Walla Walla Statesman.

$5,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.] THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. [OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME V. WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1866. NUMBER 13.

Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY

WILLIAM H. NEWELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office, Statesman Building, Third Street.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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JOB PRINTING of every description done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:

BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS, PAMPHLETS, NOTES OF HAND, HANDBILLS, ORDER BOOKS, BALL TICKETS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT CARDS, Invitations, Bills of Lading, BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES, LEGAL BLANKS, SHOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BL'K RECEIPTS, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Job Work must be paid for before it is taken from the Office.

W. F. YOCUM,
Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court,
(FOR S. N. SLAXON, CLERK,)

WILL draw up deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Affidavits, &c., and take acknowledgements to the same under the seal of the District Court, which is recognized in any state or Territory of the United States. Office in the Court House, near the Bridge, Walla Walla, W. T. 49m3*

DR. A. SHOUE,
(Deutscher Arzt,)
LATE OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THIS City. Office at present, next door to Schawbacher Bros. & Co's Store. Particular attention paid to Midwifery, Female and Children's Diseases. [illegible] in French, German and English. 52ly.

DR. J. W. HUNTER,
(LATE OF DALLES CITY, OREGON.)

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. Office and Residence south end of Third street, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

DR. STEVENSON,
HOMŒOPATHIST,

HAS removed his office and residence to 3 doors below the Express Office, where he may be found prepared to attend to Medical and Surgical [illegible]. Walla Walla, [illegible]

Tom. Tierney's
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, near W. F. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also,

Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire,

upon the most reasonable terms. [illegible] 1865. 42ly

Undertaking.

ORDERS in the line of coffin-making will be promptly attended to by the undersigned. In connection, I have a

HEARSE.

Ready for use on all funeral occasions. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. CAL. WINESET. May 5, 1865. 21ly

NOTICE.

T. F. BERRY, County Surveyor of Walla Walla County, W. T., residing on the Walla Walla River, south of Rev. E. Eells, on the old Mission Claim, is at all times ready to survey for parties, on reasonable notice, and for reasonable compensation. He also makes out and forwards to the Land Offices, Homestead and Pre-emption papers, and does a general surveying business. Nov. 10, 1865. 47ly.

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS at Law. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office one door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store, Walla Walla, W.T. 39ly

EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his Profession. OFFICE, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1863. 32ly

JAS. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office Cor. Third and Alder Streets. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory. Walla Walla, Oct. 3, 1864.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office at the Court House. Sept. 1st, 1865. 38ly.

School Land Notice.

THE undersigned will apply to purchase according to law, of the County Commissioners of Walla Walla County, W. T., at their March term, A. D., 1866, the following described School Land: The S. W. ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S. W ¼ of section No. 12, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 37, east of the Willamette Meridian. AARON NOWLES. Dec. 1st, 1865. 50 3m

J. H. BLEWETT,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.

WILL write Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney &c., and take Acknowledgements to the Instruments for any part of the United States certified or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention the sale, renting, and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House, Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1865. 29ly.

PIONEER BATHING
—AND—
SHAVING SALOON,

Main street, opposite the "Empire Hotel."

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

Hair Dyed at Reasonable rates, and executed in artistic style. Celebrated Hair Tonics and Restoratives constantly on hand. Give MITCHELL a Call. Nov. 10, 1865. 47ly

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W.T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Crockery and Glassware.

TIN-WARE,

Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse

CARPETING,

Oil Cloth, China Matting,

Window Shades,	Looking Glasses,
Cords, Pictures,	Trimmings, Nails,
Oils, Glass, Paints	Putty, Varnishes,

Brushes &c., &c.,

Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 17, 1865.

ATTENTION!

PACKERS AND MINERS.

FALL STOCK OF GROCERIES

—AND—

MINERS' GOODS.

NOW IN STORE, AND FRESH SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING from San Francisco.

Purchases are made from First Hands,

Therefore,

Goods Can, and Will be Sold

—AT—

Very Low Prices for Cash.

Call and Satisfy Yourselves.

Walla Walla, Nov. 10, 1865. J. C. ISAACS. 47tf

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE

Have Removed from their store known as

THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

To their New Brick Store, 125 Front st.,

Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'gn,

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPply the trade in their line with a large and well assorted stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Shoe Findings,

Their stock consists of all the standard make of Boots and shoes, such as
Benkert's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;
Payward's long top and knee Rubber Boots;
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youths' Kip and Calf Boots;
Childrens' Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Balmorals, Gaiters and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;
Harness, Skirting, Belting and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russet Sheep skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
Particular attention given to orders.

WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.

From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business, their advantages in Buying and increased facilities for saving their customers, W. & S. feel assured that they can do better by those who favor them with their patronage than any other house in the city. WEIBERG & STROWBRIDGE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, No. 125 Front street, Portland, Jan. 16, 1864.) Fire-proof Brick store

BAG FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself in Walla Walla to manufacture Bags of all descriptions; also, to execute MACHINE SEWING TO ORDER. TENTS, WAGON COVERS, &c. He solicits public patronage. On Main Street opposite the Store of J. C. Isaacs. G. W. SOMERINDYKE. Nov. 10, 1865. 47tf.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. BERNARD,
DENTIST,
(From San Francisco.)

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened an Office in Walla Walla, for the practice of

Dentistry

in all of its branches.

Persons desiring first class dentistry are invited to call.

Consultation Free. Charges Moderate.

Office next door to Wells, Fargo & Co. August 11, 1865. 35tf

FOR THE BLACKFOOT MINES.

Waldron's Express!

WILL run from WALLA WALLA direct to

BLACKFOOT CITY, MONTANA TER.,

—VIA—

Frenchtown and Hellgate,

and connecting with all the different camps.

ALL letters and packages addressed through Wells, Fargo & Co. to my care will be promptly attended to. Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., Walla Walla. Sep. 29, 42tf.] D. V. WALDRON.

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. B.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND MIDWIFE,

MEMBER ROYAL COLLEGE SURGEON England.

Office and Residence 2 doors above the Congregational Church. |Sep. 1 '65 38ly

Love's Sudden Growth.

But yestermorn, with many a flower,
The garden of my heart was drest;
A single tree has sprung to bloom,
Whose branches cast a tender gloom
That shadows all the rest.

A jealous and a tyrant tree,
That seeks to reign alone;
As if the wind's melodious sighs,
The dews and sunshine of the skies,
Were only made for one.

A tree on which the Host of Dreams,
Low murmur mystic things,
While hopes, those birds of other skies,
To dream themselves chant low replies—
Ah, wherefore have they wings?

The seasons nurse the blight and storm,
The glory leaves the air—
The dreams and birds will pass away,
The blossom wither from the spray—
One day—the stem be bare—

But mine has grown the Dryad's life,
Coeval with the tree;
The sun, the frost, the bloom, the fall;
My fate, sweet tree, must share them all,
To live and die with thee!

KEEPING FAITH ONLY WITH NEGROES.—The radicals seem to believe that the Government is bound to keep faith with negroes and with nobody else. For instance, we hear a great deal from them in favor of clothing the liberated slaves at once with all the rights of freemen, in order that the Nation may keep its faith plighted to them in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. Now unless we have got so far down in the scale that paleness of complexion releases the obligations of faith and honor, it is no more than just to claim that if an executive proclamation can bind the national faith when pledged to men of black skins, it must be equally binding when pledged to men of white skins. About a year subsequent to the Emancipation, Proclamation, President Lincoln issued another proclamation addressed to the white population of the seceded states. In the message accompanying the proclamation he said: "By the Proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would." And in the Proclamation itself he said: "And I further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina." the persons taking the oath of allegiance "shall re-establish a State Government that shall be republican, and in nowise contravening, said oath, such government shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and be entitled to the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Notwithstanding this solemn and unequivocal promise,—a promise as binding in honor as that made to the negroes in the Emancipation Proclamation—these radicals refuse to recognize the restoration of the seceded states. They desire that the public faith shall be kept only with negroes, and they proclaim the national honor a mockery and a delusion in all matters relating to white men.—*American Volunteer.*

GALLATIN VALLEY.—We learn that the progress in agriculture made by the inhabitants of this far-famed valley is surprising, and that many of them are getting rich, while not a few are already quite comfortable. At least 6000 acres of wheat will be sown in the spring, and the probability is that the crop will much exceed this estimate. The soil of the valley is sandy loam, with tracts of clay here and there interspersed; but these latter spots are avoided, being too cold and wet for profitable farming. Although the winter has been the coldest ever experienced, there has not yet been snow enough there for sleighing. Hundreds of muskrats have been frozen in their houses. Ninety yoke of cattle were put out to pasture, late last fall, in the poorest possible condition, and only three head have been lost. Mr. Harrison's herd of about 1000 head are now nearly all in good condition for the butcher. As an instance of the profits which industrious men may realize, we may cite the brothers Dunbar, who have made nearly $13,000 from eight acres of land, the first year, commencing almost without capital, and with but one team. Johnny Grant, of Deer Lodge, and his partner, are putting up a first-class flouring mill, at the three forks of the Missouri. Two out-buildings are already finished, and the stone and timber for the main structure are on the ground. It will be finished in time to grind the next crop. The valley is thickly settled in many places for a distance of forty miles, and any industrious person who has, or can get a farmstead there, is sure of a good living and a competence. The distance from the Eastern and Western bases of supplies is so great that the home producer may rely on obtaining a magnificent reward for his labor.—*Montana Post.*

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—The London *News*, upon this subject, says: "Pending the receipt of news from America, as to the temper in which the Washington Cabinet received the refusal of our government to take into consideration the Alabama claims, a check is given to the movement in American securities, as regards which the tendency of the market is otherwise very favorable. Nevertheless, in the meantime, the high rates of interest required from the speculative holders of five-twenty bonds at the last settlement have caused occasional realizations, so that the price is barely maintained. Should the American government adopt the moderate course which is expected of them, it would seem difficult to limit the extent of the probable flow of British capital into American securities, new and old, for there is evidence on every side that the civil war has raised the prestige and credit of America, and her enterprises higher than they ever stood before.

WHEN Dr. H. and Seargeant A. were walking arm in arm a wag said to a friend: "These two are just equal to one high wayman." "Why so?" was the response. "Because it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

A YANKEE being asked by a Southerner why Yankees say "I guess," while the Southern people say "I reckon," gave the following explanation: "That a Yankee could guess as well as a Southerner could reckon."

Montana Mining Items.

From the *Post*, of February 16th, we clip the following items:

MINES OF DEER LODGE.

The interest felt in these new mines situated in the north-western portion of the county, is not waning; but the excitement increasing. It is almost incredible to believe the reports constantly being brought in by various parties; and were they not made by well known and undoubted gentlemen, it would be quite out of place to give them publicity. As it is, however, I have no hesitation in guaranteeing their truth, and of claiming for this county—where a year since not a dozen miners were at work—the palm for b[illegible]

QUARTZ AND PLACER MINES,

for our ledges are numbered by thousands, and our gulches by scores. This country will give employment to the twenty-thousand Web-footers who are expected this season; and there will be plenty of work for all creation besides—excepting rat-eating John, who had better give our region a wide beth. Big Bear Gulch, especially the upper portion, is said to be very rich, and claim-holders are looking as if they appreciated their good luck. Some difficulty has occurred about the discovery of the upper district, a man named Booth claiming priority over Messrs. Bostick, Burton & Co., under whose discovery the ground was originally located. The case comes up before Justice Maillet on Tuesday next. Great interest is manifested in the matter, as it involves a greater sum than any like suit ever before tried in the Territory. Two new discoveries are reported, but I can find nothing definite with regard to them.

OUR QUARTZ PROSPECTORS

are still working away like beavers, notwithstanding the severe weather they have been occasionally subjected to. Mr. Horton, who has the reputation of having exhibited from his discoveries the finest rock yet left with our County Recorder, has recently discovered a number of first-class lodes in the celebrated Lomax district, nine miles east of this place. A sale of five claims, on the discoveries of Mr. H., was made here, yesterday, for the sum of $2,000. This is a pretty good indication, when it is considered that the locations are new ones, and as yet but little developed. James Stuart, Esq., was the purchaser.

QUARTZ IN MADISON COUNTY.

We have ascertained, on inquiry, that the number of lodes registered in the office of the Recorder of Madison county is seventeen hundred and forty. This, of itself, would show the enormous mineral wealth of our Territory; for if only one hundred and fifty prove valuable, there would be ample room for three hundred mills to start with. If the eleven hundred lodes of Deer Lodge be added, on the same terms, without counting Beaverhead, Edgerton, and the outlying districts, the idea of the vast amount of gold and silver in Montana, and of the labor and capital that will be eventually employed in making it available—is perfectly astounding. Beaverhead and Edgerton counties have enormous numbers of lodes, and the searching for them is yet only well begun all over the Territory.

GULCH MINING.

Alder Gulch will be worked thoroughly next season. Ground sluicing on an extensive scale will be commenced early. The Nelson Mining Company are all ready to hail the breaking up of winter, with the scream of their steam whistle and the discharge of a hydraulic salute; while down at Junction all is being prepared for heavy work on the bars and in the new gulch. We are of opinion that more money will be taken out next season than ever before, the nature and extent of the proposed operations fully warranting the supposition.

RATTLESNAKE LEAD.

