Walla Walla Statesman.

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Walla Walla Statesman.

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WILLIAM H. NEWELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Two squares or more per square	20.00
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Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.

☞ To insure insertion, advertisements must be handed in as early as Thursday; and the number of insertions desired should be noted on the margin, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden.

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

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

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

DR. A. SHOUE,

(Deutscher Arzt,)

LATE OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THIS City. Office, at present, next door to Schwabacher Bros. & Co's Store.

Particular attention paid to Midwifery, Female and Children's Diseases.

☞ Consultation in French, German and English. Dec. 15, 1865. 52ly.

DR. J. W. HUNTER,

(LATE OF DALLES CITY, REGON.)

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.

HOMEOPATHIST.

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 practice in Town or Country. Walla Walla, June 9, '65. 26tf.

Tom. Tierney's

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, opposite 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. Sept. 29, 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. Fells, 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 conveyancing 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. Sept. 1, 1865. 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 same.

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 neat style. Celebrated Hair Tonics and Restoratives constantly on hand.

☞ Give MITCHELL a Call. Nov. 10, 1865. 47ly

E. Meyer & Bussinger,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

LAGER BEER AND ALE,

WALLA WALLA,

Washington Territory. [12tf.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

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

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.

C. ISAACS.

Walla Walla, Nov. 10, 1865. 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 serving 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

LECTURES BY REV. H. H. SPAULDING.

The Whitman Massacre.

[NUMBER SEVEN.]

ESCAPE OF MR. OSBORNE AND FAMILY.

The almost miraculous escape of Mr. Osborne, wife and family, their cruel reception at Fort Walla, as given by himself. Mr. Osborne is a worthy citizen of Linn County, Oregon, and a devoted member of the church of Christ. Mrs. Osborne, after enduring unceasing sufferings for 15 years from successive ulcer sores around the shoulder, occasioned by her chills and terrific sufferings, has regained her health through a kind Providence.

Mr. Osborne says: "As the guns fired and the yells commenced I leaned my head upon the bed and committed myself and family to my Maker. My wife removed the loose floor. I dropped under the floor with my sick family in their night clothes, taking only two woolen sheets, a piece of bread and some cold mush, and pulled the floor over us. In five minutes the room was full of Indians, but they did not discover us. The roar of guns, the yells of the savages and the crash of the clubs and the knives and the groans of the dying continued till dark. We distinctly heard the dying groans of Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers and Francis, till they died away one after the other. We heard Mr. Rogers last in a slow voice, 'come Lord Jesus, come quickly,' and heard no more. Soon after this I removed the floor and we went out. We saw the white face of Francis by the door. It was warm, as we laid our hand upon it, but he was dead. I carried my two youngest children, who were sick, and my wife held on to my clothes in her great weakness. We had all been sick with measles. Two infants had died.—She had not left her bed for six weeks till that day, when she stood up a few minutes. The naked, painted Indians were dancing the scalp dance around a large fire at a little distance.—There seemed no hope for us, and we knew not which way to go, but we bent our steps towards Fort Walla Walla. A dense cold fog shut out every star and the darkness was complete. We could see no trail and not even the hand before the face. We had to feel out the trail with our feet. My wife almost fainted but staggered along. Mill creek, which we had to wade, was high from late rains, and come up to the waist. My wife in her great weakness came nigh washing down, but held to my clothes, I bracing myself with a stick, holding a child in one arm. I had to cross five times for the children. The water was icy cold and the air freezing some. Staggering along about two miles, Mrs. Osborne fainted and could go no further, and we hid ourselves in the brush of the Walla Walla river, not far below Tom Stuckey's (a chief) lodges, who was very active at the commencement of the butchery. We were thoroughly wet, and the cold fog like snow was about us.

The cold mud was partially frozen as we crawled, feeling our way, into the dark brush. We could see nothing, the darkness was so extreme. I spread one wet sheet down on the frozen ground, wife and children crouched upon it. I covered the other over them. I thought they must soon perish, as they were shaking and their teeth rattling terribly with cold. I kneeled down and commended us to my Maker. The day finally dawned and we could see Indians riding furiously up and down the trail. Sometimes they would come close to the brush and our blood would warm and the shaking would stop, from fear for a moment. The day seemed a week. Expected every moment my wife would breathe her last. Tuesday night, felt our way to the trail and staggered along to Sutucks Nima, (Dog Creek) which we waded as we did the other creek, and kept on about two miles when my wife fainted and could go no farther.—Crawled into the brush and frozen mud to shake and suffer on from hunger and cold, without sleep. The children, too, wet and cold, called incessantly for food, but the shock of groans and yells at first so frightened them that they did not speak loud. Wednesday night wife was too weak to stand. I took our second child and started for Walla Walla; had to wade the Touchet; stopped frequently in the brush from weakness; had not recovered from measles. Heard a horseman pass and repass as I lay concealed in the willows. Have since learned it was Mr. Spaulding. Reached Fort Walla Walla after daylight; begged Mr. McBean for horses to get my family, for food, blankets and clothing to take to them, and to take care of my child till I could bring my family in, should I live to find them alive.—Mr. McBean told me I could not bring my family to his Fort. Mr. Hall had come in on Monday night, but he could not have an American in his Fort, and he had put him over the Columbia river; that he could not let me have horses or anything for my wife and children, and I must go to Umatilla. Insisted on bringing my family to the Fort, but he refused, said he would not let us in. I next begged the Priests to show pity, as my wife and children must perish, and the Indians undoubtedly would kill me, but with no better success. I then begged to leave my child who was now safe in the Fort, but they refused.

There were many Priests in the Fort, Mr. McBean gave me breakfast, but I saved most of it for my family. Providentially Mr. Stanley, an artist, came in from Colville, narrowly escaped the Cayuse Indians by telling them he was "Alain," H. B. He let me have his two horses, some food he had left from Rev. Mells' and Walkers Mission; also a cap, a pair of socks, a shirt and handkerchief, and Mr. McBean furnished an Indian who proved most faithful, and Thursday night we started back, taking my child, but with a sad heart that I could not find mercy at the hand of the priests of God. The Indian guided me in the thick darkness to where I supposed I had left my dear wife and children. We could see nothing and dare not call aloud. Day light came and I was exposed to Indians, but we continued to search till I was about to give up in despair when the Indian discovered one of the twigs I had broken as a guide in coming out to the trail. Following these he soon found my wife and children, yet alive. I distributed what little food and clothing I had, and we started for the Umatilla, the guide leading the way to a ford. But just as we were about to cross, a Cayuse came upon us. I gave him a piece of tobacco. He told my Indian he had come to kill us all. My Indian replied, 'Yes, you had better kill them, you have no scalps now, but then you will have five. The sick man's this woman's and the three children's. You will then be big brave.' By this he shamed the Cayuse, who said, 'I will not kill them, but they will be killed at Umatilla and that will do.' He left and we crossed the Walla Walla river, and the guide said, 'go to the Fort.' My wife said, if I am to die I will die at the door of the white man. We will go to the Fort, if God will save us to reach that place.' The Indian had to hold my wife before him on the horse. To escape the Indians we had to hide in the brush till dark. We reached the Fort late Sunday night. I laid my wife down and knocked at the gate. Mr. McBean came and asked who is there. I replied. He said he could not let us in, we must go to Umatilla or he would put us over the river as he had Mr. Hall. My wife replied, 'she would die at the gate, but she would not leave. He finally opened and took us into a secret room and sent an allowance of food for us every day. Next day I asked him for blankets for my sick wife to lie on. He had nothing. Next day I urged again. He had nothing to give, but would sell a blanket out of the store. I told him I had lost everything, and had nothing to pay, but if I should live to get to the Wallamette, I would pay. He consented. But the hip-bones of my dear wife wore through the skin on the hard floor. Stickus, the Chief, came in one day and took the cap from his head and gave it to me, and a handkerchief to my child."

This Fort Walla Walla is one of the "St. Bernards" spoken of so highly by Capt. Mullan in his valuable Report on his military road, where the destitute and weary are ever treated kindly! Strange kindness. The same Capt. Mullan and some others I shall have occasion to notice, by silence virtually condemned the whole policy of Doctor Whitman, his invaluable labors in first opening the Great Emigrant route, and again his hazards and sufferings in saving it and this great West to his country, and his unceasing kindness in giving supplies to the passing Emigrants, and his great work among the Indians. Not a word in his book about the good man or his many good and great works. A few more such religious fanatics in our army and navy and Indian Department and it would not be difficult to get up another St. Bartholomew in our country.

The sun of the 30th of November refused to shine on the once beautiful and happy Valley of the Walla Walla, now stained with the blood of God's servants, shed "like water round about," and the bloody work was not yet done. Mr. Kimball, with an arm broken, and otherwise badly wounded, remained in the chamber with the four sick children and the two oldest Sager girls, Catherine and Elizabeth. They tore up a sheet, wound up his arm and bandaged his bleeding body; but he suffered terribly all night, and became frantic for water in the morning; said he would have it if killed in the attempt. He crawled out to the river. A friendly Indian saw him and hid him in the brush, but for reasons unknown, about sundown he crawled out and came toward his house. Catherine (who had come over with the children) says: "I heard the crack of a gun by my side and turned. Frank Escalcom, an Indian, was taking his gun from his face. Laughing, and pointing to the fence, he said: 'See how I make the Sugapoos (Americans) tumble.' Mr. Kimball was falling from the fence near the door, the blood running down the rails. Frank then stepped a little distance, took Susan Kimball by the arm, and laughingly said: 'See, I have killed your father, and you are to be my wife,' and dragged her away.'

