



The Washington Statesman
Published every Saturday morning—Publication Office, Main Street, Walla Walla.

STRENGTH GOLDEN GATE BURNED AT SEA!
108 Lives Lost, Together with \$1,400,747 of Treasure.

Recognition is War.
Mediation, if possible, that falling recognition, that is the lesson they are now plodding over in the European cabinets.

Interference with McClellan's Plan of Battle.
The editor of the S. F. Bulletin, writing from Washington, June 23rd, says:

A Card.
The following communication, bearing testimony to the excellence and superior advantages of Lieut. Mullan's wagon road, has been prepared by the emigrants who accompanied Lieut. Mullan and party from Fort Benton to this place, and handed to us for publication.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his Soldiers.
The following was McClellan's address to his soldiers after the memorable week's battle fought during the withdrawal of his forces from the Chickahominy!

WASHINGTON STATESMAN
OFFICE, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.
The proprietor has removed to the new building on Main Street, and has a complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL JOB AND CARD TYPES, which make their facilities for executing all kinds of plain and ornamental printing unsurpassed by any office in the Territory.

The ship was now about three or four miles from the land, I saw at a glance the impossibility of subduing the flames, and immediately put the helm up to run the ship ashore. Men, women and children were ordered forward, and probably one hundred had reached the forecastle, when the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all communication with the after part of the ship.

So rapid was the spread of the flames, however, that the engineers and their men barely escaped with their lives, by forcing a passage through the after freight room bulkhead. At half past five we grounded about three hundred yards from the beach, where there was a very heavy reef breaking. Before reaching the shore the after boats were lowered away and filled with passengers, under charge of my chief engineer, Mr. Nolan, who remained by the ship, rendering all possible aid in saving life.

On repeated occasions your correspondent has related the circumstances under which McClellan's original and best plan of operations on the Peninsula was spoiled; but it will bear repeating, in view of its essential bearing upon the war, the important results already flowing therefrom and to flow in the future.

We left St. Louis May 16th with a party of 500 passengers for four steamers for Fort Benton, bound thence for Walla Walla, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root valley, and the Salmon river gold mines. Our trip up the Missouri river was in every respect a pleasure excursion, fraught with health, comfort, and exciting novelties.

How not to do it.
The Washington correspondent of the Nashville Patriot thus happily hits off the way in which affairs are managed in the Federal capital:

DR. J. H. HARRIS,
LATER of Yreka, Cal., offers his professional services to the citizens of the city of Walla Walla and surrounding country. He will receive a liberal attention to the diseases of Females and Children. Private consultations held at his office, on Main Street, opposite Crocker's Saloon.

W. PHILLIPS,
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various styles, and patterns. Mining implements, etc., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

HOW THE PLAN WAS SPOILED.
This plan was ruined by Stanton's order giving McDowell a separate command, and (after a portion of his troops had actually embarked for the Rappahannock) sending him to try to find his way to Richmond by Manassas.

THE CONFISCATION LAW.
The Confiscation Act passed by Congress to go into effect on the 16th instant, confiscates the property of the following classes of persons:

THE DYNON LOOK.
The last look of the dying man is like the last ray of the setting sun, the glides gently in its farewell kiss over the world it is seen to fade—not to sink into the dark night of an eternal grave, nor to peer again dimly forth, but to raise brighter anew in another and better world.

WOMEN CAN'T BEAR CONTROL.
If the Lord had commanded Eve to eat the Apple, probably she wouldn't have touched it.

W. H. HORTON,
Justice of the Peace and City Recorder.
Office—Court House, Main Street, Walla Walla. Will attend to all kinds of conveyances written and acknowledged. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., May 21, 1862.

FROM THE SHELVING BEACH and heavy surf where the ship is lying there remains little or no probability, in my opinion, of saving the treasure. I shall remain, however, as agent of the underwriters, with a portion of my crew and officers, for its protection, and with the hope, also, of being able to save additional life. Orders from you will reach me through the house of Oettinger & Co., of Manzanillo. I cannot say too much of the efficiency and coolness of my officers and crew, under the trying circumstances through which they have passed.