Quite a considerable quantity of lead has been taken out in Rattlesnake district and brought into market. A lot of the article, the first offered for sale here, was pointed out to us at Douglas's store, and we hear that several of our merchants will have it shortly. The quality appears to be very good, and the metal is from the same place as the sample-bar shown us by J. S. Rockfellow last week. Excepting gold, this is the first mineral production of Montana which has been offered as an article of merchandise.

WE have had a President Taylor, and now we have a tailor President. Little did the present incumbent think, when following the peaceful profession of his youth, that his goose would one day hang so high, and that he who once aided in dressing up his Southern patrons, would one day be called to assist in dressing down the same individuals, and giving particular fits to many rebellious customers. The war has come to its close, (clothes.) The "repossession" of the Southern forts has left enough dead men in the breeches—let all breeches be now mended. Our President's previous life has been but sew-sew, but if he pants for fame, he is vested with sufficient authority to clothe the naked and bleeding South with garments of mercy, so that our peace may not prove to be a patched up one, but a blessing to all parties. Although not of a character so benign as his predecessor, may he conduct his administration with such vigor as to make it appear that there be nine men in the Presidential chair, instead of only the ninth part of one!

SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.—The simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and, after a few hours, set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whet stone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a good polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for every description of edge tools.

MR. STEVENS' POSITION.—Throughout the whole of the late war, when the rebels had entire possession of from seven to ten States, the Government and the people of the United States maintained that those States were still in the Union; now the war is over and the rebels have been conquered and their bogus government displaced, and *we* have possession, it is proposed to consider those States as *out* of the Union. This is an absurd position, and yet it is the one that Mr. Stevens desires to put the country in.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Wealth and Future of Montana.

Under this caption, a writer in the Montana *Post* claims that the mines in that section will show as grand a result as the early history of California discovered to the world. Speaking of the resources of Montana, he says:

We have a system of rivers unequalled in the whole mining territories of the continent. The entire river system of California will not equal the Big Horn and Yellowstone above their junction, draining, as they do, the Wind River and Big Horn mountains, and in every instance the immigration of 1864 found fine gold where the road crossed their tributaries. The entire mining resources of Idaho are confined to the rivers draining the south-west face of the Bitter Root range of mountains, emptying into Lewis' Fork of the Columbia. The north-east face of the same range is entirely within our limits, the streams draining it emptying into Clark's Fork of the Columbia, or Pen d'Oreille; and, in all cases where prospecting has been done, developing remunerative mines. It is asserted that there are bars containing hundreds of acres on this last river that will pay four and five dollars per day. Also, its tributaries coming in from the range dividing it from the Kootenai, without exception, bring down fine gold; all of which streams, together with the middle section of the Kootenai itself, being in our Territory, it is safe to say that we have, from the summit of our dividing range to our western limit, more mining country than any other of our Territories ever possessed, California alone excepted. Add to the two systems of mining streams already mentioned, the headwaters of the Missouri proper, upon which nearly all of our labor has been expended and developments made, and the yield from which has been the astonishment of those among us of the longest mining experience—we say, taking these three systems of mining streams, all of which, in every instance where trial has been made, established the fact that the mountain ranges which give rise to and separate them, are gold bearing, that we may justly claim that this last known and settled of our mining Territories is immeasurably the greatest and richest. An excess of population over and above those finding profitable employment in the mines already developed, is all we want. The emigration of 1865 gave us that excess for a few months, and the Confederate, Helena and Blackfoot districts of to-day are the result. Never having been affected with quartz on the brain, we might omit this source of our wealth, were it not for the indisputable evidence presented by the early operations of our pioneer mills; but these results, coming authenticated as they are, compel belief, and must add to our other resources that of gold bearing quartz leads. Who among us can form a correct estimate of our future in connection with this great branch of industry? Admitting that the great mass of our present recorded lodes are nothing but spurs, their presence would seem to establish the fact that there is one true lead at least in every locating district. If the future establish this much alone for us in this interest, it will place Montana as far ahead of her sister Territories in quartz as she unquestionably is in placer mining. Such facts as the melting out of quartz rock—supposed to be silver bearing—the ore containing half, in gross weight, of pure copper, seems now to attract no attention, so eager is our pursuit after the more generous metals. The immense deposits of coal, noticed by Judge Hosmer, on the Yellowstone, exhibiting veins from three to five feet thick, cropping out of the bank at different points through a distance of three hundred miles; tar springs, known to the trappers and hunters for the last forty years—which are now proved to be petroleum—on the waters of Wind river. Sum up all these resources and look at the aggregate, and say if there is a mind among us that can form a correct estimate of the results that capital and labor will produce here in the next ten years? Truly, if our late President was right in saying that the United States was destined to be the treasury of the world, Montana is destined to be the treasury of the United States.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.—I hav finally came to the konklusion that thare aint truth enuff in the world, just now, to do the bizzness with, and if sum kind ov compromise can't be had, the Devil might as well step in, and run the consarn at onst.

I always advise short sermons, espeshily on a hot Sunday. If a minister can't strike ile in boreing 40 minutes, he has either got a poor gimblet, or els he iz boreing in the rong plase.

Felosophers are like grave yards—they take all things just ez they come, and give them a decent burial and suitable epitaff.

Enny boddy kan tell whare lightning struck last, but it takes a smart man tew find out whare it iz going to strike nex time—this iz one of the differences between larning and wisdom.

Don't tell the world yure sorrows enny more than you would tell them yure shaim.

Sailors heave the led for the purpose ov finding the bottom, not for the purpose ov going thare—it is sum so with advise; men should ask for it, not so mutch for the purpose ov follerin it, az for the purpose ov strengthening their own plans.

I have got a fust rate rekolekshun, but no memory—I kan rekoleckt distinctly ov loseing a 10 dollar bill onse, but I kant remember whare, to save mi life.

KICKING COWS.—Cows, says a cotemporary, seldom kick without a cause for it. Teats are sometimes chapped or the udder tender, harsh handling hurts them, and they kick. Sometimes long and sharp finger nails cut their teats, and sometimes the milker pulls the long hair on the udder, while milking. Shear off the long hairs, cut long finger nails close, bathe chapped teats with warm water, and grease them well with lard, and always treat a cow gently. She will never knick unless something hurts her, or she fears a repetition of former hurts. When gently handled cows like to be milked. When treated otherwise they will kick and hold up their milk. It is quite as consistent to whip a sick child to stops its crying, as to whip or kick a cow to prevent its kicking while being milked.

SHEEP A NECESSITY.—The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry, on even the highest priced lands, and the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to their own consumption of food as any other domestic animal.

Who Is the Traitor?

The telegraph reports the redoubtable Ben Wade, of Ohio, as having, in the United States Senate, denounced President Johnson as a traitor. During the war for upholding the authority of the Government of the United States and crushing rebellion, this same Wade was principally conspicuous for two things—keeping his precious body out of the reach of danger, and hampering and abusing those who were risking their lives in behalf of the country. It is a well known fact that history does not record a revolution or rebellion which at its commencement had as fair prospects of success as did the Southern rebellion. The loyal people did not expect [illegible] the South the work of rebellion had been pretty well organized, and the Wades, Sumners, and Greeleys, of the North, were crying out to the Southern people to secede if they wished to; that if they attempted secession, no obstacles would be thrown in their way. Thus, at the outset, there were exceedingly fair prospects that the Southern rebellion would succeed. Those prospects continued good until after the commencement of the third year of the war—and even during that year, the Greeleys, Wades, and others of the radicals, were urging Government to make a peace, even at the expense of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as an independent power. Such being the position of affairs, the rebellion held out seductive allurements to men of ambition, intellect, and little patriotism. President Johnson was a native of the South; the Southern people knew him and had delighted to honor him; he was acknowledged to be a man of commanding intellect and great influence; and had he linked his fortunes with the promising cause of the rebellion, he would undoubtedly have been honored with high position. What did he do in the emergency? He disregarded social and political ties, breasted the storm of popular fury with which he was surrounded, and, regardless of life, limb and property, took up arms in behalf of the Union. Can any one doubt that in this he was influenced by the highest and holiest motives of patriotism—the most solemn sense of duty? And having thus taken his position, unlike his cowardly defamer, Ben. Wade, he did not seek to keep his body out of harm's way, but kept himself at the front, combating armed treason until the close of the war, subjecting himself to trials, hardships and dangers, the least of which would have appalled the craven hearts of those who now have the unblushing hardihood and wickedness to accuse him of treason to his country. Had there been a drop of treasonable blood in President Johnson's composition, he would have manifested the traitorous instincts at a time when treason promised to be a paying investment. Men of President Johnson's stamp—of intelligence and common sense—do not brave and combat treason, when to do so is hazardous in the extreme, only to turn traitors after treason has been crushed and made hateful and odious in the eyes of all. Yet, such poltroons as Wade, who never struck a blow or uttered a hearty word in behalf of the country during the time of its peril—who, during the nation's danger, could only engage in factional broils and partisan conspiracies—dare to pollute the language they speak, and to insult the common sense of the people, by charging in the frenzy of their partisan malice, that such a man as Andrew Johnson is a traitor. Let God and the people award the palm of loyalty, honor and integrity, and of treachery, cowardice and falsehood, between Johnson and his malicious defamer, Wade.—*S. F. Call.*

TWO MEN HUNG.—On the 5th instant, a man named Chas. Jewett, was found hanging in full sight of Gallatin City; and another was discovered in the act of stretching rope, over at East Gallatin, on the 4th inst. Jewett had been arrested at Diamond City, where it seems that he had met a young man, between whom and himself there had been some previous quarrel, and that on being asked how he was getting along, he said he would show him; that he drew his pistol as he spoke and aimed at his interrogator, but he struck aside his pistol, the ball from which entered the breast of another man, a German named Fisher, who was entering the room, and dangerously wounded him. After a preliminary examination, he was suffered to depart in custody of the sheriff, who took him to his home in Gallatin, and placed him in charge of two men. In the meantime, the facts of the case became known, and the prisoner's previous lawless character had been ascertained. A party of fourteen vigilantes, from Diamond City, followed him, and taking him to a tree in the neighborhood, hanged him then and there. Concerning the other man executed, no particulars have yet reached us; but "its no for nothing the gled whustles."—*Montana Post, Feb. 17th.*

INDICATIONS OF A GREAT MIND.—To set out in the world with no other principle than a crafty intention to interest, betokens one who is designed for creeping through the inferior walks of life; but to give an early preference to honor above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest art; to brook no meanness, to stoop, to no dissimulation, are the indications of a great mind, the pressages of future eminence and distinction in life. At the same time, this virtuous sincerity is perfectly consistent with the most prudent vigilance and caution. It is opposed to cunning, not to true wisdom. It is not the simplicity of a weak and prudent, but the candor of an enlarged and noble mind, of one who scorns deceit, because he accounts it both base and unprofitable, and who seeks no disguise, he heeds none to hide him.

IN accordance with an act of Congress authorizing the motto "In God We Trust" to be placed in addition to other legends upon the coins of the United States, the Director of the Mint has caused dies containing these words to be struck for all the larger gold and silver pieces. The smaller coins—as gold dollars, dimes, and half dimes—are too small to receive the new motto in a legible shape, and it is necessarily omitted from them. Specimen medals of the double eagle, and half eagle, and silver dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar, bearing the new motto, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is understood, has approved them, and ordered the coins to be struck. An effort is being made, also, to revise and remodel the dies of the gold and silver coins, so as, while retaining the legal devices and legends, to give the coins a more artistic and elegant appearance.

MONEY.—Money goes, no one knows, where it goeth, no one showeth; here and there, everywhere; in and out, round about; run, run, dun, dun, spend, spend, lend, lend; flush to-day, short to-morrow; notes to pay, borrow; so it goes, no one knows, where it goeth, no one showeth.

Walla Walla Statesman.

WM. H. NEWELL.....EDITOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1866.

"WHY AND WHEREFORE."—Under this caption, the *Oregonian* copies approvingly an article from the Sacramento *Union*, in which it is attempted to show that the President in opposing the rebellion was actuated by no higher motive than selfishness, and that at the commencement of the war he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by coming out for the Union. The article is infamous in conception, and is very properly bolstered up by an extract from a speech by the rebel Wigfall. It only shows to what straits the enemies of the President are reduced, when they have to filter rebel speeches in order to find arguments against the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. To meet these utterances of treason that are now scattered broad-cast over the land through the columns of professedly Union papers, we quote from a speech of President Johnson, written by George L. Stearns, of Boston, a life-long abolitionist, and a disciple of the school in which Sumner and Stevens are shining lights. Stearns opposes with all the ability he possesses the restoration policy of the President, but being an honorable opponent, he scorns to blacken the fame of a patriot, and in glowing terms bears witness to the incorruptible integrity of Andrew Johnson. Here are his words:

What Northern man has given a proof of love of country and fidelity to the Union to be compared with that which Andrew Johnson has given? What Northern man has been so situated that he could give such a proof? Go, read the records of the Congress of '60-'64, when, among all the Senators from his part of the country, Johnson stood alone, and boldly denounced the rest as traitors; read the thrilling stories of '61, when he was again and again insulted, threatened, and assailed by bodies of infuriate men, when his property was confiscated, his sick wife with her child driven ints the street, a price set upon his head, and his patriotism seemed to have for its cost all that men hold dear on earth, and even of life itself; read the history of his subsequent administration as Military Governor of Tennessee; and then distrust "Andy Johnson" if you can.

Yes, read the records of the war, ye petty hounds who are now howling on the track of Andrew Johnson, and then hunt your kennels, and forever withdraw from the withering gaze of the people you seek to betray.