The same evening Mr. Young, coming down with a team, was met over the hill, a mile from the station, and shot. Two of the oxen were shot with him. The same afternoon, General Brouilette, Vicar General for the Pope of Rome on this coast, arrived from the Umatilla at the camp of the murderers, which was close by the station, who kept up the scalp dance all night, the screams of our helpless women, writhing in the hands of the unrestrained demons, in plain hearing.

But Wednesday a shocking deed was committed, that must shudder the heart of every American, and forever blacken and ruin the name of General Brouilette as a philanthropist, and cannot but equally blacken the characters of these persons in this country and in Washington, connected with the Government, who have taken pains to justify the savages and excuse Brouillette. He, the general, told me with his own lips, as the history will show: "This morning, after I baptized the children of the camp, I went over to see what I could do for women and the dead bodies." Thus the new missionary, this priest of God in the vestments of God, commenced his mission work in his new field, which he had emphatically gained by American blood, by baptizing those blood-stained children of these bloody savage murderers, the dead bodies yet lying unburied about him. For the last eighteen years I have not ceased to ask the unprejudiced what effect this baptizing in those circumstances had upon the minds of the Indians. There can but one answer be given. They understood the priest as approving what they had done and were doing. After the baptizing of the murderers, and after the bodies had been collected, sheets sewed around them by my daughter Eliza and others and hauled by hand in wagons, put in a pit and slightly covered, the Indians collected around the General, and insisted on his going to the Doctor's medicines, to select out the poison, which it was said had been sent over by the fathers of Mrs. Whitman and Spaulding, and with which the Doctor had been killing them, as he represented. Several depositions sustain this declaration.

Mr. McLane, Secretary to Col. Gilliam, says: "Soon after our forces left the garrison, we met a delegation from the Cayuse camp, headed by Stickus, who said: 'When we had but one religion, we had peace; but when another religion come, there was trouble. We were told the Doctor was poisoning us; most of us didn't believe. But the Indians killed Dr. Whitman, and after he was dead, the chief who told us these things came, and we told him to show us the poison. He went to the Doctor's room, took up several little bottles, then selecting one and holding it up, said: 'This is the poison with which the Doctor was killing you. Bury this in a box, or you will all be dead.'" Miss Bewley, Catherine Sager and Eliza Spaulding say that after the bodies were buried, the priest, who had been in the Indian camp over night, came into the large house where the captives were kept, and the Indians gathered around him and asked him to go to the Doctor's medicines and find the poison. The priest went over to the Doctor's house, and followed by multitudes of Indians, but by no white man except Joe Stanfield. "We trembled lest something should be found and made the pretense for killing us all. The Indian women were gathering around us with their dull tomahawks, and we expected every moment they would split our heads open. Joe Stanfield came out, the Indians following him and said: 'The Father has found the poison; here it is,' holding up a phial which he put into a box with earth, nailed it up and took it away to bury it."

Sails and Bewley were removed to the large building and commenced to gain slowly. The helpless women and girls, bereft of their husbands, fathers and brothers, by the cruel tomahawk, stripped of their property, cattle, teams, their money, and even of their clothing, till they had not enough to keep them from shivering, were subjected to a fate more terrific than death itself, and beyond the power of the pen to describe. The Indians admitted that in some cases they had to use the knife, their victims being so young. I am told by the volunteers that three Indians who reported these acts to them the next summer, rather boastingly, were missing the next day. Our captive women were compelled to cook for large numbers of the savages every day, who would call upon Eliza to know if poison was put in the food, and requiring her to eat of it first. Robbed of most of her clothing, exposed to the cold and the smell of blood while sewing sheets around the offensive dead bodies, constant calls from the terrified white women and the Indians, to interpret for them, Eliza sunk down in a few days, and was laid almost helpless in the same room with Sails and Bewley. On the eighth day after the first butchery, three Indians came into the room and said that the great white chief at Umatilla had said that they must kill the two sick men to stop the dying of their people. They tore off the table legs and commenced beating Sails and Bewley, and were full half an hour in killing them—their victims struggling over the floor and around the room, the blood and brains flying over my child, who was compelled to hear the blows and groans and witness the terrible scene. Miss Bewley attempted to rush in from another room, when she heard the agonies of her dying brother, but the women held her back. The bodies were thrown out at the door, and were not allowed to be buried for three days.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is an extract from a letter of a Southern correspondent of one of the radical journals:

"It may as well be understood by the Northern people first as last that a genuine loyal Union sentiment, as it is felt and recognized in the North, is almost entirely unknown at the South."

Because such is conceded to be the fact, the entire radical pack join in the chorus that the Southern States should not be admitted into the councils of the Union. Now suppose there is not in the South a sentiment as felt and recognized in the North? That fact proves nothing. No sane man expected that by quelling the rebellion the Government would make the people of the rebellious sections of the country to feel the same on all matters as do those of the sections that are not in rebellion. People are not to be convinced of errors of opinions and sentiment by hard knocks and bullets. The logic of the cannon is not by sensible men supposed to be capable of eradicating errors which are the result of three quarters of a century of pernicious teachings. All that either the Government or loyal people aimed at in the late war, was to crush armed rebellion, and to compel rebellious people to yield obedience to the laws of the land. It was not expected to compel them to adopt certain theories and reject others, but simply to compel them to conform to a certain rule of practice. It was long after the war commenced before either the Government or the people concluded to abolish slavery; and when that conclusion was arrived at, no sane man could expect by force of arms to compel proslavery men to acknowledge that slavery was wrong. The most that could be reasonably expected was, that they should acquiesce in the abolition of slavery, which they have done, as a general thing. This modern idea of radicalism that people must entertain the sentiments, feelings, and theories of the majority upon all questions before they can be recognized as citizens, is dangerous in the extreme, and if carried out to its legitimate results, will overthrow republican governments as certain as a hot sun dispels the morning dews. In opposition to the insane ideas of the radicals, the New York *Post* says "the United States, in suppressing the war of Secession, acquired no new rights over the territory and people of the insurgent States. They merely regained what was formerly their own, and what has been temporarily wrested from their grasp by a most extensive and formidable conspiracy to transform eleven States from one Union to another Union. They put down the revolters; they defeated the parties engaged in civil war; they reduced the armed hostility; but they made no conquests, because there was nothing for them to conquer. The lands they recovered from the domestic enemy were already theirs in the eye of the law; the people they vanquished were already their own people, who had in vain tried to cast off their allegiance; and the States they recovered were already States of the United States—nothing more and nothing less." Can any man—especially any man who supported the Government in the war against secession and rebellion—who is in possession of even average sense, deny the propositions quoted? He who does deny them, asserts that we were engaged in prosecuting a wicked war—the most wicked war chronicled in history; for if the rebellious States did not belong to the Union, and their inhabitants were not citizens of and owing allegiance to the United States, we had no moral or legal right to wage war upon the would-be seceders. Will the radicals who pretended to sustain the Nation in its war against rebellion, now dare to attempt to stain the Nation's honor by contending that it was engaged in a work of bloody iniquity to which history can furnish no parallel? Yet, in Congress and out of it, they are virtually asserting these things by contending that citizens of the United States, who submit to the laws in all things, are not entitled to be considered as citizens because, forsooth, they do not think and believe as Stevens, Sumner, et als., think and believe. It is useless to indulge in prophesy, but the man has read history and studied human nature to little purpose who fails to see that the political conduct of the radicals of the present day is calculated to produce troubles, compared to which the late war of rebellion was only as a common thunder storm to a hurricane. They seem to have taken for their models the Robespierres and Murats of the French Revolution—who slaughtered thousands, not because they failed to respect and obey the laws of the Republic, but because it was believed that they did not think, feel and pray as the Robespierres and Marats did.—*S. F. Call.*

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—On the 22d of January persons, along Front street, in Columbia, Pa., were astonished to see one of the largest first-class locomotives of the Pennsylvania railroad puffing along at the rate of fifty miles per hour, with no one upon it. It appears that the engine, No. 317, run by C. Webster, was at the round house in charge of persons whose duty it is to coal, clean and get them ready for service. One of the employees — a German, named Adam Heiffier—got upon the engine, in the absence of the "hostler," or engineer, in order to move easily. Pulling out the throttle-valve at full length, the engine became unmanageable, and he, frightened, jumped off, and the switch being adjusted for the locomotive of the morning train to pass out, away went the engine into town at full speed, through the tunnel, around the curves and up the river at a fearful rate, till just above Chicques bridge, where she came in collision with the passenger train, which had just left Marietta, making a complete wreck of both engines, and seriously damaging the car. The engineer and fireman, Andrew Baker and Cyrus Hinkle, saw, with great astonishment, the strange locomotive coming towards them, and just in time to reverse their steam and escape instant death by jumping off. The two engines came together with tremendous force; throwing the tender of one on top of the boiler of the other, shattering the baggage car and breaking loose many of the seats in the passenger cars; and strange to say, no one was seriously injured.

TORONTO, March 8.—The Provisional Government has called for 10,000 volunteers to be stationed along the frontier to guard against the Fenian raids.

Senator Nesmith on Negro Suffrage.

