Government party, crowned with the laurels of successful administration, whose rule was marked with prosperity and peace, and from whose overthrow this carnival of blood and ruin dates.

We trust we are understood. Henceforth our opposition, effective as we can make it, belongs to the twin imbecilities of Cleveland and Fremont. Our humble support will be for the Chicago nominee.

FROM BEAVER HEAD AND BEAVER HEAD.—From Mr. Day, of Tohonet, who went with a pack train to Beaver Head last spring and returned last week, we got some items of interest from the eastern side:

The Steamers which left St. Louis for Benton, in May met with no better success than the steamers did a year ago—not succeeding in getting nearer than two or three hundred miles of Fort Benton. The water in the Missouri this season, as last, has been unusually low, owing to the light fall of snow in the mountains; yet the river men think that boats will in usually high stages of the river during the summer season, be able to ascend the river to Benton. The boats used this season, were not considered sufficiently powerful for the trade.

When Mr. D. arrived at Beaver Head, goods and supplies were commanding very high prices, but a few days after his arrival wagons and trains from Omaha and Atchison began to arrive, and prices speedily went down to reasonable figures.

A very large emigration had arrived at Beaver Head when Mr. Day left and trains were still coming in. No less than a thousand wagons had already arrived. Some of them tried to make the trip through to this country, but finding the Mullau road impassable on account of fallen timber and the destruction of bridges, they were compelled to turn back to Beaver Head; and some of them left with their wagons for Boise, to come by that route.

The miners who had eluded "work" generally doing well; but after the emigration arrived there was a large surplus of miners. The very profitable mining was mainly done in the quartz ledges, though some companies were making large wages drifting into the hills.

Since the wholesale hanging of the infamously murdering by the vigilantes last spring, that class of persons have very generally left the country, and those, if any, who remain are keeping themselves very quiet.

NEGRO COLONY.—A Washington correspondent gives the following sketch of the Negro Colony near the Federal capital: "Lately there has been much dissatisfaction existing among the sable denizens of the 'Freedom Village' at Arlington, and a grand stampede on their part is daily anticipated. It appears the difficulty lies in an irrepressible conflict between the negroes' idea of the relations between themselves and the Government, and the latter's view of the case. Mr. 'Contraband' insists that he will work only when he pleases, and that he will be paid for his services, and the superintendent insists that he shall perform sufficient labor at least to pay his expenses, or forfeit his rations. Another cause of difficulty is that able-bodied men are made to work in the field, to which the negro man objects, upon the ground that they are free and entitled to immunities and privileges of white women. The colony numbers over three thousand, of which about twenty-two hundred are able-bodied men and women. Until lately the working force was daily increasing, but since the clash of antagonistic opinions upon the labor question, not more than five hundred report for work—the rest defying the Superintendent and spending their time in idleness. Secretary Stanton has ordered that those who don't work shall be put upon half rations; but this will hardly mend the matter; because half of the abundant rations furnished is more than enough for a dapper whose appetite is not stimulated by exercising the hoe handle.

DAILY OREGON STATESMAN.—The publishers of the Oregon Statesman have commenced the publication of a daily paper. The object of the enterprise is evidently to "burst up" its new cotemporary the Arena; for certainly the idea of making a daily paper pay if Salem could never have entered the minds of its projectors; but if the wind is not taken out of their own sails and the cash out of their pockets before the end of a year we will confess to a lack of knowledge of the requisites in publishing a newspaper.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—A private letter from an old friend in the east contains the following: "I never saw a more rapid change take place in the political sentiments of the people than is now going on. There is dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks on account of the 'packing' of the Baltimore convention to secure the nomination of Lincoln. Many preferred Chase, Banks, Butler, and even Stanton had his friends and supporters. Fremont, of course, had his, and they being the largest party, and seeing that he was going to stand no chance at all at Baltimore, 'took time by the forelock' and nominated him. They, in common with the friends of the other men, claim that the primary and State conventions were controlled by the Government officials, and that there was no fairness in them. The opposition elements, which include those who act from principle, disappointed office-seekers and those who act merely to be in the strongest party will pretty generally unite upon Fremont; but many who have formerly been Democrats boldly announce their intention to await the action of the Chicago convention before deciding. When men announce their intentions thus far it is a pretty safe rule to count them as having their mind already made up. My humble judgment is that Fremont will serve Lincoln as the 'Fox of Lundenwald' (Van Buren) did Cuss; for there is no doubting the fact that he will get a large vote. The late call for the hundred days' troops has so disheartened business affairs that the people are complaining very much, and it will be but natural if this continues much longer that a strong peace party will grow up; for the hardships endured by the people at home in some sections are almost as great as those experienced by our soldiers in the field.