Re-opening of the Mullan Road.

We learn by a letter from Hon. S. D. Smith that the sum of five thousand dollars can be obtained in San Francisco to assist in re-opening the above road; and all that is necessary for the people here to do, in order to secure their co-operation, is to make an exertion toward the accomplishment of the enterprise by subscribing at least an equal amount, and show a determination to put this route in good traveling condition at as early a day as possible. It is to the interest of every citizen in this portion of the Territory to put their shoulders to the wheel, and by the outlay of a few dollars, secure to ourselves the advantages which are within our grasp, and make this a traveled route, not only for merchandise from this valley and the Columbia river, but also for emigration from the East. If we had been more energetic in the past, hundreds of wagons and people would have immigrated to Washington Territory during the past two seasons, instead of returning to the States because they were unable to cross the Bitter Root mountains with teams; and now if we open the road, we can easily enjoy a fair share of the Montana trade. It is true that the enterprise of one company has already opened a route across the Blue mountains in our immediate vicinity, at an expense of $75,000; and if we could unite and expend one-sixth of that amount on the road which is already constructed over the mountains east of us, the benefits arising to us would be even greater than those which we have already obtained from the opening of the road last mentioned. A public meeting is called for the purpose of considering the enterprise alluded to in this article, and it is to be hoped that all who are interested in the growth and prosperity of this valley, as well as this portion of the Territory generally, will attend, and subscribe toward the object in view, each according to his means and ability. The meeting will be held at the court house on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE TRAVEL.—The stages for Boise go out loaded down with passengers. The great majority are bound for Blackfoot, and take that route as being the least obstructed at this season of the year. The stages beyond Boise have applications greatly beyond their capacity, and we are told that seats are engaged two weeks ahead. From and after this date, the travel will begin to be divided, quite a number of persons being about to go by way of the Cœur d'Alene route. It is thought that the first parties will have considerable difficulty in getting through, but after the trail is once broken, those who follow will experience little or no difficulty. With regard to the Pen d'Oreille route, we learn of no one that thinks of going that way, and so far as Spring travel is concerned, it is fair to say that this much vaunted route is a perfect failure. What with the aid of capital and any amount of blowing, it is possible that the Pen d'Oreille route may yet be galvanized into a sickly existence, but we doubt it.

DISTRICT COURT.—We learn that very nearly one hundred and fifty cases have already been docketed for trial at the April term of the District Court. In our issue of next week we expect to give a full list of the cases and the names of the parties. In addition to the civil suits, there will be fifteen or twenty criminal cases, including four or five murder trials. The lawyers have a harvest in prospect.

THE SITUATION.

The more we look at the subject the more thoroughly are we convinced that the position assumed by the "radical" majority in Congress is utterly untenable, and consequently that it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain the Administration. A few months since the radical press of the country went so far as to question the loyalty of every man who differed with the then Administration. We never subscribed to this doctrine, and yet we are free to say that those who oppose the distinctive measures of Andrew Johnson are traitors at heart. Under the wise policy instituted by the President, the work of restoring the Union was progressing with marvellous rapidity, and had it not been for radical opposition, the work of restoration would to-day have been completed, and we should have presented to the world a united front. Instead of this, the sad spectacle is presented of eleven States excluded from all participation in framing the laws that are to govern them. And why is this exclusion? Simply and solely because Sumner and Stevens, and a few of their mad followers, have determined that there shall be no restoration that does not carry with it negro suffrage, and the surrender of all political power in the States lately in rebellion to the emancipated negroes. In the progress of the war it never was hinted that a condition of this character would be exacted. In every proclamation it was distinctly set forth that if the people would lay down their arms they would be welcomed back into the Union, and permitted to share in all the privileges enjoyed by the loyal States. It was under this declaration that our armies went forth to fight the battles of their country, and it was under this sign they conquered. This question of negro suffrage is a new issue that never was heard of during the progress of the war, and its introduction at this time is only calculated to distract, when there should be the most perfect harmony. On these points, we cannot do better than quote from the New York *Times*, a paper that in the darkest hours has stood by the country. Discussing the question of negro suffrage, the *Times* says:

"There would be much less difficulty in providing for the real interest of the freedmen if the fanatics in politics and philanthropy would be satisfied with that. The whole people will unite in asking that the colored man shall enjoy the protection which the laws secure to ourselves—that in all such respects he should be placed upon an equality with the white man. But there is a class among us who demand *political* equality for the African race. And here is the rock upon which we shall split, that is, if Messrs. Chase, Stevens, Sumner, etc., persist in their scheme of running this 'machine.' If we are to have a conflict for universal negro suffrage, there are some preliminary steps to be taken. If the just emancipated slave is qualified to vote, surely the colored man born and educated in freedom should be invested with suffrage. We cannot, with decency, force negro suffrage upon other States, while we refuse to bestow it upon our own free blacks. With us, however, the *social*, more than suffrage, question is embarrassing, the former being a corollary of the latter. The social equality demanded is repugnant to all law, human and divine. It is this from which we shrink. And this leads to a suggestion which may even now not come too late. Why not provide a country for freedmen—a country which he may inhabit and govern? This would be in accordance with his Divine wisdom, for the Creator gave Africa to the African. There was a providential wall of separation between the white and black races. There is in Central America and San Domingo, congenial, ample and attainable territory for as many as aspire to independence and self-government."

In the same spirit, the New York *Post*, a leading republican journal, thoroughly devoted to the Union, says:

"Unless wiser, juster and more liberal counsels prevail at Washington, there will soon be no republican party to hold to. If the Union, for which we have spent so much money, and poured out so much blood, be not fully restored before the close of the present Congress, the people—whose instincts concern only grand general results—will sweep the party that has the power out of sight. The Union, in all its length and breadth, they will have, and political differences they will adjust afterward; and such impracticable schemes as Sumner's and Stevens's and others, will only succeed in separating the dominant party from the popular sympathy, both South and North."

It is much to be regretted that in Congress there is so great a number of mad zealots, who are possessed of but one idea, and that is "nigger on the brain." With this class, the interests of twenty million people are nothing, whilst the nigger is everything. Fortunately the mass of the people share in no such delusion, but guided by patriotic instincts are steadfastly moving forward to the support of President Johnson, and thus sustained the President can defy the assaults of the crazy radicals who for the moment abuse their trusts.

POLITICAL.—The Union State Convention meets at Corvallis, on the 29th of March. A Governor, member of Congress, and a full State ticket are to be elected this year, and hence an unusual interest attaches itself to the doings of the Convention. Elements of discord are at work in the Union party which probably may lead to a split in the Convention. The more conservative members, under the lead of the Oregon *Statesman*, will insist on endorsing the President, and more particularly his reconstruction policy. The radicals, with the *Oregonian* as their organ, will demand an endorsement of Congress, and so with the issues thus made up the chances are decidedly favorable to a grand explosion that will rend the Union party of Oregon in twain.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The Astoria *Gazette* is anxious to involve us in a discussion of the negro suffrage question. We advise our friend to go slow. The *Gazette* is understood to be a Custom House institution, and if too demonstrative, it is possible that the editor may be compelled to let go his hold upon the public teat.

PHILIP RITZ, proprietor of the Columbia Valley Nursery, is now shipping fruit and ornamental trees to Portland. This is a new item in the list of Walla Walla exports, and one which our lower country friends can not fail to turn to account.

How the Rebel States Should be Treated.

At a time when crazy fanatics are sending up a cry for "more blood," and demanding punishment for the defeated rebels instead of restoration, it is well to inquire what is our duty in the premises. In the month of April 1865, the rebels laid down their arms, and avowed not only their willingness, but desire to return to the Union. In this condition of affairs the President issued an amnesty proclamation, which, with a few exceptions, had the effect of restoring to the rebels the rights which they had forfeited. Despite this obligation of the past, we find a score or two of men in Congress who insist that the engagements of the President shall not be carried out, and that a new agitation looking to negro equality shall be precipitated upon the country. In settling with rebels, as with all other offenders, certain principles have been laid down in the laws of nations, and these principles are so general in their application that no country can safely disregard them. Discussing the question of civil war and the course proper to be pursued when a rebellion is crushed, Vattel, a standard authority, says:

"When the amnesty is once published and accepted, all the past must be buried in oblivion; nor must any one be called to account for what has been done during the disturbances and, in general, the sovereign whose word ought ever to be sacred, is bound to the faithful observance of every promise he has made, even to rebels,—I mean, to such of his subjects as have revolted without reason or necessity. If his promise is not inviolable, the rebels will have no security with him; when they have once drawn the sword, they must throw away the scabbard, as one of the ancients expresses it; and the prince, destitute of the more gentle and salutary means of appeasing the revolt, will have no other remaining expedient than that of utterly exterminating the insurgents. These will become formidable through despair; compassion will bestow succors on them; their party will increase, and the state will be in danger. What would have become of France, if the eaguers had thought it unsafe to rely on the promises of Henry the Great? The same reasons which should render the faith of promises inviolable and sacred between individual and individual, between sovereign and sovereign, between enemy and enemy, subsist in all their force between the sovereign and his insurgent or rebellious subjects."

Who will deny that time and again President Lincoln declared that if the rebels would lay down their arms they should be restored to their place in the Union. Congress, too, by resolution, in more than one instance, declared the same thing, and yet in the face of these declarations there is a faction in Congress that insists there shall be no restoraton until new and unheard of conditions are complied with. It is possible that under the restraints of party organization a few, a very few, may be brought to countenance this species of bad faith, but the great mass of the American people will turn from the proposition with loathing, and insist that good faith be kept even with the men who conspired against the Government.

CONDITION OF MAIN STREET.—Teamsters tell us that Main street is in a worse condition than any road leading out from Walla Walla. Teams that reach town without any difficulty, "stall" in the middle of our principal thorough fare. Take Main Street from the bridge to its intersection with Third street, embracing the very heart of the business portion of the town, and it may fitly be described as a vast sea of mud, the depths of which teamsters are compelled to fathom, at the risk of losing their animals. Just now it is impossible to remedy the evil, but another season should not be allowed to pass without having Main street placed in thorough repair. We have no hills to grade away, or depressions to fill in. All that is necessary is to elevate the bed of Main Street say from 18 to 24 inches, and round it off so as to give a drainage on either side. Gravel, the very best material for the purpose, is to be had in unlimited quantities in the immedtate neighborhood of the town, and hence the improvement need not involve any very large outlay. A town as prosperous as Walla Walla, can well afford an expenditure of this kind, and it will speak ill for the enterprise of the property holders if they allow our principal thoroughfare to remain in its present disgraceful condition. Neglects of this character attracts the attention of strangers, and serve to give the impression that we are lacking in enterprise. Let us show by our action that any such impression is ill-founded.

WHAT THE PACKERS SAY.—A prominent merchant informs us that the owners of pack trains, although anxious to secure cargoes, are unwilling to pack through by way of the Pen d'Oreille Lake. They regard the route as out-of-the-way, and more objectionable than either of the other proposed lines of travel. These expressions, coming from packers, are significant. They have no interests to subserve by favoring any particular route, and by thus declaring against the Pen d'Oreille line they afford the very best evidence of its objectionable character. In view of these facts, would it not be well for all parties to unite in favor of opening the Mullan Road—a route about the practicability of which there is no question?

CROWDED.—Strangers pronounce Walla Walla the liveliest town of which they have any knowledge. More men are to be met here in a day than are found in the decayed River towns in a month. By virtue of her location, Walla Walla is the central point of communication with all the more important mining districts, and as a consequence men from all parts of the Pacific coast are attracted here, preparatory to procuring their mining outfits. Money and enterprise have been lavishly expended in attempts to build up rival points, but every effort of the kind has failed. Despite misrepresentations and everything else, the miners continue to come here, and Walla Walla commands her full share of the mining trade.

IN THE FIELD.—It will be seen, on reference to his card, that W. P. Horton, Esq., is in the field as a candidate for City Recorder, an office for which he is eminently qualified.

THE WHITMAN MASSACRE.

EDITOR STATESMAN!—In your last issue I notice Mr. Spaulding has given public palpable misrepresentations in regard to the unfortunate person, Mr. Hall, who escaped the bloody massacre at Waulletpu, on the 29th November, 1847; doing me thereby injustice, and reflecting against my character, and which I consider incumbent on me to rectify; the more so, as some of your readers may not know the particulars, not only in regard to this man, but also Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and child.