Senator Nesmith, in his speech on reconstruction, thus defines his position on the question of negro suffrage:

The right of suffrage impliedly carries with it the right of governing by holding office, and against the lodgment of such powers in the hands of the late slaves, I enter my solemn protest. I admit that it is not the fault of the African, the Indian, or the Asiatic, that his skin is not white, or that he does not exhibit those great characteristics which qualify him to govern the white race, and I am not disposed to inflict punishment upon the African because, while our white ancestors were contending for civil and religious liberty, his were the nude barbarians engaged in eating or selling those whom the fortunes of war placed within their power upon their native deserts. God made the distinction in creating the races, and by an immutable law he made their permanent commingling an impossibility. Where the white race predominates it governs, and in Africa and Hayti, where the negro is the dominant race, he governs, and sedulously excludes the white man from any participation. And while I do not propose to reenact the ordinance of Providence, I am an advocate of the maintenance of the distinction of the races, socially and politically.

Notwithstanding the denunciations which have been hurled against the sentiment, I still believe that this is a white man's Government, framed by white men, and for white men; instituted by their wisdom and defended by their valor. In saying this, I do not mean to be understood as asserting that the negroes, the Indians, or any other inferior races should be excluded from the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; but I do mean to say that the hardy, persevering, industrious, brave, and intelligent Anglo-Saxon race and their descendants, who brought civilization and the arts to the New World, and who have organized defended, and perpetuated free government here, are not to be overridden and have a governmental policy dictated to them by any semi-barbarous inferiors, who have never evinced the intelligence here, nor in their own country, necessary to better their own condition; who have never had inventive genius to improve upon the rudeness of the most barbarous life; who have never had the courage to assert and maintain a respectable Government anywhere.

A stroke of the pen and sword combined has stricken the fetters from the limbs of the slave, but has left him in point of intelligence, but little the superior of the brute creation or the inanimate objects by which he is surrounded. The stroke of neither the pen nor sword can relieve the emancipated slave of his servile instincts and fit him at once for the judicious exercise of the right of suffrage. He is as ignorant and passive to-day as he was before a drop of the white man's blood was shed to secure his emancipation, and he will be no better to-morrow. By forcibly thrusting upon him the right of suffrage, of which he has no adequate comprehension, you either leave him the dupe of his old master, to be voted at his will, or force him into an unequal contest with your own race, who, since anything has been known of them, have either enslaved or exterminated every other race with which they have come in contact.

It seems to me unreasonable that we should be called upon at this day to discuss a question of extending suffrage to a race who are notoriously unfit to exercise it intelligently and wisely. But surprise at this fact will be lessened when we consider that those who are most anxious to secure negro suffrage, who are most ardent and boisterous in its favor, are precisely those persons who know least about the negro, and are least qualified to judge and determine any question of policy concerning him. There is no extensive sentiment anywhere in the southern States in favor of negro suffrage.—What is thought on that subject in this city of Washington was determined recently by an almost unanimous vote of the qualified citizens against it. Advancing northward, we find constitutional provisions established in most of the central States to preclude all legislative action upon the subject. Only when we arrive in the extreme North, where this race is scarcely known as an element of population, do we find any considerable sentiment in favor of degrading the elective franchise to the level of negro intelligence and capacity. And even in recent elections held in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, decided majorities were given against the extension of suffrage to the small number of negroes resident in those States. Upon the Pacific coast, I am sure, the people are opposed to suffrage by negroes, by Asiatics, or by Indians found within their borders, and they will long remain so. In short, if negro suffrage were submitted, at this hour, to a vote of the whole electoral population of the United States, I believe they would decide against it by a vote of four to one. Even the negroes themselves do not demand or ask it, except where they are instigated or influenced by white men whose trade is agitation and whose purpose is mischief. It is clear, then, that public opinion does not demand from Congress any legislation or action whatsoever looking to negro suffrage.

CONVENTION.—The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, met on March 5th, and nominated Keister Clymer, of Berks county, for Governor, on the 4th ballot, over George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The resolutions declare that the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union and entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and such representatives should be forthwith admitted; that the bold enunciation of a policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson, and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, entitled him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country; that each State has an exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors; that the white race alone are entitled to control the Government, and we are unwilling to grant negroes the right to vote. Clymer accepted the nomination in a speech saying the nation was in peril, and the Democracy must rally to the support of the President, who has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country.

A QUAINT ENDORSEMENT.—Franklin W. Smith, a contractor, was tried by a court-martial and found guilty of pocketing a thousand or two dollars out of a contract with the Navy Department for supplies. The report of the court-martial was sent to President Lincoln for examination, who returned it with this characteristic endorsement: "Whereas, Franklin W. Smith had transactions with the United States Navy to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars: and had the chance to steal a quarter of a million of dollars: and, whereas, he was charged with stealing only ten thousand dollars, and from the final revision of the testimony, it is only claimed that he stole one thousand dollars. I do not believe he stole anything at all. Therefore, the records of the court-martial, together with the finding and sentence, are disapproved, declared null and void, and the defendant is fully discharged. A. LINCOLN.

INDUSTRY, the only sure road to prosperity.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1866.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The public spirited and energetic Directors of this school district have now the pleasure of displaying as the result of their policy and the liberality of their constituents a large and commodious school house, with a flourishing school, under the charge of competent teachers. The contractors, Messrs. Hoffstetter and Carlton, have finished their contract and delivered the building to the directors. The work upon the house has been done in a manner creditable to the above named gentlemen. Commencing the work as they did in the fore part of winter and after the delay and disappointment of having their first construction prostrated by the wind; they persevered in their undertaking through a season so inclement as to cause an otherwise total suspension of building in the community. The school commenced on Monday of last week, under the charge of Mr. Yocum, the efficient Clerk of the district, assisted by Mr. Gale, with 45 scholars, which has since been increased to near 60. The building will accommodate 100 pupils. It is to be hoped that our citizens will appreciate the advantages thus placed within the reach of all.—We learn that dissatisfaction has been expressed in regard to the tuition charged by the directors. We understand the matter thus: Two annual taxes of two mills each have been levied for the building of a school house. These taxes, payable in legal tender, did not in amount, realize the expectations of the directors. They amounted to $2200, which at 70 cents were equivalent to $1540 in coin. The contract price of the house was about $2175, and the loss sustained by the blowing down of the building was $125, making about $2300 as the cost of the house. The district received of school money, $1000 in currency, or $750 in coin—about equal to the above deficiency. The directors are under the necessity then of charging a tuition fee, which will produce an amount equal to that paid the teachers. The school money has already been used. The law requires that a school be kept three months in each year. The directors have no alternative but to sustain a school for three months at least on the present plan. If they are sustained as they should be, and we have no doubt they will be, there is no reason why they cannot keep it going through the year. The advantages to be derived this year from the money expended is free rent.—Next year the whole amount of school money can be applied to the payment of teachers and we may then congratulate ourselves upon having secured for the rising generation the advantages of a free school.

PLANT TREES.—The Oregon *Statesman* estimates that six hundred shade trees have been planted at Salem within a week or two. From Vancouver, we also learn that property holders are displaying great activity in planting ornamental and shade trees. We wish that we could say as much for the people of Walla Walla.—With every inducement to plant trees and generally beautify their homes, we regret to say that there is an almost entire neglect in this regard. A distinguished writer has said, that the character of the inhabitants is always in some degree indicated by the appearance of the town. It is no one's business to ornament the streets. No one feels it a reproach to himself that verdure and beauty do not hang like rich curtains over the street in which he lives. And thus our town goes on from year to year in a shameless state of nudity and neglect, because no one feels it his particular duty to persuade his neighbors to join him in making the street in which he lives a gem of rural beauty instead of a sorry collection of uninteresting houses. If there is no possibility of inducing individual property holders to thus ornament their respective premises, we might take a lesson from the early history of Sacramento. That town was built upon a dreary plain, and certainly was a most unpromising looking place. To remedy the defects of nature, the corporation at an early day adopted a plan of planting trees along all the principal thoroughfares, imposing a tax upon lot holders sufficient to cover the actual outlay. In this way the cost to individuals was but small, whilst the improvement was universal. The result of this wise forethought on the part of the city authorities is that in the summer season Sacramento is one of the most delightful towns on the coast, and the pedestrian can walk for squares and squares shaded from the sun by the thick foliage that everywhere overshadows the streets.—What has been accomplished at Sacramento can be repeated at Walla Walla, with equal advantage. There is every reason to feel confidence in the permanence of our town, and recognizing the fact that many, very many of us, will live and die here, we should feel a laudable pride in beautifying our homes. By all means plant trees.

ANNEXATION.—We learn by telegraph, that on the 14th March, the Oregon memorial in favor of the annexation of Walla Walla county was presented in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Private advices inform us that the entire Oregon delegation favor the measure, and that nothing will be wanting on their part to insure its success. Parties at Washington are confident that the bill will pass both Houses without serious opposition, and that annexation may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

MADE HIS ESCAPE.—Herring the man who killed I. Kellogg, at the Snake River Ferry, some two weeks since, has succeeded in making his escape. Deputy Sheriff Roberts went up for the purpose of arresting him, and bringing him to Walla Walla for trial, but before he got there the bird had flown. We now learn that the murder originated in a quarrel about a squaw. Kellogg, it appears, had induced Herring's squaw to leave him, and in revenge for this the murder was committed. Both the men used weapons, Herring being shot through the arm, and Kellogg almost instantly killed.

AN OLD PIONEER.—Letters from below inform us that Col. N. H. Gates, of Wasco county, is prominently spoken of as the democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon. Col. G. is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, a pioneer settler in Eastern Oregon, and a man whose name will add strength to the democratic ticket.