THE INDIANS ALONG THE LINE OF THE COUR D'ALENE MISSION, established by the Jesuit Priests as early as 1843. Here we were treated with cordiality and kindness. The Fathers are sedulously endeavoring to reclaim the Indian from his wild, nomadic life. Their fields look rich and healthy—they have a Church, fielding mill and sufficient houses for their abode and comfort; also, some three hundred acres under fence and cultivation, with many small Indian farms in the Mission valley.

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Railroad to Wallula.

We have already presented to our readers the facts and figures for the completion of this much needed enterprise, and as it is estimated, we now propose to give a synopsis of the charter granted to the citizens of this county by the legislature at its last session, and invite the attention of all to its consideration, so as to be prepared for some definite action thereon within the next few months.

In the charter granted, A. J. Cain, E. B. Whitman, L. A. Mullan, W. J. Terry, C. H. Armstrong, J. F. Abbott, I. T. Reese, S. M. Baldwin, E. L. Bonner, W. A. Mix, Chas. Russell, J. A. Simms, Jesse Drumheller, Jas. Reynolds, D. S. Baker, Geo. E. Cole, S. D. Smith, J. S. Goodwin, Neil McGlinchy, J. G. Sparks, W. A. George, J. M. Yancyck, W. W. DeLacy, A. Seitel, W. A. Ball, B. F. Stone, J. Schwabacher, B. P. Standefer, S. W. Tatem, W. W. Johnson, and such other persons as shall or may be associated with them, are created a body politic and corporate for the purpose of building a railroad with one or more tracks, with necessary depots, stations, etc., from Walla Walla to Wallula, on the route selected as the most expedient and advantageous.

Section 2d provides that the company shall, before the first of November, 1863, survey and locate the general line of the road, and file a map thereof in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and a single track is to be completed for operation by November, 1868. The usual provisions are made for opening books for subscriptions, and for the election and qualifications of officers. The officers are a President, Vice President, and Board of Directors, whose terms of office are one year.

Section 8th provides that "each stockholder of this company shall be individually liable to the creditors of such company to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the stock held by him, for all debts and liabilities of such company, until the whole amount of the capital stock as held by him shall have been paid to the company and all the stockholders of said company shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts due, or owing to any of its laborers and servants for services performed for such corporation, but shall not be liable to an action therefor, before an execution shall be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part against said corporation, and then the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against such stockholders.

Section 9th provides for the purchase and procuring of such lands as may be found necessary.

Section 10th limits the amount of fares for passengers at ten cents per mile, and for freight at forty cents per mile per ton.

Section 11th authorizes the directors to require the payment of the amount of capital stock subscribed, in such amounts and at such times as shall be deemed necessary to complete the line within the time prescribed, thirty days' notice being given of the time and place of payment; and in case any stockholder refuses to pay, his stock is forfeited to the company, together with all previous payments made thereon. Forfeited stock may be redeemed, if in the opinion of the board of directors such redemption shall be just.

Section 12th requires the directors to make an annual report of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by affidavit, which shall be published in a newspaper at Walla Walla.

In order to secure the benefits of this charter, active operations must be commenced within five years from the passage of the act, and the charter is to continue in force until 1880.

The capital of the company is fixed at three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The capital stock should be increased in amount to seven or nine thousand shares, so as to afford ample means to carry on the work to a successful completion.

ROBBERY.—We are informed by Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger that a Doctor, whose name he did not learn, and a colored man, named Howard, on their way from Oro Fino to Lewiston, last week, were stopped by robbers and relieved of all their money. The doctor had but \$10 and Howard about \$200. After taking this the robbers stripped them to search for more, and finding nothing, returned \$3 to Howard and set them at liberty.

