POINDEXTER'S APPEAL.

Colonel J. A Peindexter, who has been confined for a year past in the St. Louis county jail, charged with treason, as the leader of a band of rebel Missourians, writes the following sensible letter to his friends in North Missouri, and sends it to the Missouri Republican for publication:

Guerilla warfare can have no impression on the final result of the struggle now going on between the two contending powers. Its only fruits will be desolation, devastation and death. All history has proven that in all countries where this system of warfare has been permitted, they seldom get rid of it. The worst men of the country engage in it, for predatory purposes—and after the restoration of peace, they still follow their nefarious designs, for the same selfish ends. True, some good men blindly engage in it, but by associating with desperadoes, they too become contaminated, and in nine cases out of ten come to some bad end.

Let me admonish those who expect to engage in a guerilla warfare in this State, and those who expect to give aid and comfort by furnishing supplies, to stop and think before making the fatal plunge into a sea of destruction, and while meditating, to cast their eyes to our western frontier, where you can see the legitimate fruits of such a warfare. Life and property are as insecure in the counties bordering Kansas as upon the track of the Bedouins of the desert. And I would sooner risk my life in the hands of those nomadic tribes than to the tender mercies of the bands of mercenary thieves who infest our western frontiers. As "red legs," claiming to be Federal soldiers, and as guerillas under Quantrell, claiming to be "Confederates," neither of which are acknowledged by any authorized power. When we look dispassionately at their operations, can we call it war? No. It is slaughter, rapine and arson, and should be put down by all lovers of law and order

Let us look for a moment to the fruits of Quantrell's late raid into Kansas. We see an order issued by General Ewing for the devastation of Vernon, Bates, Cass and Jackson counties. We also see a speech of Jim Lane—delivered a few days since at Leavenworth—declaring that there is not a loyal man in any of the border counties, and recommending extermination as the only safety for Kansas. Can the Confederate Government protect the people of those counties? No. Who then is to prevent the execution of Lane's plans? The Federal authorities, of course. Must the citizens, then, of the interior of the State be stabbing General Schofield's troops in the back, whilst they are engaged in driving Lane and his followers from our State? Never. It is the duty of every good citizen of Missouri, regardless of his political opinions, to put his shoulder to the wheel, and keep pushing, until Quantrell, Lane and all such characters, are driven from the State, or "nailed to the counter."

Governor Jackson is beneath the sod; Reynolds dare not come into the State. Governor Gamble is, therefore, the man to whom the people should look for protection. It is necessary that we should have law and order, and, notwithstanding that I have been held within the iron grasp of the law for twelve months, still I love it nevertheless. We must have a government. It is impossible for the Confederate Government, at present, to organize and protect the courts in this State. Therefore, the task should be left to a power who can. The destiny of Missouri, so far at least as the war is concerned, is fixed. Since the fall of Vicksburg, it is folly to think that this State can be successfully invaded from the South, when all their supplies must come overland from Brownsville, Texas a distance of at least fourteen hundred miles, while Federal troops are posted on the Missouri river, from St. Louis to New Orleans, within a few days march of the Texas route—at any point between the two places. Missourians, then, should banish from their minds all hope of successful invasion of the State by General Price, which is to release them from the "Lincoln despotism."

If, therefore, you cannot consistently submit to the "powers that be," you had better "rig some purchase" to get into Canada or the Southern Confederacy. All who engage in bushwhacking, together with their aiders and abettors, who fail to fall by the sword, will be disfranchised, thereby cutting off their last chance of attaching Missouri to the South, in case that power should gain her independence, for they can hardly hope that any formidable power from the South will be able to successfully invade this State during the continuance of the war, unless through the interference of foreign powers, the Mississippi river should again fall into the hands of the South—a result which they can hardly expect.

Let me, then, entreat those who desire to fight, to make their way, as best they can, to the main armies of the South, and not, by their mad frenzy, bring everlasting ruin upon their friends and country. To those who must feed these bands, I would say, do not suffer yourselves to be led into a trap. These bands may gain sufficient strength to sustain themselves for a few days in some neighborhood, but they will soon be driven out, and when forced to leave one neighborhood for another, there will be plenty of your "would be friends" ready and willing to inform against every man who has given even a biscuit to one of the guerillas. You should, therefore, be very guarded in your operations. So to the guerillas—your action can accomplish no good for the cause you attempt to serve, but must, on the contrary, injure the cause, and bring ruin upon Missouri. We, therefore, decline to assist you. If this appeal should not suffice, shoulder your musket, and assist the military in driving them from the State.

