

Walla Walla Statesman.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME V.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1866.

NUMBER 36.

Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY
WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
Single Copies.....25

Rates of Advertising.
One square (ten lines or less) four insertions.....\$1.00
For each additional insertion.....1.00
One square per year.....30.00
Two squares or more per square.....25.00
Half yearly per square.....18.00
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Job Work must be paid for before being taken from the Office.

DR. A. SHOUL.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.
Office and residence, Third street, second door from the Engine House.

DENTISTRY.

T. S. MUYGRIDGE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
Four doors south of the Bridge, lately occupied by Dr. H. W. HUNTER.

Consultation Free. Charges Moderate.
Walla Walla, July 13, 1866.

DR. J. W. HUNTER.

(LATE OF DALLAS CITY, TEXAS.)
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla, in dentistry, medicine and surgery, and in all the branches of his profession. He may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN.

Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, one door south of the Court House, Walla Walla, W. T. 33-2nd.

JAS. W. STEVENS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.
Walla Walla, July 13, 1866.

Tohn Tierney's

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
MAIN STREET, opposite W. P. & Co's. Express, and near Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, and plenty of feed for animals. Also,
Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire,
upon the most reasonable terms.
Sept. 23, 1865

Undertaking.

ORDERS in the line of Undertaking will be promptly attended to by the undersigned. In connection, I have,
HEARSE.
Ready for business at all times.
No. 5, 1865.

ELK CITY EXPRESS!

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

E. Meyer & Busingier.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
LAGER BEER AND ALE.
WALLA WALLA,
Washington Territory. [19-4
LAWSON & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS
at Law. Will practice in the Co. of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office.
Sept. 1, 1863.

W. P. HOKTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of debts, powers of attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office.
35ly

P. B. JOHNSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Refers, by permission, to Hon. A. Holbrook, Portland; Messrs. McCracken, Merrill & Co., Portland; Messrs. Patterson, Wallace & Stone, Attorneys, San Francisco.

PIONEER BATHING

SHAVING SALOO

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
Half Dosed at Reasonable rates, and executed in neat style. Celebrated Hair Tonics and Restoratives constantly on hand.
Give MITCHELL a Call.

J. H. BLEWETT,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same.
Instruments for any part of the United States certified and acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.
Will also pay particular attention to 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.

PAINTING!

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING done to order. Also,
WHITEWASHING!
done with neatness, and dispatch, and so that it will be almost as durable as paint. The Chertons in carrying out the work, will be satisfied with the result.
Office on Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.
A. J. POP.

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, Trimming, 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

Very Low Prices for Cash.

Call and Satisfy Yourself.

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

The Rubber Clothing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
RUBBER CLOTHING, JEWELRY, ETC.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
115 Montgomery Street,
Occidental Hotel.....SAN FRANCISCO.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY AND

Fancy Goods.

Bells, Toys, Crochet Hooks, Wagon Covers, Tating Shuttles, Finger Rings, Buckles, Faus, Manicure Aprons, Wagon Covers, Ice Aprons, Funnels, Soap, Apron Straps, Stationery, Gun Cases, Paint Straps, Breast Pumps, Saddle Bags, S. Rings, Sippers, Navy Bags, Teething Rings, Life Vests, Urinals, Pessaries, Buckets, Pails, Door Springs, Cork Seraws, Tumbler, Corks, Carriage Cloth, Napkin Rings, Enamelled Guns, Thimbles, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Springs, Pouches, Belling, Packing, F. M. SHEPARD, Pres't, 247 Broadway, New York. J. A. SIMONT, Sec'y, 42 Lake Street, Chicago. JOSEPH PRASER, Agent for the Pacific Coast.

WIBERG & STORWEDGE

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 store, Portland, O.

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
Banker's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gent's heavy Calf and Kid Boots;
Gent's heavy Calf and Kid Nailed Boots;
Payward's long top and Knee Rubber Boots;
Boys' Kid and Calf Boots;
Youth's Kid and Calf Boots;
Children's Kid and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in Heavy French and American Calf and Kid; Heavy Oregon Calf and Kid; Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather; Harness, Skirting, Bellows and Bridle Leather; Colored Lining, Edgest Sheepskin, 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. **WIBERG & STORWEDGE,** Wholesale and Retail Dealers, No. 125 Front Street, Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. Fire-proof Brick Store.

Soap Powders.

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

Baby on the Porch.

Out on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome blue-eyed maid!
All around her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing,
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up in the branches sing.
Up at the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lapping her pleading in broken words,
Cooling away in her tender speech,
Songs like the twitter of nestling birds.
Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Fluttering out at the open door,
Into the wonderful world of things.
Bloom of roses and balm of dew,
Brooks that babble and winds that call,
All things lovely, and glad, and new,
And the Father teaching us over it all.

Tear.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean;
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.
Fresh as the first-born glittering on a seal
That brings our friends up from the outer world,
Said as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh the days that are no more.
Ah, and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square,
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.
Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those that hopeless feigning
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret,
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.

Drift.