DOX'S LIKE IT.—The Portland merchants have lately been taking occasion to express their distaste for government notes by placing conspicuously upon their bills, "To be paid in United States gold coin." We have been shown a number of bills of this kind which have been received by merchants here. So far as the notes are concerned, this precaution is unnecessary in its application to this market, for none of them have found their way up here yet. Wonder what the objection is to gold dust?

MR. HAYS'S STAGE.—Mr. Hays's stage left Lewiston Saturday for Walla Walla, and that we may not look for a connection from above for a few days—probably not before Monday night.—Daily Times.

THIS IS A MISTAKE. Thatcher & Ricker's line of coaches have been making tri-weekly trips between this city and Lewiston for two months past; and we are informed it is their intention soon to put on a daily line. During this time they have uniformly made the trip through—eighty-one miles—in one day.

ESCAPED.—Kirby, who was arrested here week before last, having escaped from the jail at Lewiston, in which he had been incarcerated, on a charge of murder, was delivered up by the authorities to constable Alexander, of Lewiston, on Monday, and in a few hours afterwards succeeded in making his escape.

A Dastardly Shooting Affair.

A most remarkable instance of depraved recklessness was the shooting affair which occurred in our city on last Tuesday. Mr. Thomas Sperry, a brick mason, was deliberately fired upon by a man named Pitt Wilson, while engaged with his men in laying the foundation walls of the brick building in process of erection by Brown Brothers & Co. We have made close inquiry into the matter, and find the circumstances attending the shooting substantially as follows: Mr. Sperry had the contract for putting up the building, and it seems Wilson had applied to him for work, and owing to his uncertain habits, had been refused. On Tuesday afternoon, while Sperry was proceeding with his work, Wilson approached him in a slightly intoxicated condition, and again made application for work. Mr. Sperry replied that he already had a sufficient number of hands, and that he could not give him employment—paying at the time but little attention to him.—Wilson left the spot, but returned after an absence of a few minutes, and without any warning or expression of dissatisfaction, deliberately fired upon Sperry, the ball striking him in the back and passing through the body just below the heart, inflicting a wound from which his physicians regard it barely possible for him to recover.

At this, Sperry turned partially round, when another ball from the same source struck him in the forehead, and glancing, did not penetrate to the brain. After firing the second shot, the cowardly assassin attempted to escape through the saloon adjoining, when he was overtaken by the bar-keeper, at whom with the same willful disregard of life, he fired a shot, but assistance being at hand he was soon overpowered, and secured in the county jail by a strong guard. We learn that Wilson was formerly a soldier, and was discharged from the service at Fort Colville. He is represented as a desperate character, and his custodians should keep a sure guard over him. A few minutes previous to the shooting, he was heard to remark that he was "twenty-five years old to-day; didn't care whether he lived another day or not, and would make d—n sure that a certain other man in town wouldn't live longer than that." After making this threat, he borrowed a pistol under the pretense of going into the country, and proceeded to the place where the shooting occurred.

Mr. Sperry was an industrious man and a quiet citizen, and was so esteemed in the community. He has a wife and three children at Vancouver, dependent upon his daily exertions for a livelihood.

We have never heard of a more high-handed transaction, attended as it was with no apparent provocation. The man who could be guilty of such a deed, should be held to the severest penalties of the law; and we say again there should be no lack of vigilance in securing his sure and close confinement.

OUR ADVERTISER.—The Portland Daily Advertiser announces to its readers that the subscription list of this paper is just three hundred, and that this "won't pay," and says unless it can get another hundred names the paper must "burst and go to the flames." Our advice to its editor is, let it "burst." When it becomes necessary for a publisher to be continually dunning his patrons and appealing to the public for support through the columns of his paper, it evinces a lack of business capacity and is the most positive evidence that the paper is underserving of the patronage it craves. We would say further to the editor that, if the Advertiser does go "up the flame," and he still retains an itching for literary fame, and wishes to gain it by publishing a newspaper in Oregon, he will find it decidedly advantageous to first go to the work and learn the "art of setting types." He will thus be enabled, if necessary, to do his own work, and in the language of that great financier, "Brother F," prevent "close friends" from sucking the life-blood out of his paper at the rate of one hundred dollars per month.