Some may say that an article like this comes in bad taste—coming, as it does, from one held as a prisoner, and charged as a guerilla. I decline the honor of that misnomer. Those to whom this article is addressed, and those who know me best, are cognizant of the fact that my feeble voice has ever been raised against that system of warfare, and I at the head of at least twelve hundred men, to refute the foul slander.

I could not nor would not deny having made war upon the Federal Government; but I did it under commission, and upon the square, believing I was performing a duty that I owed to my adopted State, and a service to God and country.

I would not have it understood, as some may erroneously suppose, that this article is written for the purpose of creating a sympathy in my behalf, pending a trial for treason next month. It is written for no such base purpose. I write it without advising with a living being as to its propriety or probable effect, and after meditating upon the late Lawrence massacre. Believing that if guerilla warfare is longer tolerated the whole State must soon become as desolate as the Desert of Sahara, and believing it to be the duty of every lover of good order to do everything that "in him lies" to put a stop to everything of a deleterious character that is calculated to destroy the peace and prosperity of his country.

With the hope that reason may soon resume her sway—that the bickerings and political jealousies that have so long divided and distracted our people may be forgotten—that the unpleasant memories of the past may, soon find everlasting resting place in the gulf of oblivion—and that peace and quiet may be speedily restored to our bleeding country, I subscribe myself, Your well wisher and fellow citizen,

J. A. POINDEXTER.

"The Social Condition of the English People."

The Harpers have just published a very remarkable book with this title. It is not only remarkable, but its appearance is most timely. For at a time when our whole system is undergoing the most fiery trial, and when, consequently, many a man is inclined to look elsewhere, and especially to England, as to a sure and steadfast form of society, whoever shows that England has reached her present condition, which seems to him so enviable, through the stern manipulation of civil war, helps the doubtful and timid to a juster judgment. But whoever shows that the present condition of England, which seems so enviable superficially, is but a veneer of prosperity over the most radical ignorance, vice and discontent, teaches the hesitating mind that, with all its faults, our own system is rooted in the only philosophy from which enduring national peace can spring.

The gentleman who, after large personal observation in England, and much cogent reflection, has edited this English book, has therefore performed a great public service. His preface, which is brief and pointed, informs us that he abandoned his project of an original work upon the practical working of the British internal policy for the last twenty years, because the present embittered feeling between the two countries would inevitably expose such a work to the charge and suspicion of prejudice. He has, therefore, selected an English work, published in the year 1850, by Joseph Kay, who was commissioned by the British University of Cambridge to investigate the comparative social condition of the poorer classes in the countries of western Europe, and from this work he has caused to be reprinted the chapters that describe the social condition of England. He says: "No stone has been left unturned by the ruling classes of England, during the last two years, to degrade the people of America in the estimation of European populations, and to secure the failure of our form of representative Government. I have an object in reprinting Mr. Kay's chapters. I believe he describes the results of a form of government directly opposed to the principles of our own. I hope these results will induce my countrymen to value our institutions, and persuade all men among us to perform their part in sustaining them in their integrity, until the favorable moment arrives for such changes as it may be desirable to make."