To commence: The gentleman asserts that "Mr. Hall that night found his way to Fort Walla Walla, but was turned out, put over the Columbia river, and has never been heard from since. It is said he was immediately killed by the Indians. There were in the fort, besides the gentleman in charge, about twenty white men, including some ten Catholic priests. It is reported that the children of Mr. Hall, after their arrival at the fort, caw the pants, cap and sash of their father." I am not ashamed to own that I was the person in charge. Instead of twenty men, I had but five including the linguist; and instead of ten Catholic priests, there was not a single one when Mr. Hall arrived and departed. The above slanderous charges leave the public to infer that we (self, men and priests) were accessory to the crime. Each and every accusation, as above stated, I do solemnly aver to be uncharitably false, malicious and without foundation. The plain fact of the case is simply as follows: Mr. Hall arrived on the morning following the massacre, with only his pants, shirt and cap, having no coat and being dripping wet. He is the person who gave me the first intimation of what had taken place at Waulletpu. As soon as he made his appearance at the establishment, far from refusing him admittance, I took him into my private room, and observing blood on his face, I asked him if he was wounded. He replied in the negative, but said that as he got into the brush when escaping, the Indians fired upon him, the ball striking some branches, pieces of which struck him in the face. He appeared much excited and uneasy. After he had washed himself and taken some refreshment, he requested me to allow him to hide himself in the garret, remarking that he was afraid the Indians would kill him if discovered. I told him he might do so, but was sure he was safe with us. He finally resolved to leave and make for the Dalles. I remarked to him that it was rash and imprudent; that I expected shortly reinforcements from Vancouver. The fort being enclosed, doors locked day and night, and fortified with two bastions, he would be safer in it than he would be on the open plain. My arguments had no force. I then asked him if he had left a wife and children at the Mission. He replied he had, but supposed them all killed. I observed that it was only a supposition — they might still be living, and that it was wrong to leave them without ascertaining their fate. With tears in his eyes, he begged and entreated me to let him go, being sure to reach the Dalles. Finding he was determined, I provided him with a coat, shirt, provisions, and other necessaries for his voyage, and advised him to take the route less frequented by the Indians, (across the Columbia river) and to travel only during the night, when he would have a better chance of evading any Indian camp by noticing their fire. I saw him safely across, and the last tidings I had of him was, that he had safely reached a few miles within the Deschutes; but unfortunately having taken a canoe from the Indians, and being near a rapid, he run down and was drowned. The above facts were communicated to the Commissioners, Messrs. Lee, Palmer and Newell (who accompanied Col. Guilham's force) on their arrival at Fort Walla Walla, which appeared to give them satisfaction. The unfortunate man met with his premature death by not taking my advice. He could have been saved by remaining in the fort, as I wished him to do, as were Mr. Osborne and his family. Now, the question will naturally arise, How came the pants, cap and sash of the deceased to be inside of the fort? This is an enigma, which I shall leave to Mr. Spaulding and his informers to solve. This I know, that he left with the same clothing he had when he arrived, and that he never, to my knowledge, returned to the fort; and although on the spot, I never heard that he had been killed by the Indians or others. Eighteen years have elapsed, and for the first time Mr. Spaulding comes out with the discovery.

The next who came for protection was Mr. Osborne, carrying a child on his back. I received him with the same hospitality as I had received Mr. Hall—gave him medicines, provisions (such as I used myself) and such clothing as he requested. Learning that he had left his wife with a babe half way to Waniletpu, I requested him to go back for them; that I would provide him with a faithful guide and horses, after he should have eaten and taken a rest. What was my surprise when he declined doing so! he remarking that "she must be dead by this time." It was only by dint of argument that I prevailed. I instructed the guide to protect him at the risk of his life, should he fall in with any hostile Indians, and on no account to turn back without the wife and child. They had proceeded some distance, when again Mr. Osborne's heart failed him and he requested the guide to return, who positively refused—alleging that I instructed him not to do so without the wife and child. The guide then told him to remain where he was, and he would go ahead in search of them. He had not gone more than a couple of miles—riding at a good speed right and left among the sage-brush—when the poor, helpless woman involuntarily screamed, which brought the guide to her. He pacified her, assuring her that he was her friend, and that her husband was close by. He brought the three safe and sound to the fort. It afforded me great pleasure to restore to Mr. Osborne his wife and infant, which must have been inevitably lost if I had listened to him. But this man, among others, has shown himself ungrateful for my services.

I may also add, without exaggeration, whatever others may have done with the same view and intention, that I gave a material help to the captives—women and children—kept by the Indians at Waulletpu, among whom was Mr. Spaulding's own daughter, and saved them from a horrible massacre. Having been apprised that on a certain day these helpless women and children were to be inhumanly butchered, I immediately ordered the interpreter, accompanied by an Indian, to repair to Waulletpu with all dispatch, and to tell the chief, Teloquoit, that his young men had already gone too far by killing Dr. Whitman, his lady and the rest; that they had acted a cruel and cowardly part, and that I wanted him to spare the poor women and children. When my messenger arrived, Indian women, armed with knives and other implements of war, were already assembled near the house where the captives were, awaiting the order of the chief, Teloquoit, who was present. On being informed of my request, he hung down his head and paused; then with a wave of his hand peremptorily ordered the women away—these abusing him and calling him a coward. For each and all of these services, I am this day handsomely rewarded. Such is the way of man!

In conclusion, permit me, Mr. Editor, to apologize for having trespassed at such length on your valuable time, and accept my thanks for your indulgence. Yours, WILLIAM MCBEAN.

Walla Walla River, March 12, 1866.

THE WEATHER.—After continuous rains and fogs for weeks and weeks, we are now favored with delightful weahter—clear, sunshiny days, and pleasant nights. Under the influence of the delightful weather, the farmers of Walla Walla Valley have gone to work preparatory to putting in their Spring crops. Every plough in the Valley has been brought into requisition, and the prospect is that more ground will be broke up this season than in any previous year. The steady demand for agricultural productions, at remunerating rates, serves to stimulate our farmers to the utmost, and under this influence the productive resources of the Valley are likely to be tasked to their utmost.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY, W. T.

Board met in regular session on Monday, March 5th, 1866. Present, D. M. Jessee, Thos. P. Page and Elisha Ping, Commissioners; A. Seitel, Sheriff; and J. H. Blewett, Clerk of the Board.

Various and sundry road petitions were acted upon.

License granted to T. Newlon, T. M. Slocum and J. D. Thompson, to keep a ferry on Snake river at Texas wood-yard, formerly known as Tormy's ferry.

The north half of the north-west quarter of section No. 36, in township No. 7, north of range No. 65 east, was sold to S. D. Stevens. The south half of the south-east quarter of section No. 36 east, in township No. 7, north of range No. 36 east, was sold to Philip Yanny, at $1 50 per acre, the same being school land.

The following named gentlemen were selected as grand and petit jurors for the next term of the District Court, to-wit:

Grand Jurors.—T. G. Lee, Joseph Hancock, R. R. Rees, Jesse Drumheller, P. P. Rhodes, O. P. Lacy, N. Aldrich, Hiram Ogden, Drury Davis, J. M. Lamb, J. W. McGhee, J. N. Day, R. Jacobs, A. A. Blanchard, D. W. Bean, Charles Russell.

Petit Jurors.—W. P. Bruce, A. Cox, J. B. Bowyer, N. G. Curl, Lewis Cox, J. M. Dewar, S. D. Stephens, T. W. Estes, Edwin Eells, D. J. Schnebley, J. M. Giles, John R. Hood, C. R. Hanaford, Samuel Kees, Jacob Kibler, Robert Thompson, Wm. Shelton, M. B. Ward, W. S. Gilliam, C. N. Babcock, J. S. Silverthorn, Philip Yanny, J. T. Wiseman, S. G. Ellis.

License granted to Cronley and Silcott to keep a ferry on Snake river, at the mouth of Palouse river.

Ordered, that the following parcels of school land be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, east half of the north-west quarter, north-east quarter of south-west quarter, and west half of section No. 12, in township No. 7, north of range No. 37 east. Also, section No. 36 in township No. 9 north of range No. 37 east. Sale in front of the court house, in the city Walla Walla, W. T., on Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

A toll-bridge was established at M. Gagnon's residence, on Walla Walla river, with the following rates of toll, to-wit: For each packed animal, 25 cents; man and horse, 50 cents; wagon with two horses attached, $1; with six horses attached, $1 50; loose animals, per head, 12½ cents.

ELECTION.

Ordered, that the following district, county and precinct officers be elected at the next general election, to be held on the 4th day of June next, to-wit:

One Councilman for the counties of Walla Walla and Stevens.

Walla Walla County.—Five Representatives, two County Commissioners, one County Treasurer, one County Assessor, and one Superintendant of Common Schools.

For Walla Walla Precinct.—Two Justices of the Peace and one Constable.

Frenchtown Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Mill Creek Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Patit Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Snake River Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Coppei Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Wallula Precinct.—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Touchet Precinct—One Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Pataha Precinct.—One Justice of Peace and and one Constable.

INSPECTORS, JUDGES AND PLACES OF VOTING.

Ordered, that the following named persons be appointed and authorized to conduct said election as prescribed by law:

Walla Walla Precinct.—O. P. Lacy, Inspector; George McCully, W. P. Horton, Judges. Place of voting, Court House.

Frenchtown Precinct.—H. M. Hodgis, Inspector; A. A. Blanchard, John Hancock, Judges. Place of voting, A. Lefevre's residence.

Mill Creek.—John Fall, Inspector; J. M. Lamb, Wm. McCool, Judges. Place of voting, Thos. P. Page's residence.

Wallula.—J. M. Vansyckle, Inspector; B. F. Hutchins, E. Gleason, Judges. Place of voting, office of the Justice of the Peace.

Patit.—Ambrose Johnson, Inspector; J. N. Day, Thomas Davis, Judges. Place of voting, Miller's school-house.

Pataha.—J. M. Pomeroy, Inspector; W. K. Stark, O. Platter, Judges. Place of voting, J. M. Pomeroy's residence.

Snake River.—James Silcott, Inspector; J. D. Thompson, R. H. Beaman, Judges. Place of voting, Tormy's Ferry.

Coppei.—J. W. McGhee, Inspector; Henry Livingston, George Pollard, Judges. Place of voting, school-house, Bear Wait's Mill.

Touchet.—George E. Goodwin, Inspector; Jonathan Pettijohn, John Manyon, Judges. Place of voting, D. Lock's residence.

Ordered, that Road Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, be consolidated under the name of Wallula and Frenchtown district.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING PAUPERS.

Ordered, that sealed proposals for medical treatment and care of county paupers, including medicine, medical attendance, board, lodging and nursing be received and filed with the County Auditor until the second Monday in June next. Said bids to be sealed and endorsed, "Bids for care of paupers;" contract to continue one year; compensation in gold coin or its equivalent; bids to be so much a pauper per month. The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Ordered, that the sum of seventy-five dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring maps of the cities of Walla Walla and Wallula, and Walla Walla county.

Ordered, that D. M. Jessee be delegated to procure a suitable safe for the use of the county.

Ordered, that the County Treasurer procure a stamp for defacing and canceling redeemed county scrip.

Ordered, that from this date, Touchet precinct be allowed two Justices of the Peace.

Ordered, that the County Auditor procure conveyance to the Lunatic Asylum for Eliza A. Pilcher.

Bills amounting to $1,554 45 allowed, and Auditor directed to issue orders for the same.

Board adjourned *sine die* March 10, 1866.

D. M. JESSEE, Chairman of the Board.

J. H. BLEWETT, Clerk.

"CASH MONEY FOR THE FREIGHT."—It will be seen from the notice in our advertising columns, that in future all freight bills on merchandise landed at Wallula must be paid previous to delivery. Those who desire a credit on freight accounts must make arrangements for the same at the Portland office. Those concerned will take notice. We know nothing of the reason for this new regulation, but certainly it will be attended with great inconvenience to the majority of our business men who have heretofore been in the habit of settling their bills when called upon by the Company's agent. It is possible that a very few shippers have taken advantage of this arrangement to secure a sort of forced credit, but we submit that the many should not be punished for the short-comings of the few.

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR.—Mr. I. T. Reese sends us two sacks of Superfine Family Flour, ground at his mill, and which on trial we find an excellent article.

Letter from Kootenai Mines.

WILD HORSE CREEK, KOOTENAI,
February 10th, 1865.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Old time has laid his hand on my features since I last addressed you. Fortunes won and lost, battles lost and won, but still the wheel turns ever. I have drank of the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic, and been to the fountain head of the great arteries of the continent, Columbia, Missouri, Colorado, &c., and after all am now in this wild God-forsaken part of God's footstool, (if God has anything to do with it.) This camp, when I first came here was in a fine, flourishing condition and the prospects good, but the heavy and unjust taxation that the miners were subject to brought everything to a stand. Taxes on taxes levied and no inducement to prospect, held everything in this one spot. When Blackfoot swept everything in the shape of population (and goods) from here. Glad once more to live under the gleam of the old star jemmed banner, instead of cold haughty arrogance and tyranny. I have read of a certain king calling a council to invent new torture, and presented a jewel to that noble mind who invented the most agonizing. But in this enlightened age in British Columbia the highest pay (or office) is given to the one, who by the delicate process of taxation, can sap the marrow and sinew out of the miner and prospector. This is effectually accomplished by the Government, they (the miners) having no voice.

"How dare you sir, presume to think
At such effrontery I cannot wink;
From me, you ought to take your case,
What I do say, that you must do."

They have accomplished their object, viz.: depopulated the country and ruined their commerce, and to you of Walla Walla we look for our breadstuffs to save us from starvation this Summer, as after the expenditure of $30,000 they have made a road impassible, and even allowing it passible it can only be so one or two months late in the fall. Come then and we will pay. We have one store here to whose prices we will be compelled to come to. There is over one hundred men wintering here. Several tunnels are in operation and several shafts, but I have heard of no strikes yet. The Winter has been pleasant, and the few persons left here enjoyed it to the highest. We hope for an early Spring which the oldest inhabitant informs us we will have. The Criminal Calender is lively. A white man killed an Indian, and from this affair a war was nearly brought on, and we were poorly prepared, but firmness and energy stayed it; one man Quirk, grand larceny—stealing $20,000; one colored gent, J. W. Jones, stealing goods. They will remain until next Fall, for a hearing, unless like Kirby and others they get tired or dislike the grub, and take a change.

To sum up all, I am satisfied that this camp will be pretty good this summer, and I would not say for certain, but not far from here new diggings are strongly talked of, and when I get something definite you will have early information.