THANKS—To Wells, Fargo & Co., for numerous express favors.

THE MEASURE ANALYZED.

As the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill—says the S. F. *Call*—by the President was the moving cause for the radical outbreak against him, let us carefully analyze that measure and see if it was one calculated to enhance the glory and prosperity of the Nation, or one which should in any manner entitle a President to abuse for vetoing it. In our opinion, no citizen who fully understands the iniquity of that bill, and the immense patronage and power it was calculated to bestow on the President, can do aught but applaud him for vetoing the measure. First the bill extended the old law. That provided for a commissioner, with a salary of $3,000, with all the clerks necessary, and ten Assistant Commissioners for the Southern States. In addition, the Freedmen's Bureau was extended to "all parts of the United States," and the country was to be divided into twelve districts, each of which was to have an Assistant Commissioner, each of whom to have two Clerks; an Agent, to have two clerks, was to be appointed for each county in the entire country. There are in the United States upward of 2,100 counties, and, had the bill become a law, the President could have appointed an Agent and two clerks for each county in the country, making, with Commissioners, Assistant Agents, and clerks, no less than 6,414 officers, whose aggregate salaries and expenses would have cost the Government not less than $14,000,000 per annum. Just think of the immense amount of patronage which the bill provided for throwing into the President's hands! Had he been an ambitious, unscrupulous, and unpatriotic man, would he, think you, have refused to spread throughout the Nation some 6,500 agents, paid by the Government, to work for his political interests and future advancement? If he had been a bad, ambitious, and unpatriotic man, would he not have gladly availed himself of this opportunity to grasp power and influence, at the expense of the public treasury? But supposing the bill had become a law, and the President should have modestly refrained from extending its provisions over more than the Southern States, let us see what it would cost the country in that event. In addition to the officers provided for above, the bill provided that the negroes should be furnished with rations, clothing, houses, lands, etc., at the expense of the Government. There are in the late Rebel States 900 counties. The bill provided—in addition to Assistant Commissioners—for one Agent and two clerks for each county, and that each Agent should be supported by a competent military force. One hundred troops for each county would be little enough for this purpose. We should then have one Commissioner, with 25 clerks; 22 Assistant Commissioners, each with 2 clerks; 900 Agents each with 2 clerks; and 90,000 troops; and as there are over 4,000,000 negroes, at least rations, daily, or their equivalent in cost, would have to be issued to 1,000,000. The expenses then would amount annually as follows:

1 Commissioner,	$3,000
25 Clerks to same,	50,000
22 Assistant Commissioners,	55,000
44 Clerks to same,	88,000
900 Agents for counties,	2,250,000
1800 Clerks for same,	3,600,000
Rations (or their equivalent in value) to 1,000,000 negroes daily, at 35 cents per ration,	131,250,00
90,000 soldiers, at an expense of $1000 each per annum,	90,000,000
Incidental expenses, (low estimate)	10,000,000
Total,	$237,296,000

It will thus be seen that had the bill become a law, it would, at the very lowest, have entailed a yearly expense on the country of over two hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars, which, without violation of the law, could be increased fifty millions more. This expense for the negro, in addition to giving the President power to appoint upward of six thousand and four hundred officers, who, with Custom House, Post office, and Internal Revenue officers, would have given the President over fifteen thousand men to work in all parts of the Nation for his political interests and future advancement! Is President Johnson a bad man for refusing this enormous power, and for saving the country this enormous sum, by vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill? Is he deserving the condemnation of any rightminded man for having performed the act? Is not the price which the radicals demanded in that bill to much for the people to pay for the negro, and nothing else? The Freedmen's Bureau bill would have cost the country at least sixty dollars for each negro in the land, and as most, if not all, the expense would be entailed upon those States which have not been in the rebellion, the people of those States—men, women, and children—would have had to pay over thirteen dollars and fifty cents each, to support the negro pet of the radicals! Will the people support the men who denounce the President for the refusal to saddle such an enormous burthen upon a heavily taxed country? Those who have taken up arms against the President because of his veto of the outrageous Freedmen's Bureau bill, will be made by the people to pay a dear penalty for their temerity and lack of patriotism.

GEN. J. W. GEARY, the first Mayor of San Francisco, has just been nominated as the union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that his brother, Rev. E. R. Geary, of Linn county, Oregon, is spoken of as likely to receive the union nomination for Governor of Oregon.

News From the Boise Road.

Mr. Howard Bledsoe, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger, furnishes us the following items of news from the country above:—

Mining had commenced in the Basin. The snow was melting under the influence of warm rains. Hill Beachey was making regular triweekly trips to Owyhee from Boise City. Also, the Stages between Idaho and Boise City continued to run regularly, though the roads were in a bad condition from the melting snows. The Overland Stages were making their regular triweekly trips through from Boise City to Salt Lake, carrying mails and passengers.

A band of about twenty Indians near Boise City were killed by a party of citizens, who found that the Indians were supplying other Indians with arrow points and powder, to war upon the whites. The Governor had the remainder of the 'pets' moved under the protection of the Fort. Several parties were out hunting the red-skins, with varied success.

The O. S. N. Snake River Boat is being pushed ahead very fast to completion. Messrs. Packwood & Co., have moved their Ferry Boat about one mile below their old location to make way for the coming Steamer. Spring has thrown her mantle of green over the Boise, Payette, and Snake river vallies. Roads were getting in good condition all the way down as far as Powder River. No snow on the route except in the Blue mountains.

One train left Boise City for Blackfoot on the 13th ultimo; other trains will soon follow. The high waters had subsided so as to be passable on all the streams in the upper country. No danger is apprehended of damages from that source. Snow fell for about one hour in Boise City on the 12th. Grass was plenty from Grand Ronde Valley up, and stock were doing finely. Very few wagons and pack-trains on the road. Frank Loudon's train was *en route* for Idaho City, loaded for Mr. Eisler, with $10,000 worth of Gum Boots.

Farmers were busy plowing and planting all along the Boise River, and have been since the first inst. Greathouse's train for Blackfoot leaves about the 10th of April with passengers and freight. Laborers are in demand in the Basin in consequence of so many leaving for Blackfoot.

Traveling was good over the Thomas & Ruckle Road. Snow is firm in the track, and has melted on this side of the summit down to two feet in depth. It is from four to five feet deep on the other side. No bridges have been lost on this road during the late high water.

MULLAN ROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of a call signed "Many Citizens," a meeting composed of the Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics and capitalists of Walla Walla County, assembled at the Court House in the city of Walla Walla, on the 17th day of March, 1866, and organized by appointing F. P. Dugan, Chairman, and J. H. Blewett, Secretary.

W. W. Johnson, in a brief speech, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of the Secretary, an executive committee, consisting of D. S. Baker, B. Sheideman and Louis Schwabacher, was appointed to devise and execute means for the opening of the Mullan Road at an early day.

On motion, Thos. P. Page, A. Kyger and A. H. Reynolds were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and collect money for the furtherance or the object.

A. Kyger was nominated and elected treasurer of the Mullan Road Fund, whose duty it shall be to receive all monies raised for opening the Mullan Road and pay them out by order of the executive committee.

W. W. Johnson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of San Francisco, Portland, Dalles and other places interested, to co-operate with us in our endeavor to open the Mullan Road as a route for supplies for the country known as the Blackfoot mining region.

It was ordered by the meeting that the Secretary correspond with the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, citizens of Portland, Oregon, S. D. Smith, and others friendly thereto in furtherance of the object.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Walla Walla *Statesman*, *Oregonian*, and San Francisco *Bulletin* for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee.

FRANK P. DUGAN, Chairman,
J. H. BLEWETT, Secretary.

Umatilla County Union Convention.

Umatilla County Union Convention, met at the Landing, on Saturday, the 17th inst. An organization was effected by the election of Thomas K. McCoy, as President, and — Shields, as Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved, That we stand upon the platform of the great Union party, that was the salvation of the country against *Rebellion and Treason*; that which elected President Johnson, and by which our Representatives in Congress stand firm.

2d. We endorse an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in respect to the apportionment of the representation, on the basis of *legal* voters.

3d. Insert a provision in the Constitution, prohibiting Nullification and Secession.

4th. Insert a provision in the Constitution prohibiting the repudiation of the National debt, and also prohibiting the assumption by Congress of the Rebel debt.

5th. Provide in the Constitution that no person who has at any time taken up arms against the United States shall be admitted to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives in Congress unless he take the test oath.

6th. We endorse the policy that rebel sympathizers at home during the late rebellion, should not be competent to fill the offices in the gift of the people.

Messrs. James Wardwell, Wm. H. Barnhart, J. C. Franklin, H. S. Stone, and Thos. K. McCoy were elected delegates to the Union State Convention. The Convention then adjourned to meet at Swift's, on the 10th of April, when a full ticket will be made up for County officers.

THE OREGON HERALD.—We have received the first No. of a daily paper with this title the publication of which has just been commenced at Portland. The *Herald* is a neatly printed paper, democratic in politics, and is edited with more than ordinary ability. Portland offers a fine field for a vigorous and ably conducted paper—one that will champion her business and industrial resources. Let the projectors of this new enterprise endeaver to occupy this position, eschewing at the same time every thing like cant in politics, and they will be sure to succeed.

A RUSH.—The steamer *Pacific*, on her last trip to Portland, brought over four hundred passengers. The cheap fares already begin to attract passengers this way. So much for opposition.

