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OFFICE ON THIRD STREET

VOLUME IV.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1865.

NUMBER 15.

The Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED Every Friday Evening—Office, Statesman Building, Third Street, next door to Brown Bros. & Co.'s fire-proof brick store.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel, July 28, 1863. 29ly

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, Surgeons 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. Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's fire-proof brick, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

ASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS at Law. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office on the corner of Third and Second Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST and Second Streets, Portland, Oregon. S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Idaho City, Blaine County, I. T. Prompt attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections promptly made and remitted. [Banknote City, 1864] 26ly

JAS. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office Main Street over Bank Exchange. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory. Walla Walla, Oct. 6, 1864.

LEOPOLD WOLFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Stark's Building, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

HENRY LAW, FORWARDING and COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Oregon. Importer and dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Spices, Peaches, &c. Also on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Oregon Produce. A full and complete stock of the celebrated Standard Mill Flour on hand and for sale in lots.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon. Proprietor, J. J. GONNOR. The Cheer House is open to the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE, Granite, and other articles. Office, Main Street, Walla Walla, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15ly

P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, in and for the County of Walla Walla, Oregon. Office, City Council Chamber, 24 street of Bank Exchange. [Dec. 5, 1863] 14

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

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and all other instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for the use of the United States Acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court.

KELLOGG & MAULIFF'S FERRY, AT THE MOUTH OF TUCANON, three miles from the old Ferry on the Colville Road. This Ferry possesses superior advantages to all other ferries situated on the Snake River, and is the most convenient point for travel to Colville, Animo Franca, Bitter Root, and all the points on the Snake River north and east of and, in fact, is the most direct route to all that portion of country lying to the north and northeast of Snake River.

EMPIRE HOTEL & RESTAURANT, Main Street, Walla Walla.

L. MARKHAM, PROPRIETOR. THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is now open to the public. It will be kept on the hotel and restaurant principle. Meals at all hours. NEW SUITES OF ROOMS, for Steaming Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such a manner as to make it a comfortable home for the Traveler and Boarder.

THE TABLE is always supplied with the best market articles. Terms Moderate. 454f Walla Walla, Oct. 21, 1864.

City Hotel. Having rented and thoroughly refitted the above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 23 day of May upon the strictest Preparation System, at the following rates:

RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING: Single Meals, 50 cents; Family, 75 cents; Board and Lodging per Week, 12 00; Single Bed and Room, 2 00; Bed and Room, 75 cents.

DR. E. STEVENSON, HOMOPATHIC—SUCCESSOR TO DR. CIBSON—Graduate Hom. College, Cleveland O.—Licentiate of Canada.

THE UNDERSIGNED has constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Leather this side of Portland, and is prepared to suit all who want anything in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

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Fall Arrangement.

CHANGE OF TIME. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS WILL LEAVE WALLULA FOR CELILO Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Will Leave WALLULA for CELILO Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 5 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer Onocota, Capt. J. McNally will leave DALLAS Daily—Sundays excepted—at 5 o'clock a. m. for the CASCADIA, connecting with the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Wolf, for PORTLAND, by J. S. HUCKLE, Pres.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS CAPACIOUS and ELEGANT HOTEL having just been built and furnished with everything in the most improved and comfortable style, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house in the upper country.

The Bar is under the supervision of Mr. Ned Stone, and will always be found stocked with the best wines, liquors and cigars. M. HARTMAN, & CO. N. B.—The House is kept open all night. Sept. 9, 1864. 30ly Proprietors.

Challenge Saloon. Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. RYAN & GREEN, HAVING PURCHASED THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT from Hall & Stone, have improved and refitted it in the most improved and comfortable style, making it in all its departments a First Class Saloon.

THE BEST QUALITY OF WINES AND LIQUORS, Superior Old Nubob Sazac, Imported by J. T. G. 17-4.

Walla Walla and Lewiston STAGE LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor, HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton, also, HAMS, BACON, BALDWIN'S, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Walla Walla CURED HAMS and BACON for sale. [Oct. 21, 1864] 40ly

Watch Repairing. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any watch entrusted to his care through the express, will be repaired in the most skillful manner, and in the shortest time, and at the lowest possible price.

FOR BOISE MINES DIRECT! THE WALLA WALLA and BOISE LINE OF CONCORD STAGES.

Walla Walla and Boise Line of CONCORD STAGES. CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, in now making regular trips from Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS.

CITY BREWERY. E. MEYER, PROPRIETOR. Lager Beer and Ale FOR SALE AT THE BREWERY, At Wholesale and by the Measure.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY. JO. HELLMUTH & CO., At the old Stand, Main Street, Walla Walla, MANUFACTURERS OF LAGER BEER, And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines, Spirits and Liquors.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL stock of Lager Beer and Ale, of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal in quality to any manufactured on the coast.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PAINTERS. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE CONSTANTLY Manufacturing superior articles of Vermorel Trade, for reduced prices. We are also manufacturing a superior article of Axle-grease for the Wholesale Trade.

By-and-Bye. Was the parting very bitter? Was the hand-press very tight? In a storm of tear-drops falling From a face all sad and white? Think not of it, in the future Calmer, later days are nigh; Gaze not backward, but look onward For a sunny "by-and-bye!"

Letter from Portland. [From an Occasional Correspondent.] PORTLAND, OREG., March 14th, 1865. ED. STATESMAN:—I have no operations in mining-ticks to report this week.

Employments of Women in Paris. A Paris correspondent of a New York paper speaks of the employment of the women of Paris, as follows: "I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employment of females in France, which are open to them at home."

POMPEY ON MILITARY NECESSITY.—Why, Pompey, is that you dressed up in sojer close smart? "Yes, Peter; I've enlisted."

THE MILWAUKEE NEWS, speaking of one F. J. Jackson, who is an applicant for re-appointment as Postmaster in a town of Wisconsin, says he was always a Democrat.

WHEN Gen. Thomas was a cadet at West Point, he was called "Old Tom," on account of his sedateness.

"MAY I leave some tracks?" asked a missionary of a lady who responded to his knock.

THE Cairo Democrat tells of a young woman, aged but twenty-one, who is the mother of eleven children.

WILLIAM GILLEN DRYAN, the greatest of our American poets, is now seventy years old.

A young lady has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of thirty years and upward are more or less bald.

IF some men had their limbs broken they would be crippled for life.

MARRYING a woman for her beauty, is like eating a bird for its singing.

WOMEN love to exercise control; they are not satisfied unless they have husbands to order.

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Were those whispered words too cherished? Was the touch of lips too sweet? Are two souls once linked together Never, never more to meet?

Never here, earth's joys, vain passion Slowly smouldering out must die, Not its ashes shall return you Something rather "by-and-bye."

Was the precious love you lavished, Scarcely paid, and then you stain? Were its cruelties and quieting remits? Calmly thrown you back again?

Hope shall lay you on her bosom, Bring them home without a sigh, Sweet returns they yet shall bring you Some "by-and-bye."

In your frail boat crossed and battered, With its sails all rent and torn, Crossing o'er a waste of waters, Over which your soul has flown,

Hope shall lay you on her bosom, Bring them home without a sigh, Sweet returns they yet shall bring you Some "by-and-bye."

Are the eyelids weary? Does the head long for the forest? Are the temples hot and throbbing? And the hands that quiver pressed?

Hope shall lay you on her bosom, Bring them home without a sigh, Sweet returns they yet shall bring you Some "by-and-bye."

And when calmed, and cheered, and freshened, By her soul inspiring voice, Then look up, the heavens are brightening, Hope shall lay you on her bosom,

Bring them home without a sigh, Sweet returns they yet shall bring you Some "by-and-bye."

Corey O'Leary on Family Affairs. It is a good thing for a man to pay attention to his family.

Provided he has one. Married men generally have. So have I. It is the natural consequence of getting married.

Families, like everything else, are more expensive than they used to be. Shoes and clothes cost a sight, and children and children have mostly good appetites.

Boys will be boys. They can't help it. They were born so. It is their destiny to tear their clothes and wear out a pair of boots per month.

Keeping their blessed souls constantly employed like a besieged garrison repairing breaches, and their unfortunate pa paying out currency, under a strong conviction that there is nothing like a copper to get along with.

I tried copper-toed boots on my heir. The copper wore well, and I have an idea that copper boots would be a good idea, but I couldn't find a metallic shoemaker to carry it out.

Mr. O'L. also became attached to copper, and thought it would be an improvement and save sewing if boys' pantaloons were like ships made of copper.

He was right, but we haven't tried it yet. Copper so ran in my head at the time that O'Pake called me a copperhead.

This was the origin of the term. Mrs. O'L. is a managing woman. She makes trousers for our son, Alexander Theomistocles, out of mine, when I've done with them.

He can get through three pairs to my one, ordinarily, and I am obliged to wear out my clothes faster than I used to do, to keep him supplied.

I once suggested that it might be within the resources of art and industry to make him a pair out of new material.

Mrs. O'L. said severely that it couldn't be done. It wasn't, she said. She concluded it was cheaper to cut up a pair I had paid twelve dollars for.

I subsequently found upon inquiry that new cloth for the purpose could have been bought for about two dollars.

I ventured to tell Mrs. O'L. expecting a triumph of male foresight over female lack of judgment.

She gave me a look of scorn, as she wanted to know if I had asked the price of "trimmings."

Trimmings were too much for me. I have been afraid of trimmings ever since. Trimmings I suppose means buttons and things.

In addition to clothes, the scion of our house runs up other expenses.

But what is the expense compared with the joy a father feels, when after a day's laborious exertion, he returns to his domestic retreat, and is met at the gate by a smiling cherubim, who in tones that go to his fond parent's heart, and makes him forget his troubles, and meets him with—"Hello, pa, give me a penny!"

Your best instinctively goes to the coat of your affection, your pocket, and draws forth the coveted coin, which is promptly invested in molasses candy.

BOY LOVE.—One of the queerest things to think of in after life is boy love. No sooner does a boy acquire a tolerable stature than he begins to get a liking for a girl.

He casts side glances at the tallest girls he may meet, carries a cane, holds his head erect and struts a little in his walk. Presently and very soon he falls in love—yes, falls in love with himself.

He does upon a flower the best gift in the world. There never will be a love that is not a self-love. He cherishes her glove—a little worn in the fingers—next to his heart. Happy! happy! foolish boy love with his joys, and its hopes, and its fears; its raptures and its torments; its ecstatic fervors and terrible heart-burnings, its solemn ludicrousness, and its intensely prosaic termination.

A traveler stopping at a hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter, "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep, by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off my bed clothes. What do you mean?"

"Why?" replied Pompey, "if you isn't going to get up, I must have de sheet anyhow, 'cause dey's waitin' for de table-cloth."

Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Because it's a tip-top apple.

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The Monroe Doctrine.

It seems that the people of the Atlantic States are at length beginning to realize the fact that Louis Napoleon, Maximilian and Duke Gwin have serious intentions of firmly establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the Mexican Republic.

The Republic of Mexico has always been a very shabby and unstable affair; so much so that it offered security to neither the lives or property of its citizens.

It is in the light of pity, nor spoke of it but as an empire noted for its impotency, nor of its inhabitants but to class them as an ignorant and mongrel people.

But whatever our own people think or have thought of Mexico as a Republic, or whether the citizens of that country are or are not capable of self-government, they pretty generally favor the idea of maintaining the "traditional policy" of the American government—the Monroe doctrine.

That doctrine is pretty generally understood with our people to mean that whenever any foreign power shall attempt to gain a foothold on soil recognized within the limits of the United States or in adjacent Republics, for the purpose of establishing monarchical forms of government therein, it is to the interest of our own government—absolutely necessary to its stability—to resist such encroachments with all the power at command.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that if Maximilian is allowed to establish a monarchy in Mexico, some other foreign prince or potentate will likewise be allowed to establish similar governments on our borders in some other locality; and thus in time we should become hedged in by Kingdoms as to fall an easy prey to their machinations and lose our own Republic.

It is a well known fact that the crowned heads of Europe desire the overthrow of this Republic. For years they have worked to destroy it. If they can succeed in tumbling it in ruins, it firmly establishes monarchies, and the hereditary titles of nobility run on uninterrupted by revolutionary convulsions, and Kings can confidently sit upon their thrones and hold despotic sway over their subjects.

But if the American Republic lives through its civil broils, foils its wily foreign foes, and comes out triumphant, maintaining all its former power and grandeur, then the monarchies of the old countries will begin to tumble down; for the people will see that the American government without the severest trials that ever encompassed a nation, and heroically braved the storm—proving the capacity of an intelligent people for maintaining popular government, and that of other nations will feel compelled to try the same experiment, even at the loss of a few tyrants' heads.

And now the question arises, shall Maximilian be permitted to establish his government in Mexico, unopposed by the United States? or will the Union authorities levy war and by opposing drive his majesty out, and put an end to his proposed monarchy, and thus save our Republic from ultimate destruction.

The people generally favor the latter way of policy will best insure the stability of our own free institutions.

Both Houses of Congress, at the "Rebellion of Mexico"—indicating that Maximilian's government will not be recognized by the United States. In ordinary times we should look upon such action by Congress as equivalent to saying that the Monroe doctrine would be rigidly adhered to and promptly enforced; but at this time we are not so sure that it means anything more than a wily rebuff, designed to quell the voice of the people who are becoming clamorous for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

If it means more, and if our government intends to do anything towards sustaining its "traditional policy," why does it not act? That is the question. Have we not a large army and navy, and plenty of credit, and everything necessary to successfully prosecute a war against a petty power in Mexico? and is not the Southern Confederacy destroyed, and Slavery dead? Certainly these things are true, for all good loyalists say it is so. And taking their word for it that all these things are true, what excuse can they offer for abandoning the Monroe doctrine?

They have been apprised of Maximilian's intentions now for more than a year past, and yet they have done nothing in relation to the matter but to give vent to a little impotent blather about it. And thus it seems likely to end in talk, unless Lincoln and Seward give in their adhesion to a fight. Whatever is to be done depends upon these two worthies. If they say war upon Maximilian, the whole Administration party will cry war; and if they say Maximilian must be "prayed" out of Mexico, the whole party will down on their knees and at it. So blindly does the party follow the dictations of its head leaders, "the government," that it would consent to any policy inaugurated, even if it was to the building up of a powerful monarchy embracing the whole area of North America.

We are bound to believe that the Monroe doctrine is to be abandoned by the party in power, until we have positive proof to the contrary.—There is no evidence to induce any other belief. Does not the Administration party advocate the policy of centralizing our own government, and practice it too by giving the Executive almost unlimited power, and by destroying all rights intended to be reserved to the States and the people? Does suppression of newspapers and the arresting and confining of unoffending citizens in prisons without trial and without shadow of law, indicate that the Administration leaders have any great love for Republican institutions and the liberties of the people? If so, we fall to see it. Does the subjugating policy of the Administration party by beggaring the people of the Southern States into submission to the ideas and will of a party, offer any proof that it is greatly in love with Republican government, and with freedom, regulated by law? If so, we again fall to see it.

If so, we again fall to see it. If the Administration party have any predilections in favor of Republics, let them show it by their works both at home and in Mexico.

The steamer *Owyhee* will go to Lewiston the last of this week or the first of next.

Loyal Publication Society.

The "New England Loyal Publication Society," which has its headquarters at Boston; Massachusetts, has for the past year or two been sending us by mail a mass of radical literature—anti-slavery speeches, pamphlets and documents of various kinds, but all thoroughly imbued with "John Brownism." These documents the Society is pleased to term "Broad-sides."

A few days ago we received the following printed letter from the Society, making inquiries as to what disposition we had made of its "Broad-sides," and also asking for information upon a subject intimately connected with its extremely loyal mission:—

OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY, No 8, STUDIO BUILD'G., BOSTON, JAN. 23d, 1865.

EDS. STATESMAN, WALLA WALLA, W. T.:—The Directors of the New England Loyal Publication Society request you to favor them with a reply to the following questions:

1. Have you made use of the broadsides which the Society has heretofore sent you in the making up of your paper; and if so, have you made use of them frequently or seldom?

2. Are the opinions which the Society has maintained in its publications generally acceptable in your region?

3. What is the feeling in your neighborhood in regard to the admission of the freed blacks to the rights of citizenship?

Per order, J. B. THAYER, SECRETARY.

As the foregoing letter came to us in printed form, we suppose there is no impropriety in our re-printing it, and giving it a conspicuous place in our columns; and besides, this loyal matter ought to have a wide circulation and be made known to the public in general. Therefore we take this newspaperal method of answering the questions.

To the first interrogatory, then, we have to say that we have made no use whatever of the Society's "broad-sides" in the making up of our paper, for the reason that we considered them unfit for the columns of any respectable paper.

To the second question, we answer that the opinions maintained by the Society in their publications are not generally acceptable in this region, though a small minority endorse them.

To the third, we reply that the feeling in this neighborhood in regard to the admission of the freed blacks to the rights of citizenship, is decidedly hostile thereto. The people of this section have not yet attained that "high moral culture" which predominates to such an enlarged extent in most loyal Massachusetts, and which exists in the belief that the African is the equal, if not the superior, of the white American citizen.

Our people reject the idea accepted by the people of Massachusetts, that "all men are equal." They cling to the prejudice, if it is a prejudice, that the white is the superior race.

That nature endowed the white race from the beginning with superior mental powers; and that no amount of legislation or education can alter this condition of things. In brief, our people, at least a large majority of them, are unalterably opposed to negro equality and their admission to the rights of citizenship. If Massachusetts thinks it is a good thing, we have no objections; but let her "ply her vocation" in her own dominions, for we of this latitude can't perceive the beauties to result from a miscegenation policy.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Hon. Geo. E. Cole writes to a new paper from Washington City, under date of Feb. 8th. He writes that he will leave New York with his family for Washington Territory, on the Steamer which sails the 3d of March. He says "there will be nothing done by way of legislation for the Territories during the last three or four days of the session, so that I will leave no business unattended to by starting at that time."

In regard to the next Delegateship, Mr. Cole writes: "I shall be a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the nomination. I would like to have the Democracy advised of the fact. I do not desire my friends to enter into any scramble to secure my nomination, but simply desire the fact known that I am a candidate, so that if my nomination is desired, it can be secured by sending delegates to the Convention favorable thereto. Should another be the preference of the Convention he will receive my cordial and active support. Let there be a general interest taken in securing a full, and fair representation in the Convention, and then let its choice be supported by ALL DEMOCRATS."

CHINESE TROUBLES AT ORO FINO.—We are informed that the Chinese who lately went to the Oro Fino mines, met with a disagreeable reception on their arrival there, from a party of resident miners who opposed their coming. The Chinese were notified that they must leave, and after a "free fight" in which the moon-eyes came off second best, they skedaddled toward Lewiston. On this information reaching here, some parties who were about to start for these mines, concluded not to go, as their operations depended upon the introduction of Chinese labor in that locality.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last a soldier stepped into a shoe-shop in town and asked to have a job of mending done—paying the price in advance. In company with four others, he returned in the evening—having noticed where the money was placed in the morning—and while engaged with the only workman in the shop, examining some boots, one of them stole a purse out of a coat pocket, containing \$22.50. Neil Gelespie, John Dunmore and Jos. Fowler, of Capt. McCown's Company E, stationed at Fort Walla Walla, have been arrested and fifty-five dollars of the money recovered.

Two or three days since a pair of "third-degree men" spiced in a saloon on Main street. They locked horns instantly, and each threw the other, when Boniface interfered and drew them both out of doors. They flew off at opposite tangents, and but one policeman being in sight, he chose his man and in advance of two or three hundred loose-footed "fun-seekers," succeeded in overtaking him in an alley; after a short chase, when they "took a walk" to the Recorders, who sent "hell-coach" up for a few days.

MINSTREL TROUPE.—A Minstrel Troupe, late of San Francisco, gave an entertainment at the Masonic Hall in this city on Thursday evening. The performance, consisting of songs, dances and comicallities, was well received by the audience. They give another entertainment this (Friday) evening.

Eastern News.

New York, March 12.—The Herald prints a letter from Sherman to Wade Hampton, stating that in consequence of foraging parties having been murdered by the rebels after being captured and labels attached to them with the words, "doth kill all foreigners," he had ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands, to be disposed of in like manner. Sherman says that he holds 1,000 rebel prisoners, and can stand it no longer.

The rebel general responds that he knows nothing of such murders, and that for every soldier executed by Sherman, he will execute a Federal picket the officers as the first victims. He makes a long story about barbarities alleged to have been committed by Sherman's army, and concludes by stating that he shall hold fifty-six prisoners as hostages for those ordered to be executed by Sherman.

New York, March 12.—A rebel dispatch dated Mobile, Feb. 20th, says: Twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay, and a large number of troops are on Dauphin Island and at Pensacola, indicating an early attack on that city.

A New Orleans letter of the 22d announces the arrival there of 2,000 exchanged prisoners from Texas, including a number of officers belonging to the Navy.

The rebel papers have articles on the passage of the new enlistment negro act, saying that it is a measure of necessity and not of choice.

Wigfall, during the debate, denounced the Legislature of Virginia, and demanded the resignation of Jeff. Davis.

News of March 13th. Headquarters, March 13.—My report dated at Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the safe escape of the 11th Regt. Cavalry. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

I had to remain at Charlottesville two days. The time was consumed in bringing over foot Wayneboro our ammunition and pontoon trains. The weather is miserable and it rains incessantly. Two divisions were during this bridge occupied in destroying the large iron bridges, one over the James river, and the other over Morris creek, near Charlottesville, and the railroad, for the distance of eight miles in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the 6th of March I sent the 1st Division Gen. Devens commanding, and the 2d along the canal to Duquoinville, 14 miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock and in many places the banks of the canal.

At Duquoinville we pressed to secure the bridge to cross the river on our march, and the enemy are rushing back to Kingstown to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. The enemy left 700 dead on the field before crossing the river which we buried and also left many wounded in our hands. Sherman has gone up the Neuse to Kingstown. The river is high. Lardner, Government detective, has arrived from the front, and states he saw a bearer of dispatches from Sherman who told him that Sherman was at Goldsboro on March 12, and that Sherman was moving on Raleigh. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of Kingstown surrendered to our forces.

The enemy retreated rapidly from Kingstown to Goldsboro. Report says Sherman is in possession of Goldsboro and the enemy are rushing back to Kingstown to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. The enemy left 700 dead on the field before crossing the river which we buried and also left many wounded in our hands. Sherman has gone up the Neuse to Kingstown. The river is high. Lardner, Government detective, has arrived from the front, and states he saw a bearer of dispatches from Sherman who told him that Sherman was at Goldsboro on March 12, and that Sherman was moving on Raleigh. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of Kingstown surrendered to our forces.

The Tribune's special dispatch says: One of the celebrating fighting regiments of New York, with every officer from its Colonel down, have taken a vote to serve the people of the South, as soon as they are out of the war with the rebels.

Trenton, N. J., March 10.—The Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, was lost in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 7.

Washington, March 15.—The American Minister to the Potomac says: Sheridan is on his way to White House, on the Pamunkey.

FORKIOSK.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from five to four and a half.

The opening of the telegraph to India attracts much attention. Victoria has temporarily emerged from her seclusion, and has received foreign ambassadors and members of legation in state at Buckingham Palace. Adams, the American Minister, was present. The Queen was held another Court on March 13th.

EDS. STATESMAN.—It may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers to learn through your estimable paper a few facts relating to the neighboring Territory of Idaho.

Although the writer of this article is hardly qualified to say much regarding the resources and quality of Idaho as a mining or agricultural region of country, from observation, he may be allowed to deal with affairs pertaining to that Territory as they now stand and what place she is destined to occupy, as a Territory that embraces within her extended limits all the requisites for a great and wealthy commonwealth and what is required to develop the various resources of which she is possessed in so eminent a degree.

Without calling into question the wisdom of the former authorities of Idaho, who had it in their power to contribute much to her peace and stability, I look to the future which now presents to our view so encouraging an appearance, and speaks so flatteringly as to what may be accomplished under pure and judicious executive management. Let us glance for a moment to the subject of the duties of the Governor and Secretary of a Territory. Their duties are plain and well determined by law, and are not of a complicated character requiring the assumption of special powers and a discretion not confided by the laws. Their pathway of duty is broad and well defined. The appointment of a Governor and a Secretary of a Territory made by the President in pursuance of the laws of Congress, is not intended to act as a check on its growth or wealth or to treat the people as if they were unable to choose their own officers. They are commissioned for the purpose of fostering its elements, encouraging and aiding the development of its resources and laying a sound foundation by assisting legislation, whereon it is to be erected the structure of a free State.

The Executive of a Territory is enjoined by the established policy of the General Government to see that the laws of Congress and those of the Territorial Legislature are impartially enforced within the limits of the country over which he exercises authority. If this intent be judiciously carried into effect the mission of the Executive is one that can be made of auspicious importance to the General Government and to the future welfare and interests of the Territory.

Let us turn to the important question of emigration and calculate what per cent. during the coming year will find a home in your sister Territory. The writer of this speaks from a knowledge gained by recent travels through most of the Atlantic States. The class of people who have determined to establish a home in the States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains, will comprise that portion of the inhabitants of the insurgent States known as refugees, who have been compelled to seek an asylum within the peaceful borders of the Northern States from the calamities of a civil war,

New York, March 14.—The Times additional says it is probable that Sheridan has moved from Columbia to join Grant by crossing the James river and south side railroad.

Movements indicative of preparations for the abandonment of Richmond had been progressing for some time.

News of March 18th. Department of the State, Washington, March 14.—The President directs that all persons who are now or hereafter shall be found within the United States and who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States or domiciled aliens, be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction of any offense committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war. The President further directs that non-resident foreigners who now are or hereafter shall be found in the United States and who have been engaged in violating the blockade of insurgent ports, shall leave the United States in twelve days from the publication of this order or from their subsequent arrival in the United States if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country, and such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war. Provost Marshals and Marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, and such persons shall not return to the United States in each custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent order of the President.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD Secy of State.

New York, March 15.—The 11th Regt. of the New York Cavalry reached there on the 10th. They left Sherman at Laurel Hill, moving on and expecting to reach Fayetteville by the night of tomorrow of the 11th. Host started at once up Cape Fear river to remove the obstructions and open communication with Fayetteville. Sherman met no opposition while marching and fought no battles. The rebels appeared content with acting as escort to Sherman's army, trotting along in front, as if they had captured his whole army. They also had a division of very peaceable cavalry following along behind. The army was in excellent condition. Everything was faring well for the party. A communication was sent to Sherman on the 11th by a courier, escorted by a regiment of cavalry. People along the road were strongly in favor of the Union and anxious for the appearance of the national army.

New York, N. C., March 12.—A rebel surgeon who came in this morning and took the oath says, Sherman's cavalry was in Troy, N. C., a few days since; that one wing of his army was moving on Fayetteville, one on Goldsboro and Mayor of Kingstown surrendered to our forces.

The enemy retreated rapidly from Kingstown to Goldsboro. Report says Sherman is in possession of Goldsboro and the enemy are rushing back to Kingstown to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. The enemy left 700 dead on the field before crossing the river which we buried and also left many wounded in our hands. Sherman has gone up the Neuse to Kingstown. The river is high. Lardner, Government detective, has arrived from the front, and states he saw a bearer of dispatches from Sherman who told him that Sherman was at Goldsboro on March 12, and that Sherman was moving on Raleigh. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of Kingstown surrendered to our forces.

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and from scenes of bloodshed that are enacted around their once safe and tranquil homes. There are thousands of this class of people who were so fortunate as to save sufficient from the wreck of their fortunes to pay their way across the continent and will be found pursuing their long and tedious journey to cast their future with the fortunes of the Western Empire.

No region of country west of the Rocky mountains that presents so many and substantial inducements to emigration as Idaho. In point of reputation in the East she occupies a higher stand as a Territory that abounds with resources than any of the western or south-western Territories. It is believed that she possesses the agricultural advantages of California combined with the mineral wealth of Nevada. The Eastern Journals daily bring glowing and inviting tales of the gold that has been discovered in Idaho, of fine quartz and placer diggings recently found, and what lies beneath the soil awaiting but the pick and shovel of the miner to give up unbounded riches.—The Eastern press each day recounts these stories, and they certainly hold attractions for that transient population from the South above all others. To those who till the soil, Idaho offers substantial inducements. Her beautiful valleys that promise to yield so abundantly to the industries farmer—the magnificent grazing range, and the plenty of water in all parts, makes it a fine country for raising cattle.

It is estimated that over fifty thousand souls crossed the plains last year. If this be correct, this year will doubtless bring a much larger number who are only awaiting the return of seasonable weather to begin their journey, while those that come by sea are rushing on from California and Oregon to be in the mining districts on the opening of the season.

As Idaho presents such unequalled advantages, and Eastern and California capitalists willingly invest their means to develop her mines—what an argument it is to have emigration seek fortune within her borders.

I am aware that the fever that at present is felt in the Atlantic States for seeking a gold country, has extended to California and Oregon, and numbers will come from these States to find wealth in Idaho. In point of population Idaho to-day has as many inhabitants as Nevada, and by emigration the number will be greatly swollen, and in a few years she will possess the requirements necessary to occupy a place in the family of States.

The people that are emigrating to the Pacific slope belong to that class who have been most affected by this calamitous war, and they long to find a country wherein they can rest peacefully and where their property will be secure. They have experienced the hardship and sufferings consequent to living in a turbulent and unsettled country, and they know and appreciate the blessings, comforts and happiness of peace, and their right to property is observed and they can have security for their lives—a country where the laws are enforced and they beyond the reach of war. Can they gain this grand object to be free from civil discord, in Idaho? The writer answers Yes—if the Territorial Government is properly administered. Mr. C. Dewitt Smith, the Acting Governor and Secretary of Idaho is well known to the writer of this, who can speak of him as a man well calculated from experience and ability for the duties that are before him. Mr. Smith is a gentleman whose first ambition is to judiciously and properly administer the affairs of his office. He is unostentatious, without political aspirations, and will pursue a course of conduct calculated to advance the interests of the General Government and the Territory. Under Mr. Smith's administration I feel convinced the prosperity of Idaho will be considerably enhanced. Then, if he comes with a generous heart and willing hand to the performance of his duties the people of Idaho should extend to him a cordial welcome and give a hearty support to all measures for the public good.

Before closing I must say a few words regarding the facilities for travel from Portland, Oregon, into the Boise country, Idaho. But a short time back, I came over the water from Portland to this place and can say that the means for traveling by river from Portland to Umatilla and Wallula is of the most comfortable and convenient character. At Portland, the O. S. N. Co. take you in their boats and transport you a distance of two hundred and forty-three miles to the town of Wallula. The boats are first class and afford great convenience and comfort to passengers and the best facilities for freight. Then from Wallula to this place you are carried by the best description of Stages. From here to the Boise country, I am credibly informed Stage travel is made a ride of interest and pleasure—at certain seasons of the year.

Business has now opened and I think we can look forward to the coming year as one that will bear prosperity to all classes of people.

Yours, M. C. A.

Messrs L. J. Rector and H. Parker will leave on Monday next to attend the Union Convention at Claquato. They will act as proxies for the other delegates elected.

THE OREGON MINT.—Mr. Wm. H. Newell, editor of the *Mountaineer*, telegraphs from Washington to his paper that the mint question has been settled in favor of the Dalles, and Mr. Logan appointed Superintendent.

PRECINCT MEETING.—The Democratic Precinct meeting for Walla Walla Precinct will be held to-morrow evening at 2 o'clock at the District School House on Alder street.

LUMBER YARD AT WALLULA.—Mr. Linkton, of this place, intends to establish a Lumber Yard at Wallula as soon as the roads become good for teaming. The lumber will be hauled from the mill and from the lumber yard in this city.

SPRING has come at last. The farmers throughout the valley are taking advantage of the prevailing good weather, and are busily engaged at plowing and putting in their spring crops.

MILITARY.—In addition to the item published last week in regard to the consolidation of the 1st W. T. Infantry, Capt. W. W. Thompson, furnishes us the following:

Companies E and F will be consolidated into one and designated as E Company, with Wm. M. Knox as Captain, J. W. Clawson 1st Lieutenant, and W. F. Sanborn 2d Lieutenant.

Companies H and K will be consolidated into one—G. A. Glasner, Captain; J. E. D. Jester 1st Lieutenant, and Wm. Wood 2d Lieutenant.

The men remaining in the Companies to be mustered out of service, whose terms of enlistment have not expired, will be attached to Company H.

All the officers in the Regiment, excepting those retained in the consolidated companies, will be mustered out of service with their Companies.

Captain Thompson will leave on Monday next for Boise, to take command of his new company and the post there.

Captains Borland's and McCown's Companies of the Oregon Infantry, arrived at Fort Walla Walla on Tuesday. The latter Company will go to Colville, instead of Borland's, as previously announced.

NEWS FOR ALL! Just received at the NEW BOOK & VARIETY STORE. A Large Stock of the Best Quality and Variety of Garden Seeds. (WARRANTED.) A new supply of Books, Stationery & Notions

Important to Farmers. I have received from the Land office plate of the New Surveys on the Pataha and Tuzoonan.

Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, and other papers made up. H. PARKER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Land Agent. Walla Walla, March 23, 1885. 15m3.

Ordinance—No. 31. In relation to Licenses and duties of Officers. THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF WALLA WALLA do ordain as follows: Sec. 1. From and after the passage of this ordinance the license for each gaming house shall be \$100.00 per quarter.

If any person shall keep, maintain or cause to be kept or maintained any house, room, or cellar where any game of skill, hazard or chance shall be played, kept or dealt, on which money or any valuable consideration shall be staked, lost or won, without first obtaining a license therefor he shall on conviction thereof before the City Recorder, be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars for each day that the said house, room, or cellar shall be kept, used or employed for such gaming purpose.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal his deputy or any city policeman to enter a complaint before the City Recorder for every violation of the city license laws, except any other city ordinance which shall come to his knowledge, and a willful neglect or failure so to do shall constitute a misdemeanor on the part of his or their removal from office.

Sec. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed March 15, 1885. A. J. THIBODEAU, Pres't Com. Council. OTIS L. BRIDGES, Mayor.

E. W. TRACY & CO., (Successors to Tracy & King.) ASSAYERS, Portland, Oregon. Highest Price Paid For Gold Dust, Legal Tenders, &c. Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

OFFICE: 58 Front Street, 1st door below Arrington's Portland, March 24, '85. 101y.

Passenger Train. FOR BOISE! THE UNDERIGNED WILL START A PASSENGER TRAIN FOR BOISE CITY, ON Tuesday, April 4, 1885. FARE, including fifty cents baggage, \$40 00 25 cents per pound will be charged for extra freight. S. W. CHILDS.

For Sale. AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE, a Fine lot of Saddle and Pack Animals, Cheap. Walla Walla, March 24, 1885. S. W. CHILDS, 101y.

THE REASON KYGER & REESE CAN SELL cheaper than any other House in town: They sell for cash only. NOBODY GETS CREDIT AT KYGER & REESE'S. HAVING IN MONEY TO-MORROW WILL not lay goods at Kyger & Reese's. GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS CAN BE HAD at Kyger & Reese's for cash on delivery. KYGER & REESE DO NOT WISH TO SELL their goods to ANY BODY on credit; it makes no difference how good they may be.

LIVINGSTON & HICKRY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fine Brandy, Wines and LIQUORS, No. 221 CALIFORNIA STREET, (Between Front and Battery), San Francisco. L. LIVINGSTON, P. J. HONEY, March 24, 1885. 151f.

Notice. THE UNDERIGNED HAVING lost a certain Promissory note, dated May 17th, 1884, calling for the sum of three hundred and five dollars (\$305) with an indorsement of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) given to me by one Wm. S. McIrwine, whose signature is attached to the same, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note as full payment has been made of the same to-day. PHILIP SHAUBLE, 24w3 Walla Walla, March 24, 1885.

Notice. ISAAC KAUFMAN HAS, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, withdrawn from the firm of Bloom, Miller & Co. The firm will collect all dues and pay all debts of said firm. ISAAC S. MILLER, CHAS. S. MILLER, SIG. BOHWA-RACHEN, 16w4 Dalles, March 7, 1885.

The Bible Society of Walla Walla offer Bibles and Testaments of all styles and sizes at Eastern cost, with freight added. Depository at D. S. Baker & Co.'s store. March 24, 1885.