The Democrats are at work everywhere trying to effect a union of the war and peace Democrats. If they succeed in this there is no reason why they should not elect their President; for with the Republican party so divided they have the numbers to do it. McClellan is yet the prominent man for the nomination. All the veteran regiments of the army of the Potomac—what now count only about one third their original number—are said to be for him almost to a man. Yet I would not be greatly surprised to see a nomination made of a Polk and Pierce, and some new man taken up upon whom there will be no difficulty in concentrating a vote. It is understood that the Administration has opened the way for the return of Vallanigham, in the hope that he would stir up dissensions in the Democratic party; but my opinion is that he has no inclination to do so, and if he had that the sagacious Central Committee would impress upon his mind the fact that discretion is sometimes the better part of valor."

SCARCITY OF HANDS IN THE STATES.—We have lately received and seen a number of private letters from the middle and western States, all of which complain bitterly of the great scarcity of hands in all branches of business. In the farming communities it is not an unusual thing to see women who had never dreamed of being reduced to such a necessity out in the fields, hoeing corn, plowing, and driving teams. In some of the districts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the corn was planted almost exclusively by women. Many farms that have heretofore produced thousands of bushels of grain annually will barely raise enough this year to support small families. One letter from a lady says, "The call for the hundred days' troops has taken nearly all of our remaining sons, and we with our daughters have been compelled to take their places in the fields. The crops have all been 'planted,' and small though they are, God only knows whether we with our unskilled hands will ever be able to harvest them."

We see by the Kansas papers that the same state of affairs exists in that state. Verily, we have fallen upon strange times.

FLORENCE AND WARREN'S.—Mr. Julius Newberg gives us some items of interest from these camps. Three men, named, respectively, George Goodwin, H. Wilson and George Brown, were arrested at Warren's work before last, and convicted of robbing miner's cabins of gold dust, knives and pistols, and of stealing horses. It was also proved that they had a plan for robbing Ripston & Co's express. The miners held a meeting and were about preparing to lynch them, when Sheriff George arrived from Florence and took the prisoners in charge and conveyed them to the Florence jail. They are California 'birds' and came to the Warren's by way of Boise.

There are about six hundred men at Warren's, all employed and doing well. What few miners are at Florence are making good wages, but that camp bears a decidedly dull appearance to former years.

EMIGRANTS.—Some five or six emigrant wagons, from the States, have arrived in this valley within the past two or three weeks. One wagon came in on Friday last which came first to East Hannock, thence via Boise to this place. The most of the emigrants this year have gone to Beaver Head and California. Had the Mullau road been passable, a goodly portion of those who have settled in the Beaver Head country would have crossed to this side of the mountains.

SOUTH BOISE ROAD.—Mr. Newberg has his wagon road from Boise City to South Boise nearly completed. The last eight miles of the road—from Lincoln Creek to Rocky Bar has cost at the rate of \$1000 per mile. The entire cost of the road will be from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

ENROLLMENT.—The enrolling officer of Thurston and Pierce counties reports 500 persons subject to draft in those two counties. The enrolling officer has not been around in this county yet; but if the President should "repeat" on that call for five hundred thousand more, we may expect a chance at both the enrollment and the draft.

Eds. STATESMAN.—In the last issue of your paper, appeared a communication by Frank P. Dugan, purporting to be a reply to a letter written by me to you, in which I stated, in substance, that Mr. B. speaks of the late election in this County, and particularly of a transaction at the Coppel precinct.

In said communication, Mr. Dugan takes occasion to allude to my faith in relation to the election, and to grossly misrepresent me. The charges made by him, that I secured a bare majority by palming myself off to some as a democrat, and by having my name pasted on democratic tickets, etc., are utterly untrue, as those cognizant of the facts well know; and that I hold a Federal office, I deny. Mr. Dugan denigrates the election at Wallula and Patna as a farge. In regard to those precincts, the election may not have been conducted strictly in accordance with the manner prescribed by statute. But does any one charge that fraud was practiced there, or that voters had not an opportunity of exercising their free choice? If so, and it be sustained, I say throw out the vote of those precincts. If not, my opponents would escape. As regards my election to the Legislature, it is a matter of little importance to me—save in the propriety of principles I hold—for the honor of the office is very small, and the emoluments less.