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Horse Thieves.

Horse thieves are becoming, in this particular locality, a most intolerable nuisance. Many of the finest horses in the country have already been taken, and the prospect is highly favorable, if things keep on in this way, for the mysterious disappearance of the remainder. During the week past, some twenty-three horses have been stolen from persons living in town and near by in the country. So far, the owners have been unable to recover them, or get any traces of the direction taken by the thieves. It is supposed, from the fact that they have never been seen driving off the horses, that they at once proceed with them to the mountains, where they remain until the accustomed few days' search for the animals is over, and after thus eluding the vigilance of pursuers, select their opportunities for getting them out of the country and to a market. The fact that bands of a dozen horses have been driven from one ranch, proves that horse stealing has become a professional business with a class of men, and it is also evident that their arrangements for the disposition of these stolen animals are pretty thoroughly perfected, as they have hitherto escaped suspicion.

That our country is infested with bands of thieving scoundrels who follow stealing for a living, we have almost daily evidence; and having thus far failed to detect and bring them to punishment, the adoption of some means whereby this result can be attained, becomes a matter of serious concern on the part of the people generally as the property of all is liable to be taken.—How to catch them, or their ring-leaders, is a more difficult question we apprehend in the public mind, than the manner of their punishment when once caught. We should advise an organization of men for the purpose of hunting out the hiding-places of these desperadoes, as the only effective method of procedure. Until this is done, we have no hope of either bringing the thieves to punishment, or of recovering the animals stolen. As to the manner of punishment, we should advise a little "judicious hanging" in the case of every horse thief caught. While we are not generally in favor of the infliction of this kind of summary punishment, we believe the circumstances of the present time call for and justify more effective and sure means of punishing these offenders than the slow and very uncertain course of the law now. We have to deal with a horde of desperate outlaws, who set law at defiance, and laugh at its puny efforts. Gathered from all points of the compass, they are "dozing sleep" in concert in inaugurating a high-handed system of plunder, which if allowed to develop itself, will render property totally insecure throughout the upper country. Our jails and county prisons are but so many escape-places for these desperate characters, every one of whom has a friend on the outside who is ready to furnish the appliances for effecting an escape. A speedy check must be placed upon the proceedings of these dastardly scape-graces, or the most deplorable results will follow their operations.

THE GRAND RONDE INDIANS.—We learn from Mossman & Co's messenger that Capt. Curry was sent out from the post here to arrest the Indians engaged in the late troubles in the Grand Ronde valley, came upon them last week and in attempting to arrest them was fired upon by them. Capt. C. then ordered his men to fire and the Indians, four in number, were killed.

NO MORE CHANCES FOR ESCAPE.—We are informed by Sheriff Buckley that escapees from the county jail have been "played out." Horse-thieves and "shoot-ings" who may heretofore be lodged in the jail are to be secured by a ball and chain. The present occupants of the institution are thus doubly secured.

REPORTED INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Portland papers publish a rumor that a number of immigrants have recently been massacred by Indians on the plains. No news of the kind has been received here, and we incline to the opinion that the report is without foundation.

CHANGED HANDS.—We learn from the Oregonian that the Overland Press, and the material formerly belonging to the Pioneer and Democrat office, has passed into the hands of Mr. B. F. Kendall, together with the public printing of the last session.

THE TOUCHET BRIDGE.—We learn from Mr. Johnson that the bridge at the crossing of the Touchet, on the road to Wallula, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use next week.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.—Our readers will find on the outside of to-day's issue an interesting statement from Capt. Hudson, in regard to the burning of the Golden Gate.