The Government express, which was due in November, has not been heard from, so we have had no communication with the outside world from that date. But we cannot expect the government to attend to us, as we have only paid in taxes *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* for the services of one commissioner and three constables three and one half months of the year. S. T.

PORTLAND DOMESTIC MARKET.—The *Oregonian* of the 10th, has the following quotations:

Wheat, new, milling, ₽ bushel, 95@$1 00; Oats, ₽ bushel, 65@70; Corn meal ₽ 100 lbs $5 00; Flour, country brands, $6 75; Flour, extra, $8 00; Ground Feed ₽ ton, $40 00; Bran ₽ ton, $20; Middlings, ₽ ton, $30 00@$35 00; Bacon, ₽ lb, 20; Hams, ₽ lb 19; Shoulders, ₽ lb 11; Lard, in tins, 22; Lard, in kegs, 18@20; Butter, 35@42; Potatoes, ₽ bushel, 40; Onions, ₽ 100 lbs, $2 50@$3 00; Beans, ₽ 100 lbs, $3 50@$4 00; Baled Hay, ₽ ton, $25 00; Loose Hay, ₽ ton, $24 00; Straw Hay, ₽ ton, $20 00.

BIRTHS.

March 8, the wife of J. H. Blewett, a Daughter.
March 10, the wife of Mr. Kohlhauf, a Daughter.
March 11, the wife of F. Faber, a Son.
March 12, the wife of L. A. Mullan, a Son.

DIED.

On Wild Horse Creek, March 12, 1866, Alice, youngest daughter of Henry and Ann Ricker, aged 13 months. [Salem papers please copy.

W. P. HORTON.
Is a Candidate for the Office
—OF—
CITY RECORDER,
—AT THE—
Coming City Election.
Walla Walla, March 16, 1866. 13-tc

A. J. MINER,
Is a Candidate for the Office of
CITY MARSHAL,
Subject to the decision of the voters of the City,
At the Coming City Election.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

From and After
—THE—
15TH INSTANT,
—THE—
OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Will require
FREIGHTS TO BE PAID
BEFORE
Delivery at Wallula
Unless Previously
Arranged for at Portland Office.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't O. S. N. Co.
Portland, March 7th, 1866. 13 m2

Lost.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Ferguson & Co., at Pinkney City, Spokane Co., in my favor, dated August, 1865, for $785, and payable in Portland, Oregon, Jan. 1, 1866. Said note is not endorsed, and all persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating for the same.
(13-w4) H. P. ISAACS.

Plows! Plows!!

PEORIA, CLIPPERS, and BREAKING PLOWS, For Sale at [13-4w] J. C. ISAACS.

Soap Powders.

PLENTY NOW ON HAND, and a constant supply in the future, at (13-4w) J. C. ISAACS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. D. COOK & J. D. VANDEVORT, under the firm name of J. D. COOK & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter be carried on by J. D. COOK, he assuming all liabilities against the late firm and to him all debts must be paid. J. D. COOK.
[13-w4*] J. D. VANDEVORT.

To N. Leigh,

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 7th day of April, A. D., 1866, I will apply to the Register of the Land Office, at Vancouver, W. T., to enter under the Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862, and the amendments thereto, the S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, Township 7, North of Range No. 36 E., which land was entered by you under said Homestead Act on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1864. I will proceed to take depositions before the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, 1st Judicial District, W. T., at 1 o'clock, P. M., March 31st, A. D., 1866, which depositions I shall forward to the Register of said land office, showing thereby that you have abandoned the said land for more than six months at one time and have thus forfeited your right thereto. Of this you will take notice and be present at said Clerk's office at the time aforesaid to cross question and examine any and all witnesses which may be preschted in the said case.
(13-4w*) PHILLIP SHAUBLE.

Administrator's Sale.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been issued to me, by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., upon the estate of D. D. T. SQUIRES, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to deceased to come forward and pay the same, and all persons holding claims against deceased, will present them to me properly verified within one year from this date or be forever barred. JAMES DOBSON, Adm'r.
March 15th, 1866. 13 4w*

Walla Walla Statesman.

Published Every Friday Evening.

Money Market.

New York Gold Quotations,..................130¾
San Francisco Legal Tender rates,.........75¼@76

CITY MARSHAL.—A. J. Miner announces himself as a candidate for City Marshal, and submits his claims to the voters of the city.

SPRING FASHIONS.—N. & E. Brown, Main Street, Walla Walla, have just received and are now opening a large and desirable stock of ladies' dress goods, gentlemens' clothing, &c., embracing all the latest styles and finest quality of goods. Persons desiring fashionable and select goods should give them a call.

CONSIDERATE.—Unkind persons suggest that the thief who robbed Billy Adams' trunk at San Francisco was very considerate. To take $20,000, and leave $27,000 undisturbed, evinced unusual consideration on the part of the thief. That fellow evidently has never learned that it is as "well to be hung for stealing a whole sheep as a lamb."

THE SUNDAY LAW—The Vancouver *Register* says the Sunday law—to which reference has already been made in these columns—prohibits saloons from keeping open on Sunday. The copy of the law furnished us contained no such provision, but inasmuch as the editor of the *Register* was a member of the Legislature, we presume his statement is correct.

WALLA WALLA FLOUR.—A year or two since our millers had not the best facilities for cleaning and bolting, and as a result Walla Walla Flour did not have a very high reputation. Lately there has been a marked improvement in this respect, and the flour now turned out by our mills is considered fully equal to the best brands of Oregon flour. The "Standard Mill," built within the last year, is fully equal to the famed Milwaukie Mill, and now turns out an article of flour that will compare favorably with that bearing the brand of the mill just named. The other mills in the Valley have likewise been provided with improved machinery, and in future Walla Walla Flour will take rank with the best brands sent to market.

IN MEMORIAM.—The following resolutions were approved on Wednesday, March 14th, 1866, by Enterprise Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Oregon, has been called to mourn the loss, by death, of one of its efficient and useful members, Brother, Deputy Grand Master N. C. MAYHEW, who departed this life, after a protracted illness, in the City of Dalles, Oregon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 2, have heard with deep and painful regret, of the death of Deputy Grand Master N. C. MAYHEW, a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 5, of I. O. O. F., Dalles, Oregon, and deeply mourn the loss of a good and faithful Odd Fellow.

Resolved, That to give expression to our sorrow at the untimely death of our Brother, and to mark our sense of his exalted worth, these resolutions be spread in the Minutes.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the R. W. Grand Secretary, also, to the Editor of the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN for publication. C. BERTRAM, Committee.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, March 16th, 1866.

WHEAT, new, for milling ℔ bushel	1 50
OATS, " " " bushel	75
BARLEY, " ℔ bushel	1 00
CORN MEAL, ℔ 100 lbs	5 00
FLOUR, extra, ℔ 100 lbs	6 00
GROUND FEED ℔ ton	40 00
BRAN "	20 00
MIDDLINGS "	40 00
APPLES, dried ℔ lb	20
PEACHES, ℔ lb	30
PLUMS, "	37½
BACON ℔ lb	30
HAMS, " W. W. S. C.	30
LARD, in tins ℔ lb	35
EGGS, ℔ doz	40½
BUTTER ℔ lb	75
CHICKENS ℔ doz	600
POTATOES, ℔ bushel	100
ONIONS ℔ 100 lbs	6 00
BEANS, ℔ 100 lbs	9 00
HAY, ℔ ton	25 00
STRAW ℔ ton	10 00

SHUPE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

T. M. Wood, Artist.

MR. WOOD has removed his establishment from the Dalles to this place and united with Mr. SHUPE. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and the public generally that they have refitted the Photograph Rooms and are now prepared to take all kinds of pictures known to the art. Some of which are

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
MELAINOTYPES,
CARD PICTURES,
PANEOTYPES,
CHRYSTALOTYPES,
STEREOSCPIC PICTURES.

Artistic and life-like pictures by all the various processes will be taken of fine tone, infinite durability, and unsurpassed for boldness of outline or beauty of finish. All kinds, from life size down to locket and ring pictures,

Taken at all times and during all kinds of weather, equally well.

Views and pictures of deceased persons taken at short notice.

☞ Particular attention paid to taking children's pictures.
(12-tf) T. M. WOOD, P. T. SHUPE.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Umatilla, Oregon, under the firm name of I. W. CASE & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the 1st inst. All debts due the late firm must be paid to HARKER BROTHERS, who will settle all claims against the said concern.

I. W. CASE,
ASA HARKER,
J. B. HARKER,

Umatilla, March 2, 1866.

ASA & J. B. HARKER having purchased the interest of I. W. Case, in the firm of I. W. Case & Co., will continue the business at the old stand in Umatilla, under the firm name of Harker Brothers.

ASA HARKER,
J. B. HARKER.

Umatilla, March 2, 1866. 12-m6

SPOKANE BRIDGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have completed a new and substantial BRIDGE across the Spokane River, at a point about one mile above the Old Ford, known as "COL. WRIGHT'S FORD."

The Spokane Bridge is on the most direct route to **THE KOOTENAI & BLACKFOOT MINES,** and all points on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. There is a GOOD WAGON ROAD all the way.

The undersigned also take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they will have constantly on hand a large assortment of GOODS adapted to the wants of travelers.

The subscribers are now prepared to cross Animals at 50 cents per head; Footmen, 25 cents.

JOSEPH HERRING,
TIM. LEE,
11-3t HIRAM STILLS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the undersigned are requested to present them immediately, as it is my intention to leave the Territory in a few days. [12-w4] MARTIN MUTTER.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

Dates to March 8th.

[COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.]

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—In the House, Bingham, of Ohio, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the following Joint Resolution:

WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee have made known to Congress their desire that the Constitutional relation heretofore existing between them and the United States shall be fully re-established, and did, on the 22d of Feb., 1865, by a large and popular vote adopt and ratify a constitution republican in form and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the State Government has been organized under the provisions thereof, and.

WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee are found to be in condition to exercise the functions of a State in the Union and exercise the same by consent of the law making power of the United States. Therefore.

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States, on equal footing with other States, upon express conditions that the people of Tennessee will maintain and enforce in good faith the present constitution and laws, excluding those who have been engaged in rebellion against the United States, from the elective franchise for the respective periods of time therein provided; and shall exclude the same persons for like periods from eligibility to office, and that the State shall never assume or pay any debt incurred in aid of the late rebellion, nor even in any manner claim from the United States, or take allowance or compensation for the slaves emancipated, which conditions shall be ratified by statutes.

Rogers, of New Jersey, offered a minority report of himself and Grider, of Kentucky, which takes the ground that Tennessee is already in the Union and had never been out, and this, with a resolution that the members elect be sworn in.

RICHMOND, March 4.—The Legislature adjourned last night. Lieut. Governor Cowper, in his parting speech, declared that the people of the South were now more thoroughly loyal to the United States than citizens of the north parts of the Republic. Baldwin, Speaker of the House, made an impressive speech. He proclaimed strong loyal sentiments.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate Wilson of Massachusettes, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judiciary commitee to inquire what legislations is necessary to protect officers of the army from arrest by civil process for acts done in obedience to orders.

Davis, of Kentuckey, offered a resolution for a standing committee on the abuse of power.

Sumner, of Massachusetts addressed the Senate at length against the constitutional amendment fixing the basis of representation. He said the same sentiment which made the abolition of slavery a cause of gratitude, should make us repel with indignation the devise to crystalize and organize by law the disfranchisement of a whole race. It was with infinite respect he differed from valued friends about him, but he could not do otherwise.

Doolittle, of Wisconsin, followed in favor of representation according to the constitution. The amendment was not necessary to prevent an undue proportion of Southern representatives, for the South had lost terribly during the war. She had lost a half a million of whites, and more than a million of blacks.

The House Select Committee of Freedmen this morning reported a new Freedmen's Bureau bill. It continues the act under which the present bureau was organized for three years; allows the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, under direction of the President, and when the same shall be necessary, divides the various districts into sub-districts, and provides for the appointment of agents for the same. The bill retains that section of the vetoed bill which set apart three million acres of public lands in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, for sale to Freedmen. The Sea Island section has been changed, but it provides that the present occupants shall not be disturbed for three years from the date of General Sherman's field order, unless provision be made for them with their written consent and the approval of the commissioners. Military protection is extended all over the States lately in rebellion, with respect to all cases involving the rights of freedmen, till the ordinary course of judicial proceeding shall be restored, and the States shall be represented in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Tennessee question continues to be the leading topic in Congress. In relation to the resolution reported on Monday, a delegation of Congressmen, supporters of the President, waited on him last evening, and received definite assurance that the resolution could be combatted and would be vetoed if passed. The President said he could not sign away his own citizenship by approving a resolution that declares Tennessee is out of the Union, and needs the action of the law-making power to get back. Lively times may be expected when the ball fully opens—compensating for the quietness of the past ten days. All rumors about healing the breech between the President and Congress are fictitious. He may have sent private letters, as reported, to Sumner and Stevens, regretting his personalities, but no olive branch appears on the political horizon.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The special report of the Revenue Commissioner on the subject of distilled spirits is a very elaborate document, showing that the present tax of two dollars per gallon kills the legitimate manufacture, invites fraud and does not produce as much revenue as one dollar per gallon would.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad has reported a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, or to the navigable waters of the Columbia, in Oregon. The grant is twenty sections per mile for one hundred miles northward, and for one hundred miles southward from the line between California and Oregon, and ten sections per mile for the balance of the line.