The astounding facts follow. Mr. Kay, from personal research, and from all the authentic official statements, lays bare the hideous and appalling truth of English society. In that England which seems to so many thoughtless and impatient Americans enviable and splendid, one person out of every eight was a pauper in 1848; and, as the American editor informs us, in 1861, before the cotton famine began, and with no war on their hands, England's and Ireland's paupers had increased about five per cent. yearly since 1851; with three millions more population, less land was under cultivation than in 1851, and one-third of her people were fed from foreign sources. The details of the facts are tragical. The problem they offer seems almost hopeless. But they explain the universal British jealousy of our success and its haughty delight in the prospect of our ruin. For if once our system should be proved to be as flexible and strong as it is humane and alluring, and it will be so proved by our success in defeating the rebellion, the condition of England will be as desperate as it is already tragical. No wonder that John Bull looses pirates against our commerce, and sends iron ships to threaten our coasts. No wonder that his rage and fear rend his mask of neutrality. No wonder his chief journal darkens the air with falsehood at home, and sends a tool to sharpen slanders from this country. He must man every battery foul and fair. His trial hour has come like a thief in the night. His fate hangs upon a tribunal in which he cannot bribe the judges. The American Government fights the battle of liberty and equal rights for every people. It is knowledge of that fact which inspires hope in the laboring class, and hate in the governing class of England. This remarkable book shows exactly why England may readily choose open war with us, rather than consent to our triumph. It is because, in the last words of Mr. Kay's book, and the climax of his terrible summary: "The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous, in comparison with the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated, than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain. Such a

JIM'S

DRINKING

SALOON,

GRANITE STREET NEXT TO HIGBY & BLEDSOE, PLACERVILLE.

WINES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best quality, direct from San Francisco always on hands. Also, Lager Beer.
1tf JAMES HART.

BLOCK MILLER & CO.
DALLES.

IMPORTERS and wholesale dealers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE AND MINER'S TOOLS.
Also, a good assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c., Constantly kept on hand. 1tf

J. W. STEARNS. J. A. PINNEY.
Pinney & Stearns.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.
Also, Groceries, Hardware, etc etc.
Together with a fine lot of
Liquors such as
BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKEY.
Bannock City Sept. 25th, 1863.—1m3

HIGBY & CO.
CORN'R MONTGOMERY and WALL STS., OPPOSITE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Mining Tools,
Hardware, Clothing, Wines,
Liquors, Boots and Shoes,
Amunition, Hats, Gloves,
Stationery, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
N. B. The entire stock has been selected with great care, in San Francisco, by an experienced man, expressly for this market.
Bannock City, September 29th, 1863. 1tf

J. A. DAVISON
TAILOR.

WOULD inform the citizens of Bannock, that he has located himself on Wall St. where he intends doing a general business in his line, and will shortly receive a fresh supply of goods, suitable for the fall and winter trade. Consisting of fine Fancy and Black Doe Skin, Fancy Velvet Vestings, heavy winter Overcoatings. Also, a fine lot of Buck Skins suitable for Foxing Pants.
Bannock City, Sept. 25th, 1863.—1m3

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of John H. Williams, deceased, late of Bannock City, Boise county, Idaho Terrrtory, are required to present the same with the necessary vouchers for allowance to the undersigned administrator of said estate at the Idaho Saloon, in said city, within one year from the date hereof. D. F Connelly, admr.
Bannock city, Boise CO. I.T., 1st, 1863. 2w4

GLOBE HOTEL.

DALLES CITY - - - - - - - OREGON.
THIS Hotel is newly opened and furnished, and the beds furnished with Spring Mattrasses, while the table is suyplied with the best the market affords. Every attention will be paid to the Comfort of guests.

Board per week with room : : : :	$10 00
" " without room : : : :	7 00
Single Meals, " " " " " " " "	50
Lodging, " " " " " " " " "	50

1m3 JOHN EPPINGER, Proprietor.

Z. F. MOODY & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, MINING TOOLS, etc., etc.
Umatilla Oregon.
1m3

PHILLIPS & THORNBERRY.
DEALERS IN
GROCEIIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING,
Paints, Oils, Putty, Crockery.
FOR SALE, VERY LOW, 50 CASES
CHAMPAIGN,
Goods taken on STORAGE kept dry and Safe from Fire.
Bannock, City, Sept. 29, 1863. 1m3

March to the Music!

YE HAWK-EYES, SUCKERS, PIKES, WOLVERINES,
AND THE
PUBLIC GENERALLY,
ARE INVITED to call at the Auction and Commission Store, where you will find the best assortment of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions and Miners' Tools, on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
for the Dust, which is much needed by the subscriber, at the Hawk-Eye Store, No. 313 Wall Street. W. C. ANDERSON.
Bannock City, Nov. 3d, 1863. n6-2m

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
DALLES AND WALLA WALLA,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries.
A large supply of Packers' and miners'
OUTFITTING GOODS
Always on hand at the above-named places, which we will sell on the BEST TERMS. oct20-tf

IF you want Fine Old Burbon Whisky you can get it at the Idaho Brewery and Bakery.

Orleans Hotel.

Front street, Umatilla, Oregon.
THIS Hotel is now open for the reception of gentlemen and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel.
MAY & FALLING.
Umatilla Sept. 1st, 1863.—1m3

H. H. HILL, A. J. CAIN
HILL & CAIN.
Umatilla Landing : : : : Oregon.
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERchants, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of Merchandise. Traders and Miners can be supplied with all goods necessary for the mines at the lowest rates. All goods consigned to them will meet with proper attention.
REFERENCES—Portland, H. W. Corbet, H. Law, Richards & McCraken. Dalles: Robbins & Co., Grenzebach & Bivens, W. C. Moody & Co. 1tf

E. N. SANFORD.
Bannock City, Directly Opposite City Hotel.
FINE Watches Repaired and rated by Chronometer Time. Having had many years experience in the Largest houses in San Francisco, I feel confident that I can give perfect and entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. All kinds of Jewelry made to order in the best manner.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Bannock City, September 1st, 1863 1t

CHARLES B. JACQUEMIN
SUCCESSOR TO S. W. DICKINSON.
Main Street Bannock City
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, Dealer in Jewelry and Watches. Solid Gold Jewelry made to order. Particular attention paid to Repairing Fine Watches
All work warranted for twelve months.
Bannock City, September 29th, 1863. 1m3

NED NEWMAN'S STORE.
Two doors below the Fire Proof Brick building, Main Street, Centerville.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery and Hardware,
Liquors, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine assortment
Of Cigars and Tobacco,
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, &c.
Especial attention is called to my stock of Miner's Outfitting goods.
Bannock City, Sept: 29th, 1863 1tf

WM. GANEY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Provisions,
Groceries, and
Miner's Supplies.
Bannock City, Main St. Sept. 29th, 1863. 1tf

O. D. CAGWIN & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMISSION MERCHANTS.
General Dealers in Clothing, Groceries and Miner's Goods.
Being well known we would respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage.
Bannock City, Main St. Sept. 29 1m3

WAR! WAR! WAR!!!
J. MONROE & BRO., WHOLESALE
And retail dealers in General
Merchandise,
HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving large invoices of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and in fact everything adapted to the wants of a mining community. Located on Main Street, opposite the Idaho Saloon. 1tf

KELLY'S
VARIETIES.

Washoe Saloon, Main Street.
Open Nightly.
Singing, and Dancing,
Negro Extravaganzies by an unrivalled Troupe of Performers.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely

Orchestry seats	1 00
Parquet	50

Front seats reserved for ladies.
Doors Open at 7 o'clock. 1m3

MAGNOLIA SALOON.
MAIN STREET.
THIS magnificently fitted, Elegantly kept Saloon is supplied with the Finest Liquors and Cigars. The patronage of the thirsty is respectfully solicited.
Bannock City, Sep20, 1863.—1m3

JAMES M. BLOSSOM & CO.
Umatilla Landing : : : : : : : Oregon.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. Miners and others will find a good assortment in our store. We will sell at the lowest rates for cash. 1tf

Frank's Hotel.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
THE proprietor of this Hotel takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate them with the very best Board, Lodgings, Rooms, &c. that can be found in the place. The Bar is always furnished with the choicest
WINES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
1tf FRANK CARPIED.

J. M. LEAZER.
Umatilla, Front Street, two doors above Wood's.
DEALERS in Stoves and Tin-ware. Orders from the interior filled at short notice.—Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Cooking and Box-stoves, and all kinds of cooking utensils
Sept. 29th, 1863.—1m3

Books and Stationery

City Book Store, Walla Walla, W. T.,
E. E. KELLY, PROPRIETOR,
DEALER in Blank Books, School Books and Stationery of every description. A large assortment of novels, and the latest papers and magazines always on hand. Orders from the mining towns promptly attended to.
oct20-tf E. E. KELLY.

IF You want some Port or Old Tom Gin, call at the IDAHO BREWERY and BAKERY.

IF you want Fine Old Henesy Brandy call at the Idaho Brewery and Bakery.

City Hotel.

Bannock City : : : : Main Street.
THE Proprietors of this Popular Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate them with the very best Board, Lodgings, Rooms &c., that can be found in the place.
Oct 8. 3tf. J. Z. MILLER, Proprietor.

International Hotel,

PLACERVILLE.
EXCELLENT accommodations for families or single gentlemen. The table is always supplied with the best in market. Rooms neat, clean and commodious. BURTHEY & BRUNN.
Placerville, Oct. 8th, 1863. 3m3

Stolen.
ONE strawberry roan horse, large, four years old, taken from Greenwood's Ranch, about five miles below Bannock City; branded with M, Jack Monroe's brand. One Hundred Dollars Reward will be given for the horse, and $200 for horse and thief. D. W. HELEM *alias* OLD TEX.
Bannock City, October, 8th, 1863. 3tf

Peff's Bakery.

M. PEFFERLEE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bannock that he is now prepared to furnish Bread, Pies, cakes &c., in large or small quantities. Orders for
WEDDING OR CHRISTMAS CAKES
promptly attended to. Peff keeps the best
Cider and Lager Beer.
Bannock City, Sept. 25th, 1863.—1m3

FRANK CAMPBELL. MICHAEL SPAHN.
Idaho Brewery
—And—
BAKERY.
OPPOSITE Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office Main Street, Bannock City, have on hand and constantly receiving from San Francisco, the finest brands of Wines and Liquors. Also, Bread, Pies and Lager Beer always on hand. Give us a call and see for yourself. CAMPBELL & SPAHN.
Bannock City, Oct. 8th, 1863. 3tf

S. LAURIN & CO.
BANNOCK CITY, I. T.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Fine Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Respectfully inform the public that they have on hand the largest stock of Wines and Liquors in Idaho Territory, from the well known House of Humiston, Wilson & Co., Portland, Oregon. 3m3

"Empire Market,"
—AND—
"IDAHO MARKET."

MEATS of all kinds, on hand at all times. AND AT MARKET PRICES.
Main Street Bannock.
DRUSSEL, MARKAM & CO.
October 5th, 1863. 2tf

Boise Market

ABOVE the Idaho, three doors. Where you can buy beef at 12, 15 and 20 cents. Give us a call. 3m3 W. F. BEATTY & CO.

G. H. CHICK&CO. Bannock City. | Chick&Morrison, Centerville. | G.H.CHICK&CO Placerville.
Stoves and Tin-ware.
WE are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with dispatch, and solicit a share of the public patronage.
Jobbing of all kinds done at short notice.
October 8th, 1863. 3m3

S. W. CHILDS. D. W. DANIELS.
CHILDS & DANIELS.
YREKA LIVERY
—AND—
FEED STABLE.
[Formerly the Olympia.]
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD EVERY DAY
Also, Boarded by the Day or Week.
GRANITE ST. PLACERVILLE.
October 8th, 1863. 3m3

A. WYATT. E. A. HALEY
JACK & CO.
CALIFORNIA LIVERY, FEED AND SALE Stable, Granite St., Placerville. Comfortable
STABLING.
Stock received and delivered Tuesdays and Saturdays for the Mammoth
RANCH.
Placerville, Oct. 8th, 1863. 3m3

To all Whom it may Concern.

KEEPERS OF SALOONS, BOWLING ALleys, Billiard Tables, and all persons selling Spiritual Liquors, in less quantities than one quart are hereby informed that the law requires them to take out a license. The proper way to procure a License is to pay the County Treasurer the amount required by law, take a receipt from him, which receipt should be taken to the County Auditor, and by him filed, and the County Auditor then issues the License. A number of persons have obtained receipts from the Treasurer and have not filed them with the Auditor, and obtained their License. The County Auditor is required by law to open books, and keep an account with the officers of the County, receiving and paying out money, and every man will see the necessity of filing their receipts with the Auditor, that he may charge the Treasurer with the amount. This information is given to save the persons costs that are interested in the License question. A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. R. UNDERWOOD, County Auditor.
By JONAS M. BROWN, Deputy.
October 8th, 1863. [n3:tf

LEGAL BLANKS of all description For sale at this Office Also, copies of the Idaho News neatly