APPOINTMENTS FOR WALLA WALLA.—We notice by the list of appointments of the Oregon Annual Conference of the M. E. Church that Rev. John Flinn has been returned to this place.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The Times says it is rumored that the steamer Milton S. Latham is to be brought up from the Sacramento river and placed on the Columbia, between Portland and the Cascades.

COURT IN SHOSHONE.—Judge Oliphant left on Monday for Pierce City, to hold the session of the district court, which convenes there on Monday next.

GRANITE CREEK EXPRESS.—Mr. J. J. Howard has started an express to run directly between this city and Granite Creek, Powder river mines. He intends to make regular weekly trips.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.—The opposition steamers are now making the trip from Portland to the Dalles in one day.

A Visit to Beaufort.

The following account of a visit to Beaufort, South Carolina, written by a lady to a friend in this city, may be interesting to our readers as an incident in the great history of the war: "We left home and proceeded to New York to procure our papers and necessary credentials before the steamer started for Port Royal, and then sailed in the Atlantic with a large party of ladies and gentlemen and officers of the army, all bound to the cotton plantations with various objects in view. The passage to Hilton Head occupied six days, and it took sixty more to get over the bar and fairly into the harbor. On arriving at Beaufort we met Gen. Stevens, and accepted his cordial invitation to visit his home, which is beautifully situated, surrounded by beautiful lawns, and grounds all blooming in summer luxuriance, stretching down towards the charming bay, studded with islands dotted in the richest foliage and flowers.

Beaufort is now bereft of everything but its natural beauty. The houses are desolate and dismantled of furniture, and the inhabitants fled to luxury and to misery, leaving behind them all the excesses of wealth and of bounteous nature in which they had reared, and all they find now is a desolation which had here collected around it. In striking contrast to these abodes of luxury were the houses of the slaves, which were quite a miserable cabin that human beings could endure to live in. We stayed but a few days in Beaufort, desiring to go over to the other islands more remote from city and army influence, where we were to see the negroes who were collected there to the number of five or six thousand, and in a very destitute condition. Mr. Prince, the leader of the commission to whom they were entrusted, had his headquarters at Poplar Island, at Poplar's plantation, and we were invited to go to his plantation, which was in various ways, we have not opportunity to visit a large number of the plantations, and we saw across the arm of the sea separating Beaufort from Lady's Island, and we soon found ourselves in the midst of cotton plantations and negroes. All the white inhabitants had fled to the other islands, leaving the negroes in possession of their quarters with nothing to sustain them, and no garments except the worn out clothing of last year's season. We were just in possession of a very good house, nearly destitute of furniture, but which, with the aid of the gentleman in charge, soon filled up with all that was absolutely necessary, and more than we could use. The negroes were supplied with rations by order of Government, and provided with horses and a carriage to transport us from place to place, the performance of our duty. We were to get to the large number of negroes in comfortable quarters, and provide for their future support. The negroes were pleased to see us, and we were greatly surprised to find that the white people of the North whom their masters had taught to fear and dread as their worst enemies, leaving no other object in view in their eyes than to kill them or to drive them to Cuba. They were greatly relieved when our kind and extended the hand of protection and kindness, and were ready to defend them if we were to leave them without our aid. They were threatened by their masters for not following them and abandoning their own houses, wretched that they were, for the uncertainty of life in the hands of their masters. They were found in their old quarters with their families around them, subsisting upon the corn allowed them by our Government, awaiting the directions of some white man to work, and we were greatly surprised to find that they had already done what they could; but lacking mules and agricultural tools, they could not do much. They appeared ready and willing to work, and we were greatly surprised to find a people so well endowed by nature with mental and physical faculties, needing nothing but encouragement, training and instruction to be able to do the work of the white man. We were invited to remain upon the soil so admirably fitted to afford ample support for a population an hundred fold greater than has ever yet been there.