In justice to myself, I deem the foregoing explanation necessary, in order that persons abroad may not be misled. And thanking you for the necessary space in your columns, I am respectfully, yours,
B. N. SEXTON.

CHANCE OF BREKIDG'S RE-NOMINATION.—Horace Greely in his New York Tribune thus endorses the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln: "We cannot but feel that it would have been wiser and safer to elect the most serviceable man of our adversaries by nominating another for President, and thus dissipating all motives, save that of a desire to be elected, to the Legislature. It is a matter of little importance to me—save in the propriety of principles I hold—for the honor of the office is very small, and the emoluments less.

MR. MACGINLAY, proprietor of the Forest Theater, at Idaho city, went down this week to San Francisco to procure a troupe of Minstrels. On his return, which will be in a couple of weeks, he will stop and give two or three entertainments in this city.

NEW BATH HOUSE.—Max Barneitser has just completed a new bath house, adjoining Frank's Hotel. It will be open to the public next week.

MARRIED:
THOMAS J. JACKSON—in Victoria, V. I., on the 26th inst., by Rev. Edward Orms, Dr. A. J. Thibodeau, of Walla Walla, and Miss Mary Anne Jackson, late of Galt, Canada West.

DIED:
THOMPSON—At the residence of Dr. John Rowell, in Idaho city, on the 26th inst., Emma B. daughter of G. W. and Lydia J. Thompson, aged 6 months and 18 days.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
CONDUCTED BY 'The Sisters of Charity,' Walla Walla, W. T.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1864.

Terms for Boarders:
For Board and Tuition per quarter, \$20.00
For Boarding per quarter, 4.00
For French, 5.00
For Making a Piano per quarter, 25.00
Boarding Fee, 10.00
Terms for Day Scholars:
For Tuition per year of 14 weeks, \$12.00
Primary Department, 10.00

General Regulations:
From the day of entrance at the Academy, in July next, no student will be allowed except in case of serious illness. No pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than a quarter, and no deduction will be made for time lost on quarter day completed. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, and charged from the date of admission into the school to the end of the quarter. For a full and complete catalogue and order all the pupils will attend the religious exercises of the establishment.
For clothing, books, or other wants, no student's expenses will be made by the institution. To meet such expenses, a sufficient sum must be deposited with the Treasurer. Prepayment will inevitably be demanded at the commencement of each quarter.
Each pupil will furnish three pairs of shoes, three pairs of socks, six towels, and one little comb.
Walla Walla, July 29, 1864.

Petition for Divorce.
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.
In the District Court of the First Judicial District.
I, PETER BRAGA, do hereby certify that I have filed in said court, a petition for divorce from the body and consortium of Mary Ellen Braga, and a change of the name of Mary Ellen Braga to that of Mary Ellen Melvin.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE,
July 29, 1864. 22nd DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Notice.
To the heirs at Law and the Administrator of the Estate of George C. Mulky.
YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED that I have filed in said court, a petition for divorce from the body and consortium of Mary Ellen Braga, and a change of the name of Mary Ellen Braga to that of Mary Ellen Melvin.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE,
July 29, 1864. 22nd DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Notice.
To the heirs at Law and the Administrator of the Estate of George C. Mulky.
YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED that I have filed in said court, a petition for divorce from the body and consortium of Mary Ellen Braga, and a change of the name of Mary Ellen Braga to that of Mary Ellen Melvin.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE,
July 29, 1864. 22nd DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Estate of George C. Mulky.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, as Administrator of the estate of George C. Mulky, late of said county and Territory, deceased; therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to me at my residence, at Mullau's Bridge, on the To-ohot, and those having claims against the same must present them, with proper vouchers, within one year from this date, or be forever barred.
J. T. FLOWERS, Adm'r.
July 29, 1864. 33rd

Notice.
MY WIFE, ROSA POSTER, HAVING LEFT me, and the public generally, of any and all property she may make, or any debt she may contract, will be regarded by me as null in all cases, and that parties professing from her or making contracts with her will be at their peril from and after this date.
JOHN POSTER.
Walla Walla, July 29, 1864. 33rd

The Old Folk's Room.
The old man sat by the chimney side.
His face was wrinkled and wan,
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak case,
As if all his weight was there.