For Sale or Rent.

THE WALLA WALLA DISTILLERY

WITH ALL AND EVERYTHING APPERTAINING THERETO. The establishment is in good working condition, and favorably situated for Water and Hog raising. Any one feeling inclined to engage in the Distilling Business will do well to call soon, as I will sell upon reasonable terms, or rent for at least 2 years The Still wastage is sufficient to fatten from 200 to 300 head of Hogs. For further particulars inquire at the Distillery immediately. [12-tf

E. Meyer & Bussinger,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

LAGER BEER AND ALE,

WALLA WALLA,
Washington Territory, [12-tf.

Stray Mare---$10 Reward.

STRAYED FROM RUCKEL & THOMAS' RANCH on or about the 1st of November last, a BAY MARE, branded "S" on left hip, and † on right shoulder. The above reward will be paid for the return of said mare to the Ranch, or at the STAGE OFFICE. Walla Walla. (12-4w.

NOTICE.

THE OREGON ROAD, BRIDGE & FERRY CO. have their Road down Burnt River from Powder River to Snake River, open for Travel. Also, Olds', Central and Washoe Ferries in fine condition for crossing Blackfoot or any other travel.
11.4w W. H. PACKWOOD, Sec'y.

Robert Emmett Circle, NO. 1.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE WALLA WALLA

CIRCLE OF FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

at the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, on Thursday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.
W. B. KELLY, Sec'y.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for WOOL, at the Store of
10-tf A. FRANK & CO.

Isthmus Butter.

J. C. and Diamond H. celebrated brands at BROWN BRO'S, &C

A. FRANK. N. WERTHEIMER.

A. FRANK & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Large and Well-Selected Stock

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS;

Consisting of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHING
....AND....
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES,
WINES & LIQUORS,
TOBACCO & CIGARS,
CUTLERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Paints and Oils,
Window Glass,
PATENT MEDICINES,
An Assortment of
HARDWARE

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

A. FRANK & CO.,

Respectfully announce to the public that they will sell the above goods

Cheaper than any other House
IN THIS
UPPER COUNTRY FOR CASH.

Remember the Place!

A. FRANK & CO..
NEXT DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE,
WALLA WALLA, W T.

☞ All kinds of Grain and Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

☞ All persons indebted to us are requested to come and settle forthwith, in Cash or Grain, and thereby save costs.

A. FRANK & CO.
Walla Walla, Feb, 8, 1866. 8-tf

STOVES
—AND—
TIN-WARE,
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

WM. M. MANSFIELD,

AT his new Tin and Stove Store, Main Street, next door to Dr. Shiel's Furniture Store, Walla Walla, is now offering stoves at prices

25 PER CENT LESS

than they have ever before been sold in Walla Walla. If you want a good

Cooking, Parlor,
Box or Sheet-iron Heatl Stove

at a figure less than it can be imported from Portland or an Francisco, Call at his store and buy it.

If you want anything in the line of tinware, from a tin-cup to a boiler, call at his store and buy it cheaper than you can get it anywhere else in the upper country. Also on hand and for sale, a full assortment of

PUMPS,
JAPAN-WARE, FRUIT CANS,
CANNED FRUITS,

and in short, every variety of articles usually found in a tin store at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

The proprietor being a practical tinner, gives personal attention to his shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Pewter and Brass taken in exchange for Tin-ware.

Don't forget the place, next door to Dr. Sheil's Furniture Store, and directly opposite Wm. Phillips' Tin and Stove Store, Main St. Walla Walla.

WM. M. MANSFIELD.
Sept. 8, 1865. 39tf.

FARM & HOTEL,
FOR SALE CHEAP!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM AND HOTEL, situated on Wild Horse Creek, on the Thomas' Stage Road. A bargain will be given if applied for immediately.

For further particulars, apply to D. S. BAKER & CO., or on the premises, to
6-tf CHAS. P. EAGAN.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA—SS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

To H. WAY:

You are hereby notified that J. C. Smith has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 9th day of February, 1866, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object, and prayer of said complaint, is to recover from you the sum of seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, as damages due plaintiff for failure to comply with the contract set out in the complaint, and to foreclose the mortgage executed by you on the 27th day of February, 1865, to said plaintiff, to secure the performance of said contract on that certain lot of land in Cain's Addition of the City of Walla Walla, W. T., commencing on Main street at the corner of T. P. Page's lot and running east on the line of said street to the corner of the lot owned by C. S. Bush; thence at right angles along the line of said lot to the centre of Mill Creek to the line of T. P. Page's lot; thence at right angles along the line of said lot to the place of beginning.

JAS. D. MIX,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Walla Walla, February 8th, 1866. 8-2m

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS.

L. TIM vs. T. J. DEMARIS.

In the District Court, in and for the First Judicial District, April Term, A. D. 1866.

To T. J. DEMARIS:

You are hereby notified that L. Tim has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the second day of February, A. D. 1866, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of seventeen hundred and thirteen 97-100 dollars ($1713.97) and costs of suit, the same being upon account of goods, wares and merchandise sold to you by plaintiff.

Complaint filed February 2d, 1866.

MIX & FARGO,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Walla Walla, February 2, 1866. 7-2m

Final Settlement.

IN PROBATE COURT OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY, W. T.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE C. MULKEY, Deceased.

J. T. FLOWERS, adminstrator upon the estate of said deceased, having this day filed his final account as such administrator, notice notice is hereby given, that the same will be heard and acted upon on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1866, at 10, A. M.

J. H. BLEWETT, Probate Judge.
Feb. 20, 1866. 10-4w.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Commissary Store House, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.,

253 Pounds of Tobacco.

Terms CASH, on delivery.

Office A. C. S., Fort Walla Walla, W. T., March 9, 1866. JOHN F. NOBLE. 1st Lt. 1st Oregon Cavy, (12 2w) A. C. S.

NOTICE.

THERE is a note of hand against me for the sum of $400 and in favor of W. W. SUNDERLIN & SON, and endorsement of $200, given Dec. 1865, and due Nov. 1866., and I warn all persons from purchasing said note as I have offsetts against the same. [12-4w*] J. M. POMEROY.

GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

A. KYGER'S.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the Citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that I am now in receipt of the most extensive and best selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which has ever been brought to this city.

Especial notice is requested to the extremely

LOW PRICES

of my Goods, cosisting in part of

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Tobacco,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Wall Paper,
Drugs,
Gent's Goods

MINERS' OUTFITS, &C.

Also, to my well-selected stock of Liquors, in Barrels, Kegs, Cases and Bottles, consisting of

Brandies,
Whiskeys,
Gins,
Rums,
Wines,
Bitters, &c.

I shall always have on hand, and be in constant receipt of the following well-known brands of Whiskey—warranted genuine:

SLATER'S KENTUCKY BOURBON,
Old Government Whiskey,
EUREKA WHISKEY
DAVENPORT WHISKEY,
And the Renowned
OLIVER'S CORN WHISKEY,
Which I will
Guarrantee to Purchasers
as being the only
GENUINE CORN WHISKEY
This side of
San Francisco.

I DEFY COMPETITION

in my Stock of

WINE,

Consisting of

HARMONY & CROWN,
DUFF GORDON,
SHERRYS,
Burgundy,
LONDON DOCK
—and—
Los Angelos Ports,
CHAMPAGNE,
In Baskets, Cases, Quarts and Pints,
of all Favorite Brands.

Purchasers Will Do Well
BY EXAMINING MY STOCK OF
GOODS
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH
Or No Sale.

REMEMBER
at the Old Stand of
KYGER & REESE,
Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Nov. 24th, 1865. 49tf

FURNITURE!

THE Subscriber has made arrangements to receive Eastern Furniture of good quality and style.

Bureaus and Tables,
Dining and Parlor Chairs,
Bedsteads and Lounges,
Children's Chairs & Cribs, &c,

Which will be sold at Moderate Prices.

For Cash.

He is also prepared to manufacture

MATTRASSES,

and execute

UPHOLSTERY

In all its departments.

Sept. 22, 1865. 41tf J. C. ISAACS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

A VERY LARGE AND FINE STOCK FOR SALE THIS SPRING, at the Nursery, one mile south of town.

Now is the time to get

GOOD TREES,

as I may close up my business here next fall.

On account of the large fall of snow and rain this winter, this will undoubtedly prove the

BEST SEASON

ever known in this valley for

TRANSPLANTING TREES,

An extra fine lot of

LOCUST AND POPLAR TREES,

low by the quantity.

[8-6w] PHILLIP RITZ, Prop'r.

PRICES OF IRON REDUCED.

FIRE IRON,...................5½ cts. per lb.
NORWAY SHOE SHAPES,......8½ cts. per lb.
All other sizes in proportion.

E. J NORTHRUP & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel and
WAGON TIMBER,

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 16, 1866. 9-2m.

Dwelling House For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the corner of Sumach and Sixth sts. containing THREE ROOMS, besides, a good kitchen, will be sold on most reasonable terms.

The building adjoining the store of Brown Bros. & Co., is also, FOR RENT. For particulars concerning both apply at the
10-tf. WALLA WALLA BAKERY.

FOR BLACKFOOT AND COLVILLE.

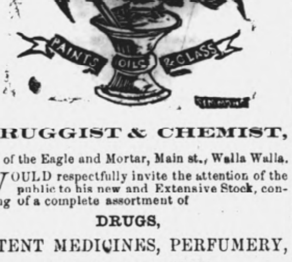
WE WILL, ON THE 1ST APRIL, 1866, start from Walla Walla, a

SADDLE TRAIN!

to the above named places, to be continued regularly through the coming season. We will have No. 1 Saddles and Animals, and will give THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSAGE AND BOARD.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the stores of A. Kyger or A. Frank.
-tf McGOEY & WALKER.

FRED W. COLMAN.



DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,

Sign of the Eagle and Mortar, Main st., Walla Walla.

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to his new and Extensive Stock, consisting of a complete assortment of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes,
Oils, Lamps,
Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.

And in fact, everything appertaining to a First Class Drug Store.

☞ Strict personal attention paid to putting up prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.
Sept. 1st, 1865. 38ly.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co's
NOTICE.

THE following rates of freight have been established, viz:

ON GRAIN, VEGETABLES, TALLOW

From Wallula & Umatilla to Portland $15.00 per ton weight.
" Dalles, " " 7,50 " "

ON WOOL.

From Wallula & Umatilla to Portland, 2cts per lb.
" Dalles " " 1ct. " "

ON HIDES.

From Wallula & Umatilla to Portland 50cts. each.
" Dalles " " 37½cts "

S. G. REED, Pres't.
Portland, Oct. 6, '65. 43m2.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA—*SS.*

A. FRANK AND N. WERTHEIMER, Plaintiffs, vs. W. H. PATTEN, Defendant. } In the District Court of the First Judicial District, for the Territory and County aforesaid.

To W. H. PATTEN, Defendant in the above entitled action.

You are hereby notified that A. Frank & N. Wertheimer have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 12th day of January, A.D. 1866. And unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of the said complaint is to recover a judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars and sixty-nine cents and interest, a balance due from you to the said A. Frank & N. Wertheimer, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by them to you, and your property has been attached in said action. Complaint filed January 9th, 1866. DUGAN & SHARPSTEIN,
4-2m Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Carpentering.

THE undersigned, having fitted up a shop at the upper end of Main street, Walla Walla, opposite Massam's wagon shop, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of CARPENTERING and UNDERTAKING, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage. Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. W. B. KELLY.
Aug. 18, 1865. 36tf.

Final Settlement.

IN PROBATE COURT of Walla Walla County, W. T., March 1st, 1866.

In the Estate of SILAS PATTERSON, Deceased.

SAMUEL BIETLE, administrator having this day filed his final account with said estate, notice is hereby given that the same will be heard and considered on the 31st day of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
11-4w] J. H. BLEWETT. Probate Judge.

Dry Goods.

LATEST Spring and Summer Styles just received and for sale at very low prices at
BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!

D. H. FERGUSON, S. OPPENHEIMER, } Colville. I. KAUFMAN. Portland.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO.,
Pinkney City and Old Fort Colville.

Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WINES & LIQUORS,
Miners' Tools, &c.

Particular Attention,

Paid to Forwarding Goods to

The Upper Columbia:

Dec. 8, 1865. 51tf.

WALLA WALLA
BAKERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Main St, 3 Doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES
—AND—
Crackers of All Kinds,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MRCHANTS, PACKERS and others, in want of CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

As I have machinery for manufacturing them, I can fill orders on short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

☞ Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at Reduced Prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the city.

Customers will plase call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left.

The wagon will go 'round the city every morning and afternoon. Sept. 29, 1865.

HOWARD & CADY,

Main Street, Walla Walla,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, GROCERIES, ETC.

THE attention of the citizens of Walla walla and surrounding country is respectfully called to the fact that we are prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. We shall do a

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,

and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Provisions, &c

Also, a full assortment of

Miners' and Packers' Goods.

April 1863. HOWARD & CADY.

J. L. COOMBS, M. D.,

[Late of Corvallis,]

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c.,

OFFICE—Cree's Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s

ENTRANCE FROM STARK STREET,

CONTINUES TO TREAT EYE DISEASES OF EVERY NATURE.

May be found at the Consultation Rooms, day and night, unless absent on professional business.
Portland, Dec. 16, 1865. 3-ly

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

EVERY PHYSCAIN located in the country or a small village, and engaged in the practice of his profession, has more or less frequently found the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases difficult, if not impossible, owing to the absence of many facilities which are within the reach of those residing in the cities and larger towns.