We found the climate charming, and though winter still at the North, the landscape was growing with summer verdure and flowers. Wherever we went we were surrounded by the most beautiful cotton-fields met our eyes, not yet verdant with the living plant, but covered with the dead stalks of last year's growth, or in preparation for the coming crop. All was desolation, except, indeed, of all this region, the only one of all this earth producing the sea island species. The sea island cotton is a very peculiar species, and grows on hills and dales and a rough landscape.

On returning home we found all preparations made for what may be believed to be the decisive battle of the war, viz. Richmond. Our Church, (at Washington) is flooded above the press, and we were informed that the Government had sixty beds now stand in rows across the length of the church. The vestry is filled with drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, and many others are occupied in the same way.

LETTER FROM FLORENCE. FLORENCE, Aug. 15, 1862. EDS. STATESMAN.—The fulfillment of my promise to give you a full account of the new mission to be undertaken in relation to them; and then I shall be able to speak understandingly, for I have considered the subject of the secular demerit, and I am satisfied with the news from this one-sided and highly encouraging. The "surplus population" of Florence has all gone to the States, and it is my hope that the little number of those who are willing to work will succeed better than they have here. I mean no reflection upon the mines of Florence, for they are the richest mines in the world, and the only one of the peninsula of the Oregon Statesman to the contrary notwithstanding.—but the claims are all taken. I have faith in the new gold fields, and the reason that I have but little confidence in the style of prospecting that has been done this summer. In the early part of the season, the miners became impatient with the prospecting, and all summer long the rush has been in that direction. Every false report of new and rich discoveries has come from the mountains, and all the disappointed gold seekers have come down Salmon. The country south has been prospected but little; and in fact I shall not be greatly surprised if good diggings are yet to be found in that place, for notwithstanding the rush of prospectors has been in those directions, many of them express the belief that little thorough prospecting has been done. We are generally of the opinion that the prospecting, in search of mythical "lodes," and with their minds fixed upon a particular locality, and of course have done but little prospecting until they reach two or three months since they departed, they have generally returned as hastily as they went. There has been an enormous amount of gold taken out of the mines here this season; but I predict a much larger yield next year. By that time the mining region will be extended, miners instead of being constantly on the look out for "something good" will more likely settle down and go to work. Miners who have been "making sound" here all summer, doing nothing, could just as well have been at work, making wages.

NEED M'GOWAN DEAD.—We learn that Ned M'Gowan is dead. A person who lately arrived from the northern part of Sonora, Mexico, states that about two or three months since a party of whom M'Gowan was one, were attacked by the Apaches, and M'Gowan killed, his body having been pierced by five arrows.—S. F. Journal.

SHOOTING AT LEWISTON.—A shooting affair occurred in a saloon at Lewiston on Tuesday night, between gamblers, in which one man was shot and mortally wounded.

THE TENINO.—The Tenino was got off the rapids and taken down to Deschutes on Wednesday. All the damage she sustained will be repaired in about two weeks.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK has in the field 123 regiments of troops and 13 batteries of artillery.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

FIGHT BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND STONEWELL JACKSON. Three Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing on Each Side.

CAIRO, Aug. 6.—The Memphis Bulletin reports a fight six miles from town, Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and Johnston's army. The latter were forced to retreat with great loss. No particulars given.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—The editor and publishers of the Patriot and Union were arrested to-night by order of the War Department, on a charge of issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—The fight Monday between a Federal recruiting party and rebels, was a small affair—about 150 rebels were surprised, at Stony creek, and fled at first fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The advance of Sigel's corps is now subsiding entirely upon the enemy. Five hundred leading merchants of Boston have signed an agreement that young men in their employ, existing, shall have their situations on their return.

About 23,000 have enlisted in the State of New York under the late call.