His coat was good old-fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide;
And his "specs" and his steel tobacco-box
Lay snugly side by side.

There is a happy look on his aged face,
As he busily knits for him;
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it sits the blood in old man's heart
To hear of the world away!

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant to the view;
At least I thought it so myself,
And stretched it out for you.

So they tell me; but I shud rather try
A revolver on the savage, a blast of powder on
the rock, and good sharp vinegar on the cabbage.
I haint sarched histry to discover
who give the fast concert of musik.

Why do you use an Inferior Article
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
GENUINE LIQUORS

KYGER & REESE'S
AT THE SAME PRICE!
Their stock consists, in part, of:
FINE OLD OTARD BRANDY,
JAMES HENESSEY, do
BISQUIT BULOUCHE, do
SEIGNETTE, do
PELLEVOISIN, do
UNITED PROPRIETORS;
Together with a large stock of Superior

WHISKIES,
including—
HOLT'S OLD BOURBON,
OLD COLUMBIA,
DENTON BOURBON,
BOWER'S
CUTLER,
MILLER, do
MAGNOLLA, do
MONONGAHALA.

We keep the Genuine
OLD JAMAICA RUM,
NEW ENGLAND do.,
FINE OLD BURGUNDY PORT, and
DUFF GORDON SHERRY,
With a moderate stock of
OLD TOM GIN,
in Puncheons, Barrels and Kegs.
Also, a Pipe or so of
PURE SWAN AND PHILA. GIN;
With a complete stock of desirable brands, too nu-
merous to mention.

A Large Stock of
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery Hard-
ware, Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Oils, Paints, Varnishes,**
All of which are unsurpassed in the upper country
in extent, variety and quality.
KYGER & REESE,
Fire-proof Brick, Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash.
November 14, 1866. 45ly.

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 fair remunerative rates.
Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and Draught Teams,
suitable to all occasions, furnished.

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. 29, 1866. 15ly

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.

DR. WM. HALL'S
Balsam For the Lungs.
FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption, Decadence, 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:
1. One from John Runyon, Waverly, Iowa, of
his own son.
2. One from Samuel Leaman, Camden, Hillsdale
Co., Mich., of a beloved daughter.
3. One from Eli Radd, of Athens, Ill., who was
given up by six doctors.
4. One from Dr. A. G. Koom, Bloomfield, Iowa,
a physician of twenty years' practice.
5. One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, Iowa,
of a consumptive daughter cured.
6. One from M. M. Van Duosen, Springfield, Ill.,
the remedy for Lung diseases.
7. One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to
be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any
other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
8. One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a
cough of nine years' standing—an astonishing
cure.
9. 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.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco,
Sept. 19, 1866. 40ly

1864. BROWN BROS & 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,
Crochery, Glassware, &c. &c.**

HAVING A BUYER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WE PLATTER 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-
ortment of American and French Prints, Unshrink-
able Flannels, all kinds; Opera Flannels, all colors.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! **CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
Fine Brosha, Stella, Wool and Crapo. } Fine Cloth and Silk Velvet,
DOMESTIC.—Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Doublets, Hockerys, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Linens,
Canton Flannel, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Blankets, &c. &c.
EMBROIDERINGS.—Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves
and Bands, **WHITE GOODS.**—Jackets, 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 FROCK 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 Beaugrad Ties
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES:
N. O., S. F., K. 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
CROCHERY AND GLASSWARE.
Special attention is called to our
Large Stock of Miners' Outfitting Goods,
WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
BROWN BROS & 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 Euro-
pean 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, Paints and Oils,
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.
WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING CER-
TIFICATE:
"BRANCH OF THE MINE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Assayer's Office, Dec. 20, 1861.
"This is to certify that MARK A. KING has been
engaged as an Assistant Assayer in the United
States Mint at San Francisco, from Oct., 1857 until
the present time. His manipulations as an assayer
have been skillful and accurate.
"Parties desirous of availing themselves of the
services of a reliable, practical Assayer may feel
confidence in engaging Mr. King."
[Signed] CONRAD W. LEIGAND, Assayer.

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,

97 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OFFER FOR SALE
Alcohol, Barrels and Cases,
Lined 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
Quackilver.

At the lowest Market Rates.
July 4, 1863. 29ly
RICHARDS & McCRACKEN,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FORK, BACON, LARD AND FRUIT,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT & PLASTER.