"O, cool, green waves that ebb and flow,
To make a rare and quiet bed,
How gently now ye come and go,
Since ye have drowned my love.
Ye lap the shores of beaten sand,
With cool, salt ripples circling by;
But from your depths a ghostly hand
Points upward to the sky.
O, waves I, strew corals white and red,
With shells and strange weeds from the deep,
To make a rare and quiet bed,
Whereon my love may sleep.
My sleep, and sleeping, dream of me,
In dreams that lovers need so sweet;
And I will couch me by the sea,
That in my dreams may meet."

FAST LIFE.—The S. F. Dramatic Chronicle

tells a vast deal of truth in the few words that follow concerning fast life. It says:
"Lives are worn out faster here on the Pacific coast than anywhere else, perhaps in the world. Men who come of long-lived families, and whose fathers and grand-fathers, uncles and aunts, died at seventy and eighty, here drop off at forty and forty-five; fifty is here a rare age to attain, and sixty very rare. When their grain is the rule, and not the exception. The diseases that carry men off, are not, as a general thing, fevers, consumption, contagious diseases, etc., but are diseases caused by overwork, fast living, long continued excitement; by keeping the machinery going too long, by lack of rest, and by a life that is kept burning in full blast upon the brain, and here we keep 'the blower up' all the time. It is true we have our 'recreations,' but they are not rest. Our enjoyments are as 'wearing' as our work, for we have no calm or quiet enjoyments. From the rush and bustle of the city, we are hurried to the wear and tear of the mountains, sometimes to wasting dissipation. Body or brain, and sometimes both, are kept on the strain. We go upon the high-pressure plan, and keep the steam up and the engine going until the machinery suddenly gives out or the boiler bursts. Heart disease, brain disease, paralysis, cerebral apoplexy, short, sharp, sudden attacks that result from over-strained nerves—these are what sweep us away. In order to live long, it is requisite to live slowly and to live naturally. The strongest constitution must give way prematurely under the influence of a pressure that is never relaxed, or an excitement that is never remitted. As we must die at some time, it may seem of little importance whether it be in ten or fifteen years sooner or later. But in reality every premature death is an unnatural and avoidable one, and one that interferes with that full development which is the best happiness of life; and besides there is no true happiness in the life that is one continual whirl, even while it lasts."

The Good Old Days.—Josh Billings

longs for the return of the good old days in the following strain:
How I dew long (once in a while) for them good old days.
When there was more fun in 30 cents than there is now in 7 dollars and a half.
When daze when a man married 145 lbs. of woman, and less than 9 pounds (awl toid) of anything else.
How I do long for them good old daze when edukashun koushten in what a man did well.
When daze when daze was as sisters, as hoes reddish, and ministers preached to men's souls instead of their pockets.
When daze when poltiks was the exception and honesty the rule.
When daze when ap dorws and wet noses wasn't knowed, and when brown bread and baked goods made a good dinner.
When daze when a man won't be bizzzy was watched, and when wimmis span only that kind of yarn that was good for the darning of stockings.
How I dew long for them good old daze when now and then a gal baby was called Jerusha, and a boy went split if he was named Jerry merr.
And ye who have tried the feathers and fuff of life, who have had the codfish of wealth without any of the good things that come beneath this tree, and long for an hour with me for them good old daze when men were ashamed to be fools, and wimmen were afraid to be flirts.
N. B.—This used to make milk punch in them daze that was very handy to take.

Men suffer more from plenty than want; glut-

tony bills a thousand where starvation destroys one. Man is naturally mortal, but he is himself the weak and silly author of his infirmities.

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to

blush at his ignorance in one thing which perhaps may excel us in many.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for

advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

A man who had lived much in society, said

that his acquaintances would fill a cathedral, but a pulpit would hold all his friends.

Grain Market.

We clip the following from a California exchange, and invite the farmers of Walla Walla valley to give it a perusal, deeming its suggestions fully as applicable to this locality as to California:

"Farmers who are now harrowing, and who have not disposed of their grain we would respectfully suggest the propriety of its great best manifest in selling their crops at the present low rulings. From every indication we believe that the price of breadstuffs will rise higher, much higher, than at present. The grain crop in the East, as reported by reliable correspondents, public and private, is almost entirely a total failure. A large amount will be needed there to supply the deficiency, and it must come from California. Europe has no grain to spare, and but a little if any surplus exists on the South American coast. China will demand a large increase in grain and flour trade over the preceding year. Europe, cannibalized with war, will import largely to feed her fighting millions. This great demand for food must be met from the American continent, and California and Oregon will be the chief source of that supply. With these facts staring them in the face, why do farmers, basing the sale of their crops at prices which fall to a profit to the producer? Even the California yield will not be near as large as has been anticipated. The filling of the grain while the berry was in the milk, or dough, has in many cases rendered the grain shriveled, and in consequence much lighter. This, of itself, will make a difference which will be sensibly felt in the quantity to the acre. Before the season is far advanced, as soon as at least as the annual yield is fairly known, the demand will exceed the supply, and prices will be found to remunerate. Great bulk 'wants buying' or in other words it entails no expense additional to the farmers, unless it be the interest on its present value. Grain stored at the present prices is better than money at interest, as farmers will find