In Pennsylvania the quota will soon be raised. The army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. Troops left camp night before last and arrived at Malvern Hill at 4 A. M. yesterday, where they encountered two regiments of infantry, behind earthworks. Firing opened and lasted two hours, when the rebels ingeniously fled; by river road, towards Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who took 100 prisoners.

Col. Averill, with a regiment of cavalry, took the road to White Swamp, where he found the 10th Virginia cavalry ready to receive them. A charge immediately occurred, which broke the rebel line, when they fled. Our troops encamped on Malvern Hill.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive from Richmond in the course of the same number of rebel prisoners.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—There was a skirmish near Point Pleasant between a detachment of the 11th Illinois, and a force of rebels, who were killed on both sides. The citizens of that place behaved themselves to resist enrollment. State troops were sent to the New Madrid to enforce it, hence the encounter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 7.—Everything quiet yesterday at Malvern Hill. The rebels have been moving from the vicinity of Richmond in large force towards Malvern Hill with a view of taking that position. Guerrillas are reported to be making demonstrations in the vicinity of Halls, Mo.

Eighteen hundred muskets have been sent to the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo., for Unionists in that part of the State.

All applications for passes to the army of the Potomac are refused, in accordance with McClellan's request, that private visitors shall be excluded from the lines.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—It is stated that Commodore Farragut sent a flag of truce to Van Rensselaer, who had run the blockade up the river, asking leave to go ashore, promising in case he was allowed to pass unimpeded to raise the siege and go to New Orleans. This may be untrue, but it comes from different sources and we give it for what it is worth.

Since the arrival of Gen. Curtis and Helena Ark, he has freed upwards of two thousand slaves, among those who worked on Forts Wright and Donelson.

The N. Y. Express says Gen. Burnside's division is reported at Aquia Creek on the Potomac a few miles from Fredericksburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fredericksburg, Va., reports an exchange of 126 and 127 1/4—gold offered at 14 3/4, closed dull at 14 1/2 gold bullion at 10 1/2 and 10 1/2.

Gen. Sigel's division is reported to have been ordered to disengage from the Potomac and to proceed to the steamer Nees Taylor will be dispatched October 21st, to connect with the steamship 20,000 men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Express says Gen. Burnside's division is reported to be at Aquia Creek on the Potomac a few miles from Fredericksburg, Va. Sixty beds now stand in rows across the length of the church. The vestry is filled with drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, and many others are occupied in the same way.

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highly praised by his officers and troops, who behaved well, although some regiments retired in disorder when overpowered.

Among the killed are Major Cook of the 28th New York, and Lieut. Col. Stone of the 14th Connecticut. Among the wounded are Col. Ruggles, chief of Pope's staff, and a horse shot under him. Two of Pope's body guard were killed. The Massachusetts was in the hottest of the fight and suffered severely.

The 6th Connecticut, 27th Illinois and 4th Pennsylvania regiments were also badly cut up.

The rebel General Winder was wounded. The loss on both sides are so exhausted that no serious movements are expected.

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TOM SAYERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The great English boxer and his troupe, consisting of 100 men, 60 horses and two elephants, leave England in the ship *Albatross* for Australia, Sept. 6th, at the termination of the World's Exhibition. He is engaged at the goodly sum of £28,000, or \$195,000 for twelve months, exclusive of the voyage each way.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The *Northeastern*, a Canadian paper published at United States, is in favor of annexation to the United States. It says that Great Britain shows perfect indifference to the settlement, and it enjoys none of the commercial or governmental advantages it has a right to expect; and that on the other hand, American influence of every kind is operating upon it.