WILL give particular attention to the purchase
of Merchandise of any description, in the
New York, San Francisco, Victoria, and Portland
markets, and forwarding Goods in San Francisco
and Portland.
JAMES R. RICHARDS, JOHN McCRACKEN,
111 City Street, Portland, Oregon,
San Francisco,
Portland, Nov. 29, 1861. 1y

LINKTON'S
Steam Saw Mill,
IS AGAIN IN OPERATION,
And ready to furnish Lumber at all times.
It is situated 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.—1y

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE
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'gn.
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
Benker's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Cannell's do
Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
Payward'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' Misses and Children's Balmorals, 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;
Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;
Horness, Shirting, Belting and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russet 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, for those who fa-
vor them with their patronage than any other house
in the city. **WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. 1y

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.**
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, as 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.
Oct. 2, 1862.

STOP THAT COUGHING.
SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE PITY
you. You have tried every remedy but the one
described by its intrinsic merits to cure all other
preparations. It is not surprising you should be
reluctant to try something else after the many expe-
riences you have made of nearly every remedy feated
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 our accord give it their unqualified appro-
bation. We would advise you to call on us and be
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 induced by the following
gentlemen, well known in San Francisco, as respect-
able citizens: E. S. WOOLEY, grocer, 338 Stockton
street; E. P. HUBBARD, merchant, Sacramento street,
near Clay; Capt. DAVID VAN FLEET; JAMES
FRATT, at Town & Bacon's, Printers, City 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 Drug-
gists. Apr. 15, 1864. 10m2

HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

**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 our line at San Francisco Prices,
and guaranteeing them to be genuine; our stock be-
ing at all times subject to the strictest chemical an-
alysis.
No Trade Solicited Except in Fine Liquors.
Our Stock consists in part of
FINE OLD BRANDY.
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
JAMES HENESSEY,
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS,
A. BONIOTT & CO.,
PINEY CASTILLON & CO.,
Union of the Proprietors,
C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE
And Various Other Brands.

**Fine Old Port
—AND—
SHERRY WINES.**
Pure old Oporto Port,
Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and "sour")
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 GU
—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, such as
N. B.—We have at all times large quantities of
Liquors, put up in suitable packages for packing to
order.
Orders from merchants and dealers respectfully ac-
cepted.
HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

**NEW
FURNITURE,
BEDDING
AND
Upholstery Establishment.**
First Street, between Taylor and Yamhill, Portland.
EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
HAVE constantly on hand for the Trade all kinds
of Household Furniture for
Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms and Kitchens,
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Sideboards,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
And all other articles of Furniture usually kept in
a well regulated establishment of this kind.
Spring Mattresses and Bedding
of all descriptions.
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, 1865.—1y

**VALLEY LIVERY 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 it to their advantage to give
me a call.
JOHN H. RATBURN,
La Grande, Feb. 27, 1864. 11m3

Express Ranch.
THE undersigned has purchased and is now sole
proprietor of the above Ranch, situated on
Burns River, half-way between Walla Walla &
Idaho City. He is prepared to entertain travelers
in the most comfortable manner. The house
stop at this house, and passengers can and ample ac-
commodations.
C. W. DURKEE,
June 3, 1864. 20m2

A horse is not known by his harness but his
qualities as a man are to be ascertained for virtue,
not wealth.

CITY BREWERY.
E. MEYER, PROPRIETOR.
Lager Beer and Ale
FOR SALE AT THE BREWERY,
At Wholesale and by the Messrs.
BREWERY ON SECOND ST., East end of Town,
Walla Walla, W. T.
May 04 6, 18 21 ly E. MEYER.

RICH QUARTZ.
ROCKFELLOW'S
HALF-WAY HOUSE.
Situated 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.
Nov. 14, 1863. 48ly
JAPAN, Young Hyon, Black, Comet and Oolong
Tea, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S,
48ly
A FULL assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing,
Books and Shoes, at
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

BLACKSMITHING
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST
enlarged their shop and otherwise
improved their facilities for carrying on the 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 States' 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.
May 2, 1864. 21m5
WM. L. HEMPHILL,
T. J. MARKLEY.

**HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL.**
NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT A
Small advance on Portland prices.
Iron and Steel,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Carpenters'
Building Hardware, &c., at
April, 6, 1864. J. C. ISAACS.
HARDWARE of all descriptions, Jackscrews in-
cluded, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.