DISTRICT COURT CALENDAR.

Term of Court, Judge Wycne presiding, commences Monday, April 23, 1866.

CIVIL CAUSES.

1 Samuel Waterman, vs. Wm. McBean and M. Thomas.
2 Jas. McAuliff, et al. vs. Boswell Bussell and A. Johnson.
3 Walla Walla County vs. Alex. Hines.
4 O. S. N. Co., vs. Wm. A. Mix.
5 Herman Beryman, vs. Jeptha Arrison.
6 A. J. Cain, vs. A. H. Reynolds.
7 Edward Shell, vs. L. S. Rogers.
8 E. Hartless & Co., vs. John Mayer & Co.
9 Margaret Noon, vs, John J. Noon.
10 S. B. Clark, vs. Julius Newberg.
11 W. W. Whitehead, vs. L. S. Rogers.
12 Wm. A. Morrison, vs. Gideon Cummings.
13 J. C. Isaacs, vs. E. C. Hobbs.
14 A. A. Smith, et al. vs. L. S. Rogers and Wm. Glassford.
15 Allen & Lewis, vs. Wm. A. Mix.
16 J. C. Isaacs, vs. Joseph Hancock.
17 Conner & Leaman, vs. Joseph Hancock.
18 Wm. Elcott, vs. Albert Wordward & H. P. Isaacs.
19 L. G. Cabanis, vs. A. J. Cain et al.
20 Chas. Knowles, vs. Robert Turner et al.
21 Wm. A. Mix, vs. H. P. Isaacs.
22 Sandy Duscoll, vs. John Ding.
23 Wm. Nutall, vs. Julius Wieske & B. Marcy.
24 W. J. Terry, vs. O. L. Bridges.
25 Nancy J. Lee, vs. Thomas Lee—(withdrawn)
26 W. H. Wisbard, vs. Ort C. Wisbard.
27 Nancy M. Rowers, vs. Geo. W. Bowers
28 Julius Ostheim & Co. vs. J. G. Vinnigerholtz.
29 J. S. Watson, vs J. Dannett.
30 D. S. Baker & Co., vs Thomas Cantrell.
31 Sumner Barker, vs Joseph Petty.
32 H. Tozer, vs John Siberly.
33 J. Welch, vs G. W. Evans,—(certiorari)
34 Robert A. Kennedy, vs Thomas Page.
35 Brown Bros. & Co., vs James McAuliff.
36 Wm. J. Terry, vs E. L. Bridges.
37 Wm. Logan, vs John A. Simms.
38 J. M. Abadee, vs John Mullan.
39 E. E. Taylor, vs Owen McMahon.
40 David Hubler, vs Joseph Petty.
41 Harker Bros. vs A. Frank.
42 J. C. Hawthorne, vs, James McCraith.
43 J. C. Isaacs, vs T. H. Cantrell & Co.
44 J. Pinkham, vs M. M. Williams.
45 H. S. Roper, vs Wilson Waddingham.
46 Angeline Kurry, vs Herman Kurry.
47 F. P. Dugan, vs J. W. Sauplus.
48 A. J. Cain & E. R. Cain, vs Thomas Cantrell.
49 County of Walla Walla vs. J. R. Wilkins et al
50 Cassandra Newlin, vs B. F. Newlin.
51 Fred Stine vs H. M. Fletcher.
52 J. G. Vinnigerholtz, vs E. Vinnigerholtz.
53 William Phillips, vs Wm. Buckley.
54 H. J. Cady, Executor of J. Selby's estate, vs Wm. Stephens.
55 H. T. Brunback, vs Joseph Nierengarter and Henry Marto,
56 Thomas Bumgardner, vs Wm. H. Babcock.
57 Nudd, Lowe & Co., vs John Doe Troats.
58 John Harden, vs Joseph Nierengarter.
59 Weston & Stroup, vs J. Donet.
60 E. Cummings, vs D. J. Schnebly, et al
61 J. Dannet, vs F. S. Aberegg.
62 Brown Bros. & Co., vs O. Burboa and A. Burboa.
63 County of Walla Walla, vs Simon Isaacs et al
64 T. Alford, vs E. W. Sigsber.
65 County of Walla Walla, vs W. H Patten et al
66 C. N. Humiston, vs A. Lefevre.
67 F. Berent, vs H. Sanderson.
68 Nudd, Lowe & Co., vs A. Lefevre.
69 B. T. Robinson, vs Jacques Bauer.
70 Ardey McBranety, vs Pierce City Mill Co.
71 M. Tormay, vs S. McGerry.
72 Ball & Stone, vs Bergman & Meyer.
73 B. O. Cardwell vs James E. Bonnett.
74 Mary E. Vint, vs Robert Vint.
75 John Lane, vs Edward Shiel.
76 Wm. O'Donnel, vs Charles Kraft, et al.
77 Milton Evans and Geo. A. Evans, vs Vansyckle & Tatem.
78 Jesse Thompson et al. vs Isaac Kellogg et al
79 C. N. Humiston, vs John J. Ryan.
80 James Gardner, vs J. F. Mann.
81 A. H. Wylie, vs Geo. W. Anderson.
82 George Thatcher & Co, vs Edward Gleason
83 W S Wheelock, vs John Ghisholm
84 Brown Bros & Co, vs A Grenie & A Lefevre
85 M Hartman, vs W B King & John Doe
86 J Schonfield, vs H Ostheim
87 John Hancock, vs John Young
88 C Jacobs & Co, vs L J S Turney
89 Brown Bros & Co, vs Joe Forrest
90 A Frank & Co, vs Wm Anderson
91 O Brechtel, vs W G Fletcher
92 Martin Devine vs A Kyger
93 A Frank & Co, vs W H Patten
94 Alfred Pepin et al, vs Brown Bros & Co
95 J Huntoon, vs Hiram Wing
96 Hosmer, Goway & Co, vs Cosgrove & Barott
97 Wm A Mix, vs Eugene Crowne
98 Louis Bergevin, vs A Lefevre
99 L Tim, vs T J Demaris
100 J C Smith, vs H Way
101 Brown Bros & Co, vs Joseph and L Bergevin
102 Wm Glassford & E Shell, vs D S Baker and A J Cain
103 Joseph M Bacon, vs J B Blampied
104 Mix & Fargo, vs Wm Glassford
105 J Ravenaugh, vs Wm A Mix
106 E B Whitman & D S Baldwin vs H P Isaacs, Henry Lafleur et al
107 A Kyger, vs James E Bennett
108 Gustave Joseph, vs J W Hunter
109 A J Miner, adm'r of estate of C Box, dec'd, vs James Boyce
110 W F Bassett, vs F P Allen
111 T B Rickey, vs Robert Love
112 Wm Babcock, vs J F Abbott
113 Samuel Linkton, vs Joseph Crabb
114 A G Loyd, vs F Cobertaboi et al
115 A Sawer, vs James S Craig
116 Dugan & Sharpstein, vs Rogers & Munson
117 Martin Bailey, vs E C Hobbs & J M Hobbs
118 Jas D Mix, vs J M Hobbs & E C Hobbs
119 D Welch, vs H Durell & Co
120 D Welch, vs Wm J Terry
121 B C Horn & Co, vs Kraft & Storms & E Crowne
122 Samuel Johnson & Jesse Drumheller vs J M Armstrong
123 Catharine Harris, vs William Harris
124 Geo H Sandy, vs F Carsano & J Affalonia
125 Helburg Greenbaum & Co, vs M Hartman
126 H Levy, vs M Hartman
127 D S Baker, vs E Shell et al
128 A Frank, vs F W Johnson & Jas Wells
129 Philip Ritz, vs John T Craig & Lewis Kern
130 A Frank & Co, vs B Grounds
131 J R Daggett, vs F W Johnson and James McCormick
132 W J Terry, vs Daniel Welch
133 F Orsell, vs H M Johnson
134 Joseph Petty, et al, vs Chas P Eagan
135 John Wilson, vs Henry Frazer
136 A Flanders vs J S Ruckle
137 Huntoon & Co, vs S S Markham
138 S Whittingham, vs H Wing
139 D H Ferguson, vs Robert Dupuis
140 L Tim, vs R C Dunn
141 L H Wakefield, vs Richard Marshall
142 Mix & Fargo, vs J Dannet
243 F D Schnebly, vs Simmons & Scott

COME TO GRIEF.—The telegraph announces that Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale has been removed from the Governorship of Idaho Territory. His successor is a gentleman from Arizona—name not given. The Governor's fall is another illustration of the ingratitude of republics.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

MR. EDITOR.—Please publish the following ticket to be voted for at the next election:

For Mayor—R. GUICHARD.
For Councilmen—JOHN DOVELL, J. J. RYAN, J. BAUER, C. WINESETT, WM. STEPHENS.
For Recorder—W. P. HORTON.
For Marshal—A. J. MINER.
For Assessor—O. P. LACY.
For Treasurer—H. E. JOHNSON.
For Surveyor— ——

142t

L. L. ROBERTS
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
CITY MARSHAL,
subject to the decision of
The People of Walla Walla.
Walla Walla, March 23d, 1866. 14-4t.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

A Meeting of the Merchants and Shippers generally will be held at the Court House, on Saturday, March 24, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive our freights at Wallula. Come Everybody.

MANY MERCHANTS.
Walla Walla, March 23, 1866. 14-1t

ORDINANCE NO. .....

DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY RECORDER, AND REGULATING PRACTICE BEFORE HIM.