The undersigned has for this reason made arrangements for the treatment of this class of cases, by which patients can have the benefit of all appliances at present known to the profession.

Persons placed under his care will receive in addition to correct medical and surgical treatment, the benefit of Dr. Langston Parker's method of treatment by fumigation, the use of many of the mineral and saline waters, both for bathing and general use; bathing in sea-water, &c., when indicated; beside the ordinary general and local baths of water, heated air and vapor.

Physicians having under their care or knowing of persons afflicted by obstinate Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, diseases of the urinary organs, &c., which have resisted ordinary treatment, will confer a great favor upon such persons by calling their attention to the facilities here afforded.

☞ For special information, apply in person or by letter, to J. L. COOMBS, M. D., Portland, Oregon.

☞ Consultation Rooms in CREE'S BUILDING, over Wells, Fargo & Co. Entrance from Stark st. 3-ly

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA—*SS*

In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

TO EUGENE CROWNE.

You are hereby notified that William A. Mix has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 26th day of January, 1866, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, the same being a balance due by you to plaintiff for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, and for money lent.

WM. A. MIX.
By his Attorney, J. D. MIX,
Walla Walla, January 26, 1866. 6-2m.

Public Sale of School Land.

ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1866, there will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., the following parcels or lots of School Land, lying in the County of Walla Walla, to-wit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼, E. ½ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 12 in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 37 E. Also, Section No. 36, in Township No. 9, North of Range No. 37 E.

By order of the County Commissioners.

J. H. BLEWETT,
[12-td] Clerk of the Board.

APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

In Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., January 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that J. W. McKEE, Administrator, has this day made application to the Probate Court for an order to SELL THE REAL ESTATE of THOMAS CANTRELL, deceased; and that said application will be considered in said Court, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1866.

J. D. MIX, Esq., has been appointed Guardian *ad litem*, to represent the heirs in said application for an order of sale, as aforesaid.
10-4w J. H. BLEWETT, Probate Judge.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE DELINQUENT TAX BOOK has been placed in my hands. All persons wishing to save further expenses will please call at my office at the Court House in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., and pay their taxes. A. SEITEL,
51tf.) Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS in Walla Walla County owing assessments of U. S. Int. Revenue, are respectfully notified that the Collector's office has been removed to the Court House. It is desired to cancel all outstanding accounts as soon as possible.
(10-tf) J. M. GALE, Dept. Collector.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

IN STORE and for sale at.
BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

Walla Walla Statesman.

LECTURES BY REV. H. H. SPAULDING.

The Whitman Massacre.

[NUMBER SIX.]

In the sitting-room there were now four persons bleeding, Doctor and Mrs. Whitman, Kimball and Rogers; Sager was in the kitchen. After the women came in, they fastened the doors and took the sick children and Mrs. W. up stairs. At the commencement the children of the school hid themselves in the loft over the school-room. Towards night Findley, Joe Lewis and several Indians came in and called to the children to come down. Findley selected the two Manson (Hudson Bay) boys, and the Doctor's Spanish boy, to take to Walla Walla, to save their lives, and said the others were to be killed by the Indian women. My Eliza caught Findley by the clothes: "Oh, Nicholas, save me, do!" He pushed her away, and Lewis and the Indians huddled them down into the kitchen. As they were driven into the kitchen to be shot, they passed over the body of John. His brother Francis, fifteen years old, stooped down, took the woolen scarf from the gory throat of his dying brother, and spoke to him. John gasped, and immediately expired. Francis said to his sister Matilda, "I shall go next," and was never heard to speak again. The children were huddled in a corner, where a scene that beggars description commenced. The large room filled up with Indian women and naked, painted men, yelling, dancing, scraping up the blood that was deep upon the floor, and flirting it, painting their guns and brandishing their bloody tomahawks over the heads of these helpless little lambs, screaming, "Shall we shoot? Shall we shoot?" Eliza, who could understand the language, says; "I covered my eyes with my apron, that I might not see the bloody tomahawk strike that was just over my head." Telankaikt, the head chief, (who was hung at Oregon City) stood in the door to give the order. In this fearful situation these dear children were held for an hour. Those spared are now grown-up women and men, and scattered over this coast, and must ever look back upon that hour with the deepest emotions, as affording a striking proof on the one hand of the malignant, unfit state of the human unrenewed heart for the purity of heaven, and on the other, of the interposing hand of Heaven. Ups and Moolpod, the Doctor's Indian herdsmen, crawled in, threw their robes around the children, and huddled them out of the north door into the corner. But here the Indians, who seemed to have finished up the bloody work elsewhere, soon collected in great numbers, arranging themselves three or four deep the whole length of the seventy-foot ell, with their guns drawn and pointing to the same door. This would bring the children, now huddled in the corner, in range. About this time Canfield saw Joe Lewis at the head of a band of Indians break in the south door of the Doctor's house with his gun. They came into the sitting-room, broke down the stair door, and were coming up stairs. The women collected around Mrs. Whitman, who lay bleeding. "The Indians are coming: we are to die; but are not prepared. What shall we do?" The gasping saint, with her dying breath, replied earnestly and calmly, "Go to Jesus and ask him, and he will save you." Thus the faithful missionary spent her last breath, who entered the church at the early age of thirteen. Some one said: "Put that old gun-barrel over the stairway to frighten them." Mrs. W. replied: "Let all prepare to die." Mr. Rogers went to the head of the stairs, spoke to Tomsucky, who said: "The young men have done this; they will burn the house to-night; you had better all come down and go over to the big house where we will take care of you." Oh, the demon, that could thus throw them off their guard at the last moment. Eliza, just out among the children, could hear all this, and knew now what the Indians arranged along the house with their guns drawn, were waiting for. Fearful moments for the dear child, as she heard the steps down stairs and approaching the fatal door, but of course could give no warning. Mr. Kimball, Catherine, Elizabeth, and the sick children remained in the chamber. Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Whitman and Miss Bewley came down. The Doctor's face had been terribly cut, after Joe came in, but was yet breathing slowly. Mrs. W. fainted. Supposing she was to be saved, she had told them to get some clothing from the bed-room. They laid her upon a settee, and Joe and Mr. Rogers took the settee, passed into the kitchen, Miss Bewley ahead, over the body of John, out of the kitchen door, and about the length of the settee, when Mr. Rogers saw his doom, and both dropped the settee. Mr. R. had only time to raise his hands and exclaim, "My God, have mercy!" when the guns fired. An Indian seized Francis by the hair of the head, while Lewis jerked one of his pistols from his belt, put the muzzle to Francis' neck and fired, blowing the whole charge into the boy's throat. Mr. Rogers fell upon his face; Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers and Frances were all three shot in several places, but not killed. The balls flew all about the children, riddling their clothes. One passed through Miss Bewley's clothes and burned her fingers, but none of them were hit. The smoke, blood and brains flew over them, as they stood trembling and silent with terror. Several naked savages gathered around Miss Bewley with tomahawks drawn over head, but when she stopped screaming they led her away to the large house.

And now commenced a scene beyond the reach of the pen, and which must convince any unprejudiced mind that there is a hell in the human heart, if nowhere else. The poor helpless children were compelled to witness it. The Indian women and children were particularly active—yelling, dancing and singing the scalp-dance. Mrs. Whitman was thrown violently from the settee into the mud. They tried to ride their horses over the bodies, but the horses refused. They slashed the faces of their dying victims with their whips, and as they would writhe and groan it only increased the glee of the Indian women and children. They leaped and screamed for joy, throwing handfuls of blood around, and drinking down the dying agonies of their victims as a precious draught. These blood-stained little savages were to receive the sacred ordinance of baptism a few hours after at the hands of the priest of God—the mangled bodies yet lying unburied around him, the food of dogs and wolves by night and of hogs and vultures by day, seemingly as pay down to the Indians for what they had done. The face of the sun had withdrawn from the sight, and the shades of night were settling upon the once beautiful Valley of the Walla Walla, for ages unknown, the home and burying-place of the red man, but now to pass into the hands of another race by this covenant of the missionaries' blood. The children were led over to the large house. The yells of the savages died away. The horrible scene was changed from the dead and dying to the living and helpless, and became more terrific because death could not come to the relief of the sufferers. Helpless women and daughters, with their husbands and fathers dead or dying in sight, young girls so young the knife had to be used, subjected to the brutalities of the naked, painted demons, four or five at a time glutting their hell-born passions upon one of these most to be pitied of our fellow mortals. And all this, which ought to call forth the undying sympathies of every true American, is made more intolerable to the surviving sufferers by being made, the last few years, the subject of scoffs and jeers, or cold rebuffs by those receiving extensive patronage from Government and the public.

The three sufferers yet breathing continued to groan on till in the night, as heard by Mr. Osborne and family, who lay concealed under the floor near by. The voice of Francis ceased first, then Mrs. Whitman, and last Mr. Rogers was heard to say, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," and was heard no more. Thus fell at her post the devoted Mrs. Whitman, daughter of Judge Prentiss, of Prattsburgh, N. Y., alone, under the open heavens, no mother's hand or husband's voice to soothe her last moments—the cold earth her dying pillow, her own blood her winding-sheet. The companion of my youth, we were members of the same school, of the same church, of the same hazardous journey, of the same mission. Rest, sweet dust, till Jesus shall gather up the scattered members.

"Away from her home and the friends of her youth,
She hasted, the herald of mercy and truth;
For the love of the Lord and to seek for the lost,
Soon, alas! was her fall, but she died at her post.

She wept not herself that her warfare was done,
The battle was fought and the victory won,
But she whispered of those whom her heart clung to most:
"Tell my sisters for me that I died at my post.'"

And thus fell, not a "St. Bernard," nor yet an Oberlin, but Whitman, Oregon's Whitman, the yearly emigrant's own Whitman; emphatically a patriot without guile, a christian whose faith was measured by his works; who counted not his life dear unto him if he might but do good to his fellow-beings, white or red; whose forethought, whose hazards, labors and sufferings, self devised, unsolicited, unrewarded, to reach Washington through the snows of New Mexico, did more for Oregon and this coast than the labors of any other man. Go, dear brother, your great work is done and well done. Already is fulfilled your remarkable words on the banks of the Umatilla, on that our last night: "My death may do as much good to Oregon as my life can." Only eighteen years have passed away this last November, 1865, and the red man is gone.

"The stranger's eye wept that in life's brightest bloom,
One gifted so highly should sink to the tomb.
For ardor he led in the van of the host;
He fell like a hero, he died at his post.

He asked not a stone to be sculptored with verse,
He asked not that Fame should his merits rehearse,
But he asked as a boon when he gave up the ghost,
That his brethren might know he died at his post."

Extensive settlements and a considerable town, schools and christian churches, daily stages and the hum of business occupy the Valley of the Walla Walla, which, but for the blood of Whitman, would to-day have been occupied by Indian farms and Cayuse horses. Moreover, it was the death of Whitman that sent J. L. Meek to Washington in the winter of 1848, as delegate to beg Congress to extend its jurisdiction and send us help, which prayer was answered by act of Congress, approved August 14th, 1848.

Under the judicious and energetic policy of Doctor Whitman, a double and noble object was accomplished. The way-worn, destitute emigrant, compelled to winter with the Doctor, needed employment to procure subsistence and horses to go on the next Spring. The Indians needed their lands broken and rails made, and had an over-abundance of horses (several chiefs had 1,000 head each) to pay. The Doctor set the white man to work for the Indians, received pay from the Indians and paid the whites. In this way the Cayuses were enlarging their improvements every year, and were raising over ten thousand bushels of grain (including peas) yearly; and would soon have been so firmly fixed upon their lands, and promising so well, the government would never have attempted to move them; and but for the blood of Whitman, the Indians would not have consented. They feel his blood has purchased the country which they have forfeited by his death.

MATRIMONIAL.—Not long since, a lone emigrant wagon was seen wending its way down the Bannack hill, just as the sun was setting with resplendent beauty. They halted at the first empty cabin on "Yankee Flat." A young "Hiawatha" had followed his "Minnehaha" and, at each step, "a mile he measured." He went in search of a preacher, or an "esquire." None could be found. He was informed that Judge Hosford could "tie the knot." The Judge told him that he could do it "with neatness and dispatch." Forthwith they repaired to the cabin, and, without further ceremony they were pronounced "man and wife." The old lady remarked, that "they wouldn't have been in such a hurry, only bed clothes were scarce with them, and the nights were getting rather cool." A model mother she is! The next day, "Hiawatha" paraded the streets with a big turkey buzzard's feather in his hat, to the infinite amusement of the town. The following day the party left for Helena, where, no doubt, they are living the happiest of the happy.—*Montana Post.*

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS.—There is much in breed, in egg-laying qualities. But the most is in good treatment—making the hen at home. A crowded place will not do. Too many hens together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success are: Warm quarters; roomy; clean; unmolested; plenty of food; a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food of some kind it matters little what; water changed often; crushed bones, either burnt or othorwise; pulverized earth or spent ashes to wallow in; light; and as much cheerfulness as possible. Then select good breeds. The middle-sized Dominique, single combs, yellow legs, are perhaps the best. The Spanish are good layers; so are the Creels. Avoid all big breeds, and especially the East India fowls.

LABOR AND RECREATION.—Recreation is intended for the mind as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge to it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole life in recreation, is ever whetting, never moving; his grass may grow and his steed may starve, as contrarily he that always toils, and never recreates, is ever mowing, never whetting; laboring much to little purpose. As good no scythe as no edge. Then only doth the work grow forward, when the scythe is so seasonably and moderately whetted, that it may cut, and so cut that it may have the help of sharpening.

It should never be forgotten by those who would form a proper judgment of human nature, that the religious feeling may exist in its strongest form, unaccompanied by either amiability of disposition or honesty of character; on the contrary, the most ferocious monsters that ever disgraced humanity have been the most superstitious in their religious feelings, the strictest in their pious observances. It is a lesson which all history teaches, and one which is every day lost sight of in our surprise at the exposure of some enormous villainy in those who are esteemed the pillars of the church.

B. M. DuRELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in
General Merchandise,
Fire-proof Brick Building, Corner of Main and Eighth streets,
BOISE CITY, IDAHO.
Oct. 14, 1864.

PAINTING.

E. B. HAWLEY & A. J. FOX, HOUSE AND SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTERS. All kinds of jobs in the line done with neatness, and satisfaction guarranteed.

Paper-Hanging and Glazing done to Order.

Shop on Main Street, 3 doors below Kraft's Livery Stable.
Walla Walla, Aug. 18, 1865. 36tf.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.
KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD.
DEALERS IN
Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets,
Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c.,
Together with
THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.
Also
OATS AND BARLEY.
Walla Walla, W. T., Dec. 16, 1864. 11y

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
S. SIMMONS.
Watchmaker and Jeweller,

HAS recently returned from San Francisco with a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the REPAIRING of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting. &c.
He has also on hand a well selected stock of
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.,
which he offers to the public of Walla Walla and vicinity *AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.*
All work entrusted to his care will be done in a Workmanlike manner and *Guarranteed.*
S. SIMMONS.
Main St., next door to Green & Ryan's Saloon.
May 26, 1865. 24ly

WASHINGTON MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public that his Mill, situated on the
Touchet,
20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston Road,
is now in successful operation, and prepared to do perfect work. Constantly on hand and for sale, the best of
Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings.
I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.
S. M. WAIT, Proprietor.
June 2, '65. 25tf

R. G. SNEATH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
25 Front Street,
(Opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.)
PORTLAND, - - - - OREGON.
GOODS BY THE PACKAGE
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, March 31, 1865. 16m6.

Leather.
FRENCH CALF and Kip Skins. Harness and Skirting Leather, at BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM.
The Remedy for Curing
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, CROUP,
Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERATIVE, SUDORIFIC, SEDATIVE, DIAPHORETIC AND DIURETIC, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; CHANGING SECRETIONS and PURIFIES the BLOOD; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that IT IS WARRANTED TO BREAK UP THE MOST DISTRESSING COUGH IN A FEW HOUR'S TIME, if not of too long standing. IT IS WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF CONSUMPTION! IT IS WARRANTED NOT to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. IT IS WARRANTED TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. THERE IS NO REAL NECESSITY FOR SO MANY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSM will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
For sale by SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Oregon, General Agents. *Also, by Dealers in Family Medicines generally.*
Dec. 30, 1864. 3tf.

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
97 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OFFER FOR SALE
Alcohol, Barrels and Cases,
Linseed Oil " "
Lard " " "
Kerosene Oil, all qualities;
White Lead in Kegs and pails;
Turpentine;
Varnishes;
Painter's stock;
Machine Oil;
Tanner's Oil;
Kerosene Lamps;
Window Glass, and
Quicksilver,
At the lowest Market Rates.
July 4, 1863. 29tf

FLOUR, Bacon and Lard, at BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

1865. BROWN BRO'S & CO., 1865.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.,
FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the especial attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners to our very large stock of Goods selected especially for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING.
Coats, Pants, Vests,
D. & J. and
ATKINSON'S SHIRTS
PLAIN AND FANCY
WOOLEN SHIRTS,
Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino
Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE.
Shovels, Spades, Sluice-Forks, and Brushes,
WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES,
(With and without Handles)
PICK and AX HANDLES,
SLEDGES, CROW BARS,
WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS;
MINING AND FRYING-PANS,
Nails,
BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse, Quicksilver, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,
Soap, Candles,
APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES,
PEPPER AND SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders,
Case and Canned Goods,

FLOUR, BACON BEANS AND LARD.
LIQUOR
FINE BRANDIES,
All the genuine brands of WHISKY;
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WINES,
Gin, Rum, Alcohol, Pure Spirits, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting,

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND
PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,
Kept Constantly on Hand
Jan. 20, 1865. BROWN BRO'S & CO

WM. PHILLIPS,
Main Street, Walla Walla,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX
STOVES,
Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-ware.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND Roofing in the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

He also keeps on hand a
WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Consisting of
Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools,
Farming Implements,
House Furnishing of all kinds in the line,
Buggy and Carriage Springs,
Axles and Bolts of all kinds and sizes,
Log Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes,
Horse Shoe Nails,
Wooden Bowls, Meal Seives,
and *his other ictas* too numerous to mention
Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, from the "Old Granite State," and from all other States and Territories, I invite you all to come and examine my stock, and I will assure you that I can please you all in the quality of the goods, and more especially in the lowness of my prices, for my motto is,
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
ju. 24, 1864. 28ly WM. PHILLIPS.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Winter Arrangement.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 13TH, UNTIL Further Notice
THE STEAMER
SPRAY,
CAPT. C. C. FELTON,................Commander.
Will leave WALLULA at 2 o'cloc M., on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, co t UMATILLA with the steamer
TENINO,
CAPT. E. F. COE,..................Commander, for CELILO.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
CASCADE,
CAPT. JOHN WOLFE,..........Commander,
Will leave Portland, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M., for the Cascades and Dalles,
Connecting with the steamers
TENINO AND OWYHEE,
Which leave Celilo on alternate days.
L. DAY,
Wallula, Nov. 13th, 1865. 48tf. N. Co

For Boise Mines Direct!
THE
Walla Walla and Boise Line of
CONCORD STAGES
CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is now making Regular trips from
Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines)
THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS.
Connecting with
The Wallula Line of Stages and the Boats of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.
GEO. F. THOMAS & CO.
August 5, 1864. Proprietors.

FRANK P. DUGAN, (Notary Public) B. L. SHARPSTEIN
Dugan & Sharpstein.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Main Street, opposite Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

HAVING formed a copartnership under the above name and style we are now prepared, with one of the best libraries north of San Francisco, to practice in the courts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and will pay particular, personal attention to every branch of our profession, including business before the different Land Offices. Collections made at current rates and proceeds promptly remitted. Satisfactory reference will be given when required.
DUGAN & SHARPSTEIN.
Sept. 22, 1865. 41m6

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S
LIVERY and EXCHANGE
STABLES.

OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on
Main Street, Walla Walla,
will be at the public service at fair remunerative rates.
Stable Open Day and Night,
for the accommodation of our customers
Saddle Horses,
Buggies,
Carriages, and
Draught Teams,
suitable to all occasions, furnished.
50 HEAD OF HORSES,
for parties *en route* for the mines, at LOW PRICES.
Everything pertaining to our line of business, we are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfactory rates. VAN DYK & WHITMAN.
Walla Walla, March 15, 1862. 13ly

Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State.
Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.
He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN.
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1862. [19m6

HALL'S
SARSAPARILLA.
YELLOW DOCK and IODIDE of POTASS, the best Alternative in the WORLD.
For Rheumatism, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Scrofula, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Neuralgia, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Pains in the Bones, take Hall's Sarsaparilla
For Pains in the Back, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Impure Blood, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Morbid Liver, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Salt Rheum, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For Pimples and Boils, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.
For all Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Kidneys, Hall's Sarsaparilla will be found superior to any Alternative Medicine offered.
Sold Everywhere for $1 per bottle.
R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Corner Sansome and Commercial Streets,
jy7-30m3 San Francisco.
For Sale by
F. W. COLMAN & CO., Walla Walla.

DR. BURTON'S
BALSAMAC
COMPOUND,
A Certain and Speedy Remedy for
GONORRHŒA,
and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THE BALSAMAC COMPOUND is a remedy requiring no assistance; performing its duty quickly and thoroughly, leaving no injurious effect to the constitution.
It is the result of long experience and close observation in a great number of cases, and has been invariably successful where other medicines or treatment merely relieved.
Price $1 Pr Bttle.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
51m3) Cor. Battery and Clay

FOR SALE,
WHITMAN MISSION CLAIM, containing 604 acres of Land, upon which stands a large quantity of Rail Timber and Fire Wood. One half of the proceeds of said Land, except the improvements thereon, will be applied for the benefit of Whitman Seminary. Inquire of
S. MAXSON,
A. KEES,
C. BELLS.
Dec. 15 1865. 3m

WESTERN HOTEL.
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND
S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.
THIS HOTEL, during the last two months, has been entirely repainted, refitted and enlarged by an addition of a number of new rooms, and the proprietor is now able to offer additional inducements to the patrons of the house, and also solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.
Especial attention is called to his SUITS OF ROOMS, and arrangements for the accommodation of families.
The RESTAURANT is under his immediate supervision, assisted by experts in the art *cui sine*, and he flatters himself now able to gratify the tastes and wishes of all. Hotel open at all hours.
Portland, May 26, '65. 24ly

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 Arrigoni's
Portland, March 24, '65. 14ly.

CALIFORNIA BAKERY.
FRANK ORSELLE, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR HAS JUST OPENED THE establishment at the old California Bakery stand, corner of Main and Second Streets, Walla Walla, and is prepared to furnish the public with
BREAD,
CAKES, PIES, PILOT BREAD, BUTTER
CRACKERS, EGGS,
Family Groceries, Fruits,
Vegtables of all Kinds, &c.
Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
of the best brands always on hand.
The business will be conducted strictly on Cash Principles. F. ORSELLE.
July 14, 1865. 31tf.

SNAKE RIVER FERRY.
DIRECT ROUTE TO
Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root
40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA,
AT THE MOUTH OF THE PALOUSE RIVER.
CRONLY & CO. having purchased the entire interest of McWhirk Brothers in the above old-established Ferry, are now prepared with new boats and wire to cross a thousand animals an hour. This route is the *Shortest, Safest* and *Best* road to the northern mining camps. Attentive and obliging ferrymen will be kept in attendance, and any detention in crossing on their part, upon being reported to the proprietors, will be attended with immediate dismissal. Hay and Grain constantly on hand.
Aug. 11 35m3 CRONLY & SILCOTT.

C. JACOBS & CO.
Wholesale and retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.
A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand [illegible].
MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES,
Please call and examine our stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to us to show goods.
C. JACOBS & CO.
Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1864. 1tf

Drugs and Medicines.
We invite the particular attention of the trade to our present large and well-assorted stock in this line, and to our extra facilities for supplying them at very low rates,—importing as we do, Direct from Eastern Markets.
Extra pains will be taken to secure reliable medicines, and in no case will a worthless article be allowed to leave the store.
HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
97 Front street, Portland.
July 4, 1863. 29tf

HAPPINESS OR MISERY.
THAT IS THE QUESTION.
THE PROPRIETORS of the "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on MARRIAGE and its disqualifications: Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excesses of Maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.
These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, by addressing "Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco."
Letters to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.
Nov. 10, 1865. 47ly

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.
DR. L. C. KINNEY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Main Street, Walla Walla, Opposite Dusenberry & Bro.
Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, Syphilitic cases cases of secrecy, and all Sexual diseases.
TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. KINNEY returns his thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage since locating here in 1859, and takes this method of notifying the public that he has leased the large and commodious building of Mr. Joseph Hellmuth, one Main street and has had the same fitted up for the purpose of an Hospital, with every comfort for the care and attention of those who require Medical or Surgical assistance.
Special attention will be paid to affections of the Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys and Diseases of the Genits—Uurinary Organs. Disorders of a private nature will receive prompt attention and managed successfully. Diseases peculiar to women and children will receive his unremitted attention, also, affections of eye and ear, and in short all the maladies to which human flesh is heir will claim his attention.
Letters from persons unable personally to communicate with the Dr. accompanied by the usual fee, will receive prompt attention.
The Doctor would state that he has had an experience of more than thirty years in treating cases of disease occurring in Northern and Southern climates besides, having enjoyed a large hospital practice, both in civil life, and with our army in the Mexican War—where he was surgeon in the army.
It too often occurs that persons requiring Medical aid, arriving here from the various mining towns in the upper country, at the instance of friends, are induced to go to San Francisco, thinking that they will not find proper treatment short of that city thus involving an unnecessary expenditure of both time and money. To show that there is no necessity to do this, the Doctor refers to parties whom he has treated, and those now under his care in hospital.
N. B.—All those indebted to Doctor Kinney, by note or account, are requested to call at his office and settle their bills. All accounts not paid before the 1st of January, 1866, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. 49m4.

Encourage Home Industry.
KEEP YOUR MONEY in the COUNTRY.
I AM NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR article of Yellow and Brown family Soaps, put up in 20 and 40 pound boxes that I will sell as cheap as any brands of soap of the same quality manufactured outside of the State can be sold for. I will warrant every box of soap sold to be just what it is represented. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash, or sent through some house in the city, will meet prompt attention. A liberal discount made to the trade for cash. Send for a sample.
Nov. 11, '64.m6] WM. L. HIGGINS & CO.,
Soap Works, 48, Front st., bet. Clay and Columbian.

BACON.
3,000 POUNDS of Oregon Bacon for sale at BROWN BRO'S & CO'S.