ON LABORER TERMS.—A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Main Street.—Or will exchange the same for WORK. Inquire at this office. Walla Walla, August 23, 1862. 251f

NOTICE.—All persons are warned not to purchase a note given by A. Davidson and W. G. Gifford, for the sum of \$2500, dated about the 5th day of December, 1861, in the name of the property of G. H. Hunsman and has been legally assigned by said Gifford and Davidson to the undersigned, for value received. The whereabouts of said note is unknown. G. H. HUNSMAN. 251f

G. GARFIELD & FARGO, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in the south end of Buckley's building, corner of Main and Pine streets, Walla Walla, August 23, 1862. 251f

LOUIS SOHNS, Painter and Paper-hanger, INQUIRE AT THE Walla Walla Hotel. August 23, 1862. 251f

NOTICE.—I HAVE this day sold my entire interest in the Wholesale Liqueur business, lately conducted under the firm of Hamilton, Gooch and Wilson, to Messrs. J. W. Wilson and Geo. W. Stevens, of San Francisco. Hamilton is daily authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm of Hamilton & Maden. J. T. MADAN. Portland, July 31, 1862. 251f

NOTICE.—I have underigned, being duly authorized, will pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Hamilton & Maden on demand. All parties indebted to Hamilton & Maden will please pay to C. N. HUNTINGTON. Portland, July 31, 1862. 251f

NOTICE.—J. Y. WILSON and GEO. W. STEVENS, of San Francisco, have this day purchased from Mr. J. T. Madan his entire interest in the Wholesale Liqueur business, lately conducted under the name and firm of Hamilton & Maden, Portland, Oregon. The name and firm of HAMILTON, WILSON & CO. Portland, July 31, 1862. 251f

WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARM FOR SALE! 463 Acres of Land, WITH THE WILLAMETTE RIVER, in Benton County, Oregon, presents the planting ground, during the next few years, yielding three crops of fruit or passengers whenever desired. 120 acres in good

Washington Statesman.

A National Change.

Two years ago we were a nation of boasters... we bragged all the year round, and on the 4th of July multiplied our boasts by ten at least.

FORWARDING FROM WALLULA.

L. WHITTINGHAM & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants. WHITE'S LINE OF SAIL VESSELS, Wallula, City, W. T.

Brown Bro's & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, clothing, GROCERIES, &c.

MARK pleasure in announcing to the public generally that they are now in receipt of a full and complete stock for the winter's trade.

EXPRESS.

BARNETT'S POWDER RIVER EXPRESS, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Leave Wallula for Powder River and the Grand

NOTICE.

INFORMATION has been received at this office of the frequent and growing violation of the various provisions of the Act of Congress regulating trade

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

CITY BOOK STORE

Periodical and News Depot! E. E. KELLY, Proprietor. JUST received a full assortment of

WALLA WALLA BAKERY

PROVISION STORE. Main street, Walla Walla. O. BRECHTEL, Proprietor.

LOT FOR SALE.

IN WALLULA CITY, (old Fort Walla Walla.) Ranging from FIFTY TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

Walla Walla HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

L. MILLER, Proprietor. HAVING newly refitted the above-named establishment, built additions thereto for sleeping

FOR LEWISTON.

Through in Twelve Hours! Messrs. THATCHER & RICEY'S LINE OF CONCORD COACHES

UNION HOTEL.

FRANK CARPENT, PROPRIETOR. THE proprietor of this well known establishment is prepared to furnish all who may wish to

C. JACOBS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.

LADD, REED & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that in view of their increasing trade they have

Brandy, Wines,

and other Foreign Liquors, under the U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE SEAL, which they are prepared to sell to the trade

Humiston & MaDan.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. FINE BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUORS.

Weatherford.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. PORTLAND OREGON. DRUGS! DRUGS! MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

SCHWABACKER BROS. & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

New Grounds.

The St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. World has the following account of two powerful gunboats that are now being built:

Miners' Outfitting Goods!

all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH! J. C. ISAACS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT.

WAY, BUSH & CO.

Exchange Stables.

W. C. MOODY & CO.

DALES CITY, OREGON. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Occupying Stone Fireproof Building.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D.

CHITTENDEN & DOLSON.

W. C. MOODY & CO.

REAPERS AND MOWERS

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862. NEW YORK REAPER, AND NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

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