The People of the City of Walla Walla do ordain as follows:

Recorder's Jurisdiction.

SECTION 1. The Recorder of the city shall be a conservator of the peace within the limits of the city, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction of complaints for the violation of all city ordinances, and all suits on bail bonds in favor of the city not exceeding one hundred dollars, and he shall have such other power and jurisdiction as may be conferred by law or ordinance.

Must Give Bond.

SEC. 2. The Recorder shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a penal bond to the people of the city of Walla Walla, conditioned to the faithful discharge of his duties according to law, which bond shall be for the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall be approved by the Board of Common Council.

Shall Keep a Docket.

SEC. 3. He shall keep a docket, in which he shall enter the names of all parties who may be brought before him charged with a violation of any city ordinance, the date of such case, and the disposition of such case, with the penalty or fine inflicted.

Practice before the Recorder &c.

SEC. 4. Upon complaint made on oath before him, charging any person with a violation of any city ordinance, he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of such person, unless they shall then be under arrest, directing it to the Marshal, or any deputy Marshal or policeman, and cause the person complained against to be brought forthwith before him for trial.

Recorder may Order Arrests without a Warrant—May grant a Continuance—Bonds and Securities—Jury Trials—Recorder's Court—Penalties for Contempt—May Commit to Jail—Recorder's Court, Practice must be the same as before Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 5. When any violation of a city ordinance takes place in view or within the knowledge of the Recorder, he may, by a verbal order to the Marshal, any deputy Marshal or policeman, cause such offender to be arrested and brought before him, and compel the attendance of any witnesses who may be necessary to prove the guilt of the accused, and shall proceed to try the case, unless a continuance shall be granted, which may be done on the request of the defendant for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, though the Recorder may extend the same to three days, if he shall deem it necessary or just, and shall either receive good personal property as security for the appearance of such offender, or compel him to give a bond to the people of the city of Walla Walla in a suitable sum, with two sureties who shall be responsible citizens of the city, and no city officer shall become a surety on such bond, and the same provisions may extend to all cases which may come before him; *provided*, that any person charged with a violation of any city ordinance shall have the right of a trial by a jury on paying the fees of such jury and legal costs of summoning the same, said jury to consist of not more than six persons, whose only duty shall be to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused, as charged in the complaint against him. No person shall be tried while in a state of intoxication, and if any person shall be guilty of boisterous, angry or insulting language while he is before the Recorder, he shall be either fined or committed to jail, in the discretion of the Recorder; and in the trial and adjudication of every case which shall come before the Recorder, he shall be governed by the same system of practice and rules as are prescribed for Justices of the Peace in similar cases, and shall enter in his docket a true and faithful statement of all matters pertaining to cases which come before him, in the same manner as is by law required of Justices of the Peace, and shall conform to the same rules and regulations as govern Justices of the Peace in all cases not otherwise provided for by ordinance.

Practice.

SEC. 6. If any prisoner or defendant, charged with the violation of a city ordinance, shall plead guilty, the case may be tried without testimony, unless the defendant or any complainant or complaining witness shall desire to introduce witnesses in extenuation or aggravation of the offense.

Penalties—Defendant to Pay All Costs.

SEC. 7. When any person shall be convicted on trial or on a plea of guilty, the Recorder shall affix the penalty according to or within the limits prescribed by ordinance, as he may deem the case requires, and in all cases of conviction, the defendant shall be adjudged to pay all costs connected with his arrest and trial, in addition to the penalty imposed.

Fines—How Collected—May Commit to Jail.

SEC. 8. Upon the rendition of a judgment for any fine, the Recorder shall, unless the same be paid forthwith, issue a warrant to the Marshal or any deputy Marshal, commanding him to levy upon and sell the goods, chattels and property of such defendant, to satisfy such fine and costs, and to hold such defendant in custody until he shall surrender or show to the officer such goods, chattels or personal property, and in default thereof, to commit such defendant to the city jail, until such judgment be satisfied and he be duly discharged according to law; and in case the sentence shall be imprisonment, the warrant shall specify the number of days that such prisoner shall be confined.

Bail Bonds—How Collected.

SEC. 9. Whenever any defendant, on bail, shall fail to appear according to the terms of his bond, the Recorder shall endorse such failure on his bond, which shall be deemed conclusive evidence of its forfeiture, and shall immediately issue a summons to the principal and sureties on such bond, commanding them to appear before him at a period not more than ten days from the date thereof, and show cause why judgment should not be pronounced against them on such bond. On such trial, if no good cause shall appear, he shall render judgment against all the parties on such bond who shall have been served with process, for the amount of such bonds and all costs of suit and accruing costs, and shall forthwith issue an execution directed to the Marshal or any deputy Marshal against such defendants, commanding him to levy and collect the same in the manner in which executions issuing from a Justice of the Peace are levied and collected; and in case the summons shall be returned not served upon some of the defendants, he may proceed to judgment and execution against the parties served, and issue a new summons to the parties not served, and so continue until the bond and the penalty therein, with all costs, are satisfied; and the same proceedings shall be had in case of the parties subsequently served, as if they had been served on the first summons; *provided*, that any time before the rendition of judgment against any of the parties on such bond, the sureties thereon may surrender the person for whom they are bound, into the custody of the City Marshal, which surrender, together with all costs which shall have accrued on account of such bond, shall be in full satisfaction of the bond, and the sureties shall be discharged from all liabilities thereon, which discharge the Recorder shall endorse upon the bond, and shall file the receipt of the City Marshal or any deputy Marshal for the body of the defendant.

Process—How Issued.

SEC. 10. All process shall run in the name of the City of Walla Walla, shall bear date of the day of its issue, and shall be signed by the Recorder.

Shall not be Void for Informality.

SEC. 11. No process issued by the City Recorder, or bond taken by him under the provisions of any city ordinance, shall be set aside or held void on account of any defect in form, if such process or bond shall conform in substance to the requirements of law and the ordinances of this city.

Shall keep his Books Open for Inspection by Proper Authority—Shall Report Quarterly.

SEC. 12. The Recorder shall at all times keep his books open for the inspection of the Mayor, any member of the Common Council, or the City Clerk, under instructions from the Council, and shall make out and transmit to the Council a quarterly report on the first of July, October, January and April of each year, showing the number of persons brought before him, the character of offenses, the amount of fines, and character of penalties inflicted, with the total amount paid by him to the City Treasurer.

Payments to Treasurer.

SEC. 13. The Recorder shall pay all monies received for fines, penalties and forfeitures on bonds, into the city treasury within ten days after receiving the same, and shall take duplicate receipts of the Treasurer therefor, one of which he shall file with the City Clerk, and a failure to perform any of these duties shall work a forfeiture on his official bond.

May Fine Policemen for Misdemeanors.

SEC. 14. If the City Marshal or any deputy Marshal or policeman shall refuse or fail to obey any lawful order of the Recorder, either in arresting offenders or committing them to jail, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined by the Recorder in a sum of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than one hundred (100) dollars for each offense.

Explanatory Clause.

SEC. 15. No provision contained in this ordinance shall be so construed as to conflict with section 8 of the ordinance approved April 25th, 1865, entitled "An ordinance creating a police, and defining the powers and duties of officers."

Appeals—How Taken.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall be convicted by the Recorder may appeal to the United States District Court by giving a bond in a sum of twice the amount of penalty and costs, or such as the Recorder may deem adequate.

SEC. 17. All ordinances hitherto in force concerning the powers and duties of City Recorder, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 19. This ordinance to be in force from its passage.

Passed January 30, 1866.

S. G. REES,
President Council.

GEORGE F. THOMAS, Mayor. 1t.

NEW STORE!
—AND—
NEW GOODS!
WILLIAM KOHLHAUFF,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public generally, that he has opened a
NEW STORE!
CORNER OF
Main and Third Streets,
Where he intends to keep always on hand a choice and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS;
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING.
Also, a general assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
And a choice stock of
WINES AND LIQUORS!
Walla Walla, March 22, 1865. 14tf

J. ROSENTHAL,
HAS DISPOSED OF HIS STOCK OF
Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.,
TO MR. A. B. ELMER, AND
REQUESTS ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO COME FORWARD AND
MAKE IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT
All accounts not settled within TEN DAYS from this date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and costs added.
Walla Walla, March 23, 1866. 14

SELLING OFF AT COST!
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
STOVES
—AND—
TIN-WARE,
WILL BE
CLOSED OUT AT COST!
Preparatory to leaving for Blackfoot. Parties requiring articles in the Stove and Tin Ware line may rely upon securing bargains.
WM. M. MANSFIELD,
14-tf Main street, Walla Walla.

W. J. TOMPKINS,
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
CITY MARSHAL,
and submits his claims
To the Voters of the City.
Walla Walla, March 23, 1866. 14-4t

ELK CITY EXPRESS!
FROM
Lewiston to Clear Water Station,
ELK CITY,
and intermediate points, connecting at Lewiston with WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.
14-6m Z. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA—SS.

L. TIM, Plaintiff, vs. T. J. DEMARIS, Defendant.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

By virtue of an order of his Honor J. E. Wyche, Judge of the First Judicial District Court, W. T., I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, in front of the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the following described personal property, to wit:

12 PACK MULES,
20 HORSES,

Together with Rigging thereunto belonging—now under attachment in said cause.

