

VOTERS.—The whole number of registered voters in Virginia City, Nevada, April 26th, was 1,305.

BACK AGAIN.—James D. Agnew, a pioneer of Boise City, and an estimable citizen, has lately returned there, after having passed several months in California. He purposes to make Idaho his home.

APPOINTED.—Dr. J. C. Belt, of Salem, Oregon, has received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and is ordered to Camp Warner, in this Territory. He reached Boise City by Stage of Sunday. Dr. Belt is a son of Dr. A. M. Belt, of Salem.

CHANGE IT.—There is a place in Colorado Territory called "Idaho City." Cannot and will not the people have it changed? A good deal of missing mail matter, intended for this Idaho City, in Idaho Territory, has probably been delivered at that Idaho City, in Colorado. We advise persons elsewhere, who may send letters or papers to Idaho City, in this Territory, not to fail to add the "I. T." to the address.

FROM ADA COUNTY.—By stage of Thursday evening, George Ainslie, Esq., returned from a professional visit to Boise City. He informs us that the District Court adjourned on Wednesday; that the three Chinamen convicted of several felonies had been sentenced—one to seven years, and the two others to six years each, in the penitentiary. The Boise river was very high; Little's bridge was swept away; nearly all the ferries were temporarily stopped from use, and much higher water was anticipated.

INCORRECT.—The Salt Lake City Vedette of May 4th, devotes a leader to what it is pleased to call the "intolerance," the "bigotry and fanaticism" of the Papal Government.—The article is based on statements to the effect that the Pope had interfered with, in a measure prohibited, Protestant worship in the church attached to the Legation of the United States in Rome. The Vedette editor has clearly built up his case on a fictitious foundation, for we have read in the Eastern papers lately come, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Lyman, the officiating clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal chapel at Rome, under care of the U. S. Minister, in which it is emphatically declared that there had been no interference whatever on the part of the Pope's Government in Rome with that chapel or the religious worship of the congregation.

THE OVERLAND MAIL EVIL.—Ever since the Overland Mail was first instituted very serious evils have been connected with its operation. Chief among these evils is that most culpable one—the abandonment or destruction of whole sacks of mail matter by the roadside. It is charged by passengers who have made the overland trip in the mail stages, and their statements are corroborated by drivers who have been in the employ of the Company, that it is customary all along the route to cast away sacks of newspaper mails, in the streams, in swampy places, in mire-holes, and other spots where the sacks are likely soon to sink out of sight, so that the trouble and labor of transporting them in the stages shall be spared. It is further alleged that the paper mail sacks are frequently opened on the way, that magazines, periodicals and newspapers are taken from them, and that whenever a passenger offers, no matter how important the mail may be, the latter is left behind, and the former carried on. These were the principal evils complained of under the old Company's management; we hear of similar allegations against the present management. True, it has been physically impossible to regularly or securely convey the mails during the recent period of unusually deep snows, great floods, and sweeping freshets; and it would be unfair to censure the Company for their failure to transmit the mails under the circumstances; but the Company is justly censurable for any losses which may have happened by carelessness or culpable intention on the part of their employes, and particularly in cases where it is evident that the mail sacks have been improperly opened along the route, and mail matter has been taken from them.—The Company is paid a round sum by the Government to carry the mails, and it is the duty of the contractors to put through the mails in preference to any other matter, or to passengers, even. They contract to do so, and they ought to do so, or be made to forfeit damages for every transgression of the contract bond. It is a serious inconvenience always, and not infrequently a severe loss, to persons to whom books or magazines or newspapers are forwarded, to be deprived of the same, and when the failure can be traced to the carelessness or wanton culpability of any employe under the contractors, a fit penalty should be exacted from them, sufficient to cause them to guard against a repetition of the evil. A safe and regular mail transmission to and from the Eastern slope of the continent is a very important matter for the people of this Territory and this coast, and care ought to be taken that those who contract to perform the service, and who are handsomely paid for doing so, faithfully fulfil their part of the contract.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR PEOPLE.

When the great crowds rushed from the old States in 1849 and '50, to the newly discovered gold fields of California, not one in every hundred of them did so with the intention of making that new country his home; but nearly all hoped and expected that with a few years' toil or business occupation they would be enabled to realize a fortune or a competency, with which to return to their old homes in the States, there to pass the remainder of their lives. Those early pioneers became more resolved in their determination to return to their old homes, and not to permanently locate in the new country, after having seen it and passed months in it. They believed it to be of value only in a gold mining point of view; they were confident that the soil was sterile, hopelessly barren, and could never be brought under profitable cultivation; that the whole of California was little better than a desert and a wilderness, to never become reduced to the healthful or profitable uses of man, save in the single matter of its vast gold deposits; and therefore viewed life spent there as so many months' or years of voluntary exile, in which to make and hoard the fortune which was to maintain them in easy-luxury or solid comfort after their return to their former abodes across the continent. And the delvers in the mines in the early years also made of San Francisco—the fast, wonderful, great city of tents and frame buildings, of fine saloons and open gambling houses, of unrestrained license and wild sport in every way—their haven of pleasurable retreat during the long rainy season, so as to escape the hardships of a life in the interior wild mining regions. Many toiled from Spring till late Fall, and then with goodly purses left to pass the winter in San Francisco, to return penniless the ensuing Spring. They believed it next to impossible to winter in the mines. But on their return to their diggings after the season's costly sojourn in San Francisco, they learned that very many of their fellow miners had passed the rainy season right in the camp; that they had enjoyed good health, got along very comfortably, and saved a good deal of money by doing so. And finally, miners ceased to regard their diggings or camp only as a place to toil in, and San Francisco as the only place to pass idle time, or to go pleasuring in; they became content in their own cabins for the winter when work in their claims had to be suspended; and gradually the conviction was practically forced upon them that they could do better right where they were, in work or in play, even for a lifetime, than they could in any other place in the world.

Agriculture was tried in the great valleys, on the hills, everywhere nearly—even in the heart of mining camps—and most gratifying products, excellent in quality, prolific in yield, cheered the tiller's labors. Vegetables, esculents of all kinds, the choicest of fruits, nearly all the wholesome, prized growths of the earth for the use of man, became things of every day plenty, and in the cities, on the farms, in the mines, men no longer talked of "returning home"—meaning to the homes they had left—but they had changed their minds through the logic of circumstances, and said, contentedly, that they were at home. Many who did go back to the old States, there to pass the remainder of their lives, and who had fortunes at their disposal, came back to California, firmly resolved to make their home forevermore upon this Pacific coast.

Really, ever since those early days of California, the history of other gold diggings upon the coast has been, in the phase we write about, similar to that we have briefly mentioned of that State. When Washoe was discovered to be rich in the precious metals, thousands rushed there from California and the East, there to make their fortune in a short time, and then to return to California or the East to enjoy their wealth. It was not until the people of California and of Nevada resolved to cease to look upon their former residences in the old States as their homes, and to make their homes where they were, that those two States, especially California, began to prosper and grow and become substantial in every branch of trade, commerce and business, in a general way.

Idaho has the history and example of California before her, and our people ought to profit therefrom. The Territory possesses as rich, broad, extensive and exhaustless mines as there are in California. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich arable land, which need only culture to yield abundantly. Her rivers and creeks, and mountain and valley brooks, give an abundant supply of pure good water for every purpose. Her position is most favorable for great and prosperous development in every point of view. Directly in the line of the great trans-continental lines of railway which are certain to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, her future will inevitably be bright and flourishing. She requires simply population and development. Our people must cease to regard this as a transient abode; they must resolve to make it their home. And why not? No place can boast a more generally healthful climate; we are now furnished with the products of the earth grown almost at our own doors; and in the means and modes of living wholesome progress and improvements are being continually made.—Here in Boise Basin, in Idaho City, and all about this country, we are especially favored in healthfulness of climate, in exceeding rich

and extensive placers, in gold and silver quartz, in the happy concomitants of life flowing from a well regulated society—the purifying influences of churches and schools. Then, why not determine that here we shall find our homes and be content to pass our days? We need not stray after "civilization;" it will come to us. All in good time, farms and orchards, mills and factories, railroads and telegraphs, will become features in our Territory, and in that time Boise Basin will be a choice place for thousands of enterprising people to flock into. We need only to show by our acts that we think this a good place to make a home in, to cause thousands more to come and establish their homes here among us. When this is done, Idaho's substantial prosperity will be assured.

FROM WALLA WALLA.—The Statesman of May 3d says the merchants of Walla Walla have agreed to close their stores on Sunday after 3 o'clock, afternoon.

A meeting of merchants and teamsters was to be held, May 7th, to pass upon the proposition to haul freight from the Dalles to Walla Walla.

A rousing Democratic ratification meeting was held May 1st, at which the nomination of Hon. Frank Clark, for Delegate to Congress, was enthusiastically endorsed.

The Democratic County Convention met in Walla Walla, May 1st, and nominated the following ticket with great unanimity: Councilman, W. H. Newell; Joint Councilman, J. M. Vansycle; Representatives, W. P. Horton, E. Ping, B. F. Regan, J. M. Lanet, A. J. Miner; Prosecuting Attorney, F. P. Dugan; Sheriff, H. M. Hodgins; Auditor, J. H. Blewett; Treasurer, Jas. McAuliff; Probate Judge, H. M. Chase; Assessor, C. Ireland; Surveyor, W. L. Gaston; Supt. Schools, G. Arrison; County Commissioners, D. M. Jesse, W. T. Barnes and J. W. McGhee.

HEAVY BONDS.—We were shown the official bonds of John C. Carroll, as Receiver and Disburser of public moneys for the U. S. Land Office for Idaho Territory, which were made up here on Wednesday. The aggregate amount of security given was \$110,000, and to the high credit of Mr. Carroll it ought to be told that the whole amount was volunteered by his substantial friends in this city in a few hours, and he had actually to decline the offer of many thousands surplus, which were tendered without request. It was a gratifying evidence of the unbounded trust and confidence reposed in his sterling integrity and purity of character by the solid business men of this city, all of whom so thoroughly know him, and it will serve as a cheering fact to Hon. E. D. Holbrook when he learns the particulars, and can submit them to the authorities in Washington City in vindication of his recommendation of so worthy and honorable a gentleman for the position. So can he pride himself on the recommendation of Mr. R. H. Brown, the Register of the Idaho Land Office, whose confirmation we have before noticed.

FROM NORTHERN IDAHO.—The Lewiston Journal of April 26th, is the latest from that quarter. It says mining would soon be commenced at Florence and Warren's, and the trail was yet obstructed by snow. Salmon river was rapidly rising, and unusually high water was expected. The new trail up the river is completed to Allison's and a new wire bridge at the mouth of Meadow creek will be completed soon.

Pack trains were fitting up in Lewiston for Bitter Root, Pierce City, Palouse, Florence, Warren's, Elk City and Salmon river.

FROM MONTANA.—The Virginia City Post, of April 25th, tells of the murder of Col. Bozeman by some Blackfoot Indians, and the wounding of T. Cover, within forty miles of Bozeman City, a few days before. An attack upon Gallatin Valley, by the Blackfeet, Crows and Piegan, was expected, and nearly all the settlers had fled. The settlers in East Gallatin are stockading and in every way preparing for Indian attacks. The Indians are behaving very badly all about that country.

FRANCHISE IN TERRITORIES.—The San Francisco Bulletin says the bill "To regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States," became a law January 31st, of this year, by failure of the President to return the bill to Congress within the constitutional limit of ten days. If it is a law, it is singular that some notice of the nature or the provisions of the law has not been given here. We cannot but think the bill did not become a law.

The Boise Statesman charges us with having "stolen" half a dozen news items from a number of that paper. A very absurd lie. It wants somebody to believe that there had been in some number of that paper that many news items. Old lying Jack Falstaff charged Mistress Quickly with having stolen a ring of his grandfather's worth forty marks.

THE CHINESE PLAGUE.—The Stockton papers say that droves of Chinese, from the mines in Middle and Southern California, continue to pass through Stockton daily—some going to Idaho, others to Oregon, a few to San Francisco, but the greatest number are changing their quarters for the purpose of seeking employment on railroads in that State.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.—The Philadelphia Age says that not less than \$12,000,000 in Government bonds is exempt from taxation for State and local purposes in Philadelphia county alone. The taxes of these wealthy classes who own these bonds are paid by the poor farmers, mechanics or laborers of the country.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—Up to April 25th, the sum of \$4,757 has been raised in Nevada, and forwarded East, for the Southern Relief Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A PARTY of eight Indians stole some cattle from Clamo & Casper's ranch on John Day's river, a few days ago. Clark, the driver on the Canyon City and Dalles stage road, saw the rascals from Currant creek hill. He gave the alarm, and soon three men, Howard Mapin, Clark, and a passenger named Wm. Ragan, took after them on horseback. They shot an Indian spy, pounced suddenly on the eight on a branch of Trout creek, and killed four of them. The rest got off. All the stolen stock, except one that had been slaughtered, was recovered. The Indians have lately stolen a good deal of stock from the John Day valley.

DR. JAMES J. WATSON, of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, has been investigating the sanitary condition of the Isthmus of Darien, under instructions, and reports that Colon and Panama are both healthy ports; that yellow fever has never been epidemic in either place; and that if persons from colder climates will observe ordinary care, in abstaining from excesses in eating of tropical fruits, or in drinking water or liquors, they will enjoy an immunity from disease, from fevers especially, while on the Isthmus. Exposure to the night air is also to be guarded against.—The moderate use of anything eatable or drinkable is not likely to incur disease.

In Boston, says the La Crosse Democrat, an itinerant minister and peripatetic pedagogue, gently chided a little Irish girl in school for laughing. He chided her with a whalebone whip, cutting forty-three gashes in her back and legs. She died within four days. The trustees said he was a little too severe. He was discharged from the school and sent South to write letters about the cruelty of the people there, for the New England Christians to read.

THE "Star Spangled Banner" was hissed at a theatre in Portland, Maine, a few nights since. It might have been the bad singing, but newspaper men are thankful the hissing was not in a Southern city, as it would in that case involve a Congressional Investigation Committee, with half a dozen columns of majority and minority reports.

The students of a New York college lately tried the experiment of putting back the mark in the chapel Bible, and succeeded in having the same chapter read every morning for a week, by the same professor. They think they proved, therefore, that the professor felt very little interest in the service.

THE town of Seabrook has been excited over a case of flogging in one of the schools of that town. A graduate of Exeter Academy, employed as a teacher, flogged a girl upon the hand for upwards of an hour, in order to force her to acknowledge a wrong act.

AN English tourist says the ladies of Boston outstrip the ladies of New York, and the South Sea Island female costume is just a little less than the New York ball room style of dress.—The Boston ladies must delight in nothing to wear.

A NUGGET which weighed \$404 was found in the Whangdoodle claim, Susanville diggings, Oregon, a few days ago. Rich quartz ledges have been lately discovered in that vicinity, and preparations are being made to work them.

THE Radicals in the Legislature of Maine propose to amend the Liquor Law, so as to punish physicians by fine and imprisonment for administering intoxicating liquors to their patients for medicine.

TWO girls were arrested in the streets of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently, for drunkenness. When found, they were struck in a snow bank, from which they were taken with some difficulty.

"You would be very pretty, indeed," said a gentleman patronizingly to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be very small, sir, but such people as you don't like them."

VICTOR HUGO once said of Louis Napoleon: "He lies mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey."

A PROFESSOR COMPTON is giving free lectures to "gentlemen only" in Portland, on "The physical causes which lead to divorce, or separation of husband and wife." A questionable subject for any gentleman to listen to.

THE Boston Commonwealth says that such men as Phillips and Stevens are the cream of the country. Prentice thinks if they are, the sooner the country is skimmed the better for it.

THERE is one single fact which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, viz: That no man ever repented of being a Christian on his death bed.

THE site for the Dalles City woolen factory has been located on Mill creek, Trevitt's addition. The building is to be of stone, 50 by 80 feet.

THE Dalles paper says that although dull times generally prevail about the country, a good deal of business and general improvement is going on there.

SEVENTY-FIVE of the handsomest girls have been selected from the different houses of correction at Toulon, to send out to Cayenne as wives for the convicts of that penal colony.

A YOUNG married lady in Ohio hanged herself recently because her husband scolded her for giving sixteen dollars in charity.

THE principal mill owners at Lawrence, Massachusetts, have resolved to reduce the wages of their operatives.

A WOMAN of Utica, just deceased, was married three times, and each time her husband's name was Tompkins.

THE Owyhee Bulletin of the 9th says Indians were on Sinker creek, but were driven off, last Saturday.

PHILLES the actor, well known to our playgoers, was performing in Central, Colorado, at last accounts.

THERE are now twelve newspapers published in Colorado Territory. Three or four of them are dailies.

JOHN SMITH, Indian Agent at Warm Springs Reservation, says hostile Snakes are prowling around there.

SENATORS Corbett and Williams of Oregon, left New York, April 20th, for San Francisco, by ocean steamer.

POLLARD'S Hotel, Donner Lake, Cal., was burned down April 23d. Loss \$10,000.

If it takes four men two days to eat a ham, how many will it take to eat a hammer?

BORN: On Churchill Bar, near Idaho City, Wednesday evening, May 8th, to the wife of RICHARD FRENCH, a daughter.

New Advertisements. Pioneer Gold and Silver Mining Company, Idaho Territory.—Location of Works, Granite Creek, near Placerville, Idaho Territory. Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1867, an assessment of Three (3) dollars per share was levied on each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable immediately to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 712 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, in United States gold coin. Any stock on which said assessments shall remain unpaid on MONDAY the 17th day of June, A. D. 1867, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made as directed, will be sold on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, to pay said delinquent assessments with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. DAVID T. BAGLEY, Sec'y. Office.—No. 712 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. n3td

Pioneer Gold and Silver Mining Company, Idaho Territory.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 712 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Company to the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and creating one thousand additional shares. W. M. LENT, JAMES O'NEILL, GEORGE HEARST, Trustees. DAVID T. BAGLEY, Secretary. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th, 1867. n3td

IDAHO NATIONAL BANK. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, Washington, D. C., March 11th, 1867. WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Idaho, AT BOISE CITY, IN THE COUNTY OF ADA, AND TERRITORY OF IDAHO, Has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act TO PROVIDE A NATIONAL CURRENCY, Secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, And to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Idaho, At Boise City, in the county of Ada, and Territory of Idaho, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of March, 1867. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency. May 12th, 1867.—n3m2.

Army Supplies. OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, April 29th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WHICH must be in duplicate, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock, M., Monday, the 10th day of June, 1867, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 400 Barrels Extra Flour, In new quarter of half sacks, GUNNED; the flour to be delivered free of charge, subject to inspection, at the Subsistence Warehouse, Fort Boise, I. T.—each package to be marked as designated by the undersigned. Proposals must specify the brand, and express the price per barrel in coin—each to have a copy of this advertisement attached and be accompanied by guarantee of two responsible parties that should contract to be awarded. Contractors will give bonds in half the value of flour to be furnished. Separate proposals for the delivery of the same amount at Fort Vancouver or Walla Walla, W. T., will be received at the same time. Samples of the flour must accompany each bid. Bidders may be present at the opening of the bids, and the United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes to be marked "Proposals for flour," and to be addressed to the undersigned at Fort Vancouver, W. T. Successful bidder to pay for this advertisement. J. T. HASKELL, Capt. 23d Infantry and A. C. S. n3td

Probate of Will. In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS E. CHEEVER, deceased, in Probate Court, Boise County, I. T.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of this Court, duly made and entered on the 8th day of May, 1867, notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in Idaho City has been appointed for hearing the application of John M. Cannady, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas E. Cheever deceased, be admitted to Probate, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same. Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of May, 1867. J. M. SHEPHERD, Probate Judge and ex-officio Clerk. Idaho City, May 12, 1867.—n3td.

Probate of Will. In the matter of the Estate of E. C. KELLY deceased, in Probate Court, Boise County, Idaho Territory.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of this Court, duly made and entered on the 8th day of May, 1867, notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court room in Idaho City, has been appointed for hearing the application of M. L. Kelly, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of E. C. Kelly, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said M. L. Kelly, who is named therein as Executor; at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed seal this 9th day of May, 1867. J. M. SHEPHERD, Probate Judge and ex-officio Clerk. Idaho City, May 12, 1867.—n3td.

Notice to Creditors. ESTATE OF WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the house of S. Sonson, on Buena Vista Bar in Boise county, Idaho Territory. M. ANDERSON, Adm'r. Idaho City, May 10, 1867.—n3wa.

40 DOZ. SHOVELS, For sale at BERNSTETZ'S.