A. SEITEL,
Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T.
Walla Walla, March 21st, 1866. 14-td

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an ELECTION will be held at the City Council Chamber, on TUESDAY, April 3d, 1866, for the election of the following named City officers: MAYOR, CITY RECORDER, COMMON COUNCIL—to consist of five members, CITY TREASURER, CITY MARSHAL, CITY ASSESSOR and CITY SURVEYOR.

By order of the Common Council,
A. L. BROWN, Clerk.
Walla Walla, March 21, 1866. 1t

TO EDWARD SAWTELL.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON THE the 27th 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 N ½ of the N E ¼ of Section 6, in Township No. 8, North of Range No. 34 East, and the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Section No. 31, and the S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of Section No. 32, in Township No. 9, North of Range No. 34 East, Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, which land was entered by you under said Homestead Act, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863. I will proceed to take depositions before the Clerk of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District, W. T., at 1 o'clock, P. M., April 21st, A. D. 1866, which depositions I shall forward to the Register of said Land Office, showing thereby that you have abandoned 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 presented in the said case.

EPPS HARDY.
Walla Walla, March 22, 1866. 14-4w.*

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm may be paid to either party.

W. KOHLHAUFF,
R. GUICHARD.
Walla Walla, March 15, 1866. 14 4w

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM WALLA WALLA Mr. W. KOHLHAUFF will be my duly authorized Agent, to receive all monies due me and receipt for the same. [14-2t] CHAS. BESSERER.

Walla Walla Statesman.

Published Every Friday Evening.

Money Market.

New York Gold Quotations.....130¾
San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....75@76¾

WHITE & BAUER, of San Francisco, send us a bundle of illustrated and other papers, for which they will accept our thanks.

CITY MARSHAL.—Mr. W. J. Tompkins announces himself as a candidate for City Marshal. The friends of Mr. T. claim that he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.—The attention of the reader is directed to the card of Mr. Kohlhauff, in another column. His stock of goods has been expressly selected with a view to the wants of this market, and in addition to the articles required for the mining trade, embraces a very full assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, clothing, etc., including all the latest and most fashionable styles. In this regard his stock is one of the best ever brought to this market, and merits the attention of purchasers.*

THE COLUMBIA MINES.—A leading merchant informs us that thus far this season seven-eighths of all the business transacted has been on account of parties bound for the Columbia River mines. Of those who come from below a very large proportion are bound for the Upper Columbia mines. Very many are waiting to hear that Capt. White's boat is ready to start for the new diggings, when they will put off at the earliest moment. From present indications it would seem that public opinion is about equally divided between Blackfoot and the Columbia, if any thing the latter ahead. The accessibility of the latter mines gives them great advantage over the Blackfoot country, and from this cause, if none other, it will not be strange if the majority of the immigrants head for the Upper Columbia.

THE HORSE MARKET.—For some weeks back the demand for horses has been particularly active, and at all hours of the day vendors of the equine species have been busily engaged at their vocation. The immense number of horses in the Valley, as a matter of course, has the effect to keep down prices, and as a consequence, notwithstanding the demand, figures rule low. "Cayuses," suitable for the saddle, or for packing, may be quoted at $15 to $30. Of course, superior animals command a higher price, but at these quotations horses can be had that will answer all the requirements of the miner We understand that parties below are endeavoring to create the impression that horses rule high in this market. This is a mistake They can be had here at lower figures and in greater numbers than at any other point in the country.

THE WRONG MAN.—It finally turns out that the man who was arrested in the Boise Basin, on the supposition that he was Wells, the escaped murderer, proves to be a respectable miner, and a former resident of Trinity county, Cal., where he sustained a good character. He was taken to Sacramento, where he was able to establish his identity, and after examination discharged from custody It will be difficult to make reparation to this man for the sufferings and indignities he has endured. He was taken from Boise almost literally loaded down with irons, and all along the route to California he was the object of jeers and insult. It now turns out than he is an innocent man, whose only fault is a supposed resemblance to the escaped murderer. On his examination, it was proved that his name was McDonald, and that he was a Scotchman by birth. The people of the Basin, who were so active in procuring the arrest of McDonald, will feel chagrined at this result.

OUR OF LUCK.—Anticipating a brisk Spring trade, the merchants of Portland, early in the season, laid in heavy stocks of goods, on which they paid the high freights that ruled for several years back. Just about the the time they were prepared for business, the opposition steamer *Montana* came on, and freights were knocked away down. The result is that whenever up-country merchants go below, they find it to their advantage to continue on down to San Francisco, rather than as heretofore make their purchases at Portland. For years our Portland friends have been praying for an opposition line of steamships, and now that they are gratified, they find that instead of gaining by the operation, they are out of pocket. This, however, can only be temporary, and in the end, not only Portland, but the whole country will be benefitted by the reduced rates of freight and passage. Already low prices have had the effect to turn the tide of travel this way, instead of, as in former years, forcing it into unnatural channels, such as Chico and other humbug routes.

At a special communication of Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All Wise Architect of the Universe to remove from our social and fraternal intercourse our beloved Brother, Thomas F. Berry, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of one of our valued members, whom, during his intercourse with us, we have regarded as a just and upright man, thus constituting himself worthy of our highest esteem as a true Mason and a sincere friend.

Resolved, That the fraternity deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and with them, feel assured that he has gone to that Celestial Lodge above, where care and sorrow are unknown.

Resolved, That in respect to our departed Brother we will wear the usual badge and drape the altar in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge and be published in the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN, and that a copy be furnished to the family of the deceased. CHARLES BERTRAM, Sec'y.

Walla Walla, March 16th, 1866.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

Dates to March 17th.

[COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Gen Wahlon D. Munson; for Auditor, C. S. Badger; Treasurer, Jas. B. Ryan; for Attorney General, John R. Cofforth; for Superintendent of Public Instruction R. M. Chapman. Resolutions were offered that the effort of the Southern people for independence having proved insufficient, those people have become limited to their Constitutional obligations, and rights, of which representation and protection are chief. It was also.

Resolved, That the principles avowed by President Johnson in his annual message, looking to the early practical restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, meets with our hearty approval, and the action of the majority in Congress, dictated, as it is, by fanaticism, or at best, for political power, and being excited by the wish to keep States out of the Union, we solemnly condemn; therefore we cordially endorse the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and declare that in our judgment the courage displayed, the doctrines avowed, and high sense of right manifested in the message, and the President's subsequent speeches, promise much for the future of the administration of Johnson, and we hereby pledge him the earnest and disinterested support of the Indiana democracy in all his conflicts with that fanatical Congressional majority, in his efforts to prevent them from changing or destroying our cherished form of Government.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the civil rights bill, which is now in the hands of the President, whose action excites various speculation and attacts much interest. The bill is as follows: The first section provides that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared citizens of the United States without distinction of color; but inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be parties to suits, to give evidence and to inherit purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey real and personal property, and to have a full and equal benefit of all the laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pain penalty, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The mail service in the Pacific States for the next four years, the contracts for which were closed last Wednesday, 14th, number, in California, 99 routes; in Nevada, 10; in Oregon, 21; in Washington Territory, 19; in Idaho, 7; in Utah, 25; in Colorado, 21; in Arizona, 11, and in New Mexico, 8. The competition was greater than at any former period, and the prices are reduced on those now paid.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—The President has directed that forty thousand colored troops be mustered out of service during the next month. The Senate is not in session to-day and the House is only open for general debates

ST LOUIS, March 15.—The upper river trade with Montana and Idaho, opens briskly. The chief feature of the spring business is, that the advertisements of boats fill two columns of the daily papers, and immense quantities of goods are being purchased for shipment. Several boats have already left, and not less than seventy-five are now receiving freight and passengers. The emigration thitherward resembles that of the California fever of 1849. All the boats loading draw three feet of water, and hope to get through before low water.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was generally celebrated in Canada and the States without disturbance anywhere, as far as heard from. Reports have been received from all the principal cities The celebration at Montreal was immense. The Governor-General being called upon, made a speech, accepting the compliment as a demonstration of loyalty to the crown, and a protest against the schemes of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishman by a wanton attack on a peaceful, prosperous and happy country. At New York pontificial high mass was celebrated by Bishop McCloskey, and an address pronounced by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston

FOR BLACKFOOT.—A number of large pack trains are now fitting out at Walla Walla for the Blackfoot country. They will start in a day or two, and propose to go by way of the Pen d'Oreille Lake. Some of these trains number eighty or ninety animals, and they will all go out with full cargoes.

THE Probate Court meets in Walla Walla, on Monday next, March 26th.

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

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 Portland Office.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't O. S. N. Co.
Portland, March 7th, 1866. 13 m2

Stray Mare---$10 Reward.
STRAYED FROM BUCKEL & 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'ry.

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.

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.

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.

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

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. T. M. WOOD,
(12-tf) P. T. SHUPE.

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

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, 1865. 12 m6

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.

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.

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 bargin 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.

Lost.
A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Ferguson & Co, at Pinkney City, Spokane Co., in my favor, dated August, 1865, for $75, 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.

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, coslsting 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
WINES,
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.
TIRE IRON.....5½ cts. per lb
NORWAY SHOE SHAPES.....8½ cts. per lb.
All other sizes in proportion. For sale by
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 "
Portland, Oct. 6, '65.. S. G. REED, Pres't. 43m2.

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 of Sec. 17, Township 7, North of Range No. 36 East, 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 presented in the said case.
(13-4w*) PHILLIP SHAUBLE.

Administrator's Notice.
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*

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.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!
D. H. FERGUSON, S. OPPENHEIMER, } Colville. I. KIEFER, 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 please 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 GIVE AT EYE DISEASES OF EVERY NATURE.
May be found at the Consultation Rooms, day and night, unless absent on professional business.
Portland, Dec. 16, 1865. 3-1y

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. 3-1y

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.

HISTORY.

The fate of nations, like a mighty sea,
  Is full of hidden whirlpools, rocks and graves;
And he is blind that in their destiny
  Sees but the conflict of the winds and waves.

For all the storms are governed by a breath,
  Athwart this night traverse celestial rays;
Through man's conflicting cries of joy and death
  A still small voice resounds and tumult stays.

The ages, giant brothers, one by one,
  Diverse in fate, alike in hope aspire,
For the same goal by many paths have run,
  Varied their temples, stronger but one the fire.

Oh, muse ! thine eyes the centuries embrace
  The Past and Future's solemn circles grave;
For days and years and ages only trace
  One transient furrow on the eternal wave.

Doubt not, ye judges—victims, doubt not this—
  Her torch immortal shall all lands illume;
She climbs the mountains, fathoms the abyss,
  And founds a temple where they asked a tomb.

She lays the top-s tone on the arch of Time,
  Each age successive at her voice appears;
Like captured warrior, conquered in his prime,
  With glories past she gilds the future years.

Her laurels crown the dying hero's brow,
  The conqueror's car she levels with the sod;
Deep musing walks where falling empires bow,
  But everywhere still shows the path to God.

The world's vast ship she follows o'er the seas,
  For all the debris of its wreck hath room;
She sees at once the dawn and set of centuries,
  The latest cradle and the earliest tomb.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—It should not be supposed that mines and mining offer the only opportunities for making rapid fortunes in this Territory. There are many other ways of investing money which should be noticed. There are now excellent opportunities for starting foundries and machine shops at Virginia, Helena, Blackfoot and Bannack; and any such establishments would have all they wanted to do, and at very high prices for their labor. A plumber would find constant work, and material is now plentifully produced in the Territory. Agriculure and stock raising offer huge profits. Droves of cattle, young cows especially, will yield a large return, to a Western farmer, where beef sells readily at twenty cents per pound, and pasture of the finest kind is to be had for nothing. As for the raising of grain and vegetables, it needs only be said that wheat will surely fetch $10 per bushel; that the soil is very rich, and irrigation a matter of little labor. Potatoes, cabbages and turnips fetch by the pound, about as much as they do by the bushel in Illinois and the rural parts of the Western States; and the profits on a cargo of good seed wheat, oats barley or peas, from Iowa, Canada or Minnesota, would be a fortune. The manufacture of agricultural implements would also pay amazingly well, and for such articles there would be a constant demand. A few men understanding chemical tanning, and coming provided with the necessary tools and drugs, would make money as fast as they wanted. These are only a few of the ways of amassing wealth, but there are millions of dollars in them beyond a peradventure. The only thing to be noticed is that the first comers will make the most money.—*Montana Post*

THE PATH OF LIFE.—Looking awhile since at a collection of German lithographs, I was struck with one that was simple in conception, and yet of great power and beauty. It was the picture of a little child in the dress of a pilgrim, walking slowly along a narrow path, which was bounded on either side by a terrific precipice, the edges of which were hidden from his view by a luxuriant thicket of fruits and flowers. Behind the child is an angel, with a countenance of mixed tenderness and anxiety, his hand on the shoulders of the little pilgrim, as if to keep him in the center of the path; while the child having closed his eyes that he may not perceive the tempting snares on either side, is walking calmly forward, content not to see where he plants each footstep, so long as he feels each gentle and guiding touch of the angel upon him. His whole aspect is that of peace, confidence, and conscious safety, so long as he follows the guidance of his heavenly monitor, and presses on his way. As I gazed upon it, several thoughts arose up vividly to my mind; and as the description is itself a picture, others in view of it, may ponder the lesson it suggests, and as they ponder be profited.—

THE teacher of a school for colored children, in Norfolk, (Va.,) is very particular in explaining the meaning of each word by examples. A class of boys reciting, he gave out the word *prime*, "Now, what do you understand by prime?" he asked. "Prime tobakker," promptly replied the pupil. "Tobakker dat's had de lower leaves stripped off," was the ready reply. "Now, let me explain," said the teacher. "Dis," laying down a book, to represent a plug of tobacco, "is good tobakker; dis," laying down another book, to represent another plug, "is better; but dis," laying down a third book, "is prime; dis is de best." Lion was defined as an animal, and explained by the teacher to be one "sometimes called de king of beasts, and could whip any other beast of his size dat runs; 'dough he b'liebed dere was some doubt of dat now."

THE FAITHFUL WIFE.—What can be truer or more beautiful than this tribute to woman? It is from the pen of Daniel Webster: "May it please your honors, there is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love is so indomitable, so presevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes mighty power, her timidity becomes fearless courage, all her shrinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affection."

TROUBLE.—You are going to have your troubles as well as your pleasures. A man is not worth a snap that has not had trouble. You cannot subdue selfishness without a conflict. You cannot expect to go through life without bearing burdens. But you are going to have help under all circumstances that will redeem you from these things. You are going to experience more victories than defeats. Your sufferings will be only here and there little spots in a whole field of peace and joy.

PADDY's description of a fiddle can't be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick, and och! by St. Patrick, how it did squale."

Sociability Among Farmers.

There is no class of beings where sociability ought to be sought for so much as among farmers. No one farmer professes to be proficient in all branches of his business, and as the plan of operation is more or less experimental to a very large number belonging to this class, an exchange of ideas seems almost necessary for the welfare of each. But it is often the case that the position and duties belonging to this class hinder their sociability. Scatter over the hills and valleys, often many miles apart, it is not so easy to keep up intercourse with general society. Nearly all other classes of business men concentrate in cities and villages, where they can enjoy a daily exchange of thoughts and opinions, and greatly increase their fund of information. In this way ambition is aroused, thoughts are awakened, and much is added to the general happiness of life. Such a state of things ought to be more prevalent among farmers. The longer farmers live in a solitary way, the less likely are they to change their habits. And it is not too often the case that this course of action, if carried beyond its limits, results in an ungenial, morose state of feeling? The most ardent and cultivated mind would become dull and inactive, placed in the position that many occupy in this world.

We should all be awake to the idea that the chief end of life is not to hoard up wealth alone, but to shed an influence over the class with which our lot is cast, that shall bless the generation in which we live. Neither is wealth always to be obtained by mere physical exertion. The man who has access to a large field of thought and information, will accomplish more and meet his designs better, and with much more ease and comfort to himself, than the man destitute of information or any way of obtaining it. Agricultural books and papers are designed to meet the wants of those destitute of information, and should be more widely circulated than they are. In this age one might as well think of studying figures without an arithmetic, as farming without agricultural information. It always has been a loss to the agricultural world that so many enter upon its duties with no knowledge of what it consists.

The Farmers' Clubs, which are established in many districts, exert a good social influence, and contribute much to the enjoyment and respectability of agricultural life. It lightens the burden of daily toil, relieves its solitariness, awakens thought and promotes general improvement. Added to this should be the social intercourse of families, which would awaken sleepy energies and add much to the general happiness of life. Farmers' children would be less likely to long after the excitements and gaities of town life, or spend their time in haunts of vice, but would be content with the calling in which they were born. Finally, it is generally conceded that to be useful we must be social. This will take from care and sorrow much of its sting, and exalt us to a position where we may be sunshine to all around us.—*Country Gentleman.*

Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health* says it is a popular fallacy that whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if preserved in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavors by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as the lungs cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is, the sooner it is got rid of—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air, which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. Those remedies are, warmth, out-door exercise, and anything which slightly nauseates.

JOSH BILLING'S PHILOSOPHY.—We are apt to hate them who don't take our advice, and despise them who do.

It is dreadful easy to be a phool; a man can be one and not know it.

Elegant lezzure — chawin plug terbaker and spittin in a dorg's eye.

Real happiness don't consist so much in what a man don't have, as in what he don't want.

Fear is the first lesson larnt and the last forgotten.

Nobody but a phool gits bit twice by the same dorg.

A pet lamb always makes a cross ram.

Epitaphs are circus bills—there is more in the bill than ever performed.

To be healthy—eat onions and go naked.

WE see it stated in our Connecticut exchanges that Mr. Beecher, a prominent temperance man and church goer, in Southbury, was caughtstealing cider brandy from the distillery of a neighbor named Stiles, one night recently. The latter had missed brandy before, and fixed a rope and bell to the door of the still, which woke him up when it was opened. Several barrels of the stuff were found in B.'s cellar.

GERMAN railroads must be considered "banner" roads for safety, if the statement made be true that in thirty or forty years only two passengers have been injured, and neither of these fatally. People who are more anxious to live than to do anything else, should apply for board in the Teutonic safety cars. They are evidently good for preserving human lives and limbs.

THE Mobile *Times* says a wedding took place at the Battle House, recently, and that the parties to the contract, on account of their distinct nationalities, could not understand a word each other said. "How they did their courting is a mystery, although the fact is that the bride was a widow may afford a sufficient explanation.

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. 1ly

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 NECESITY 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 DROWN, 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 *ten* other *ideas* 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.

Wallula, Nov. 13th, 1865. 48tf. [illegible] PAY, 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 Boa 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. 18ly

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,
Dec. 151865. 3m C. EELLS.

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; also,

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, 1861. 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 humanty) 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 Phisiology 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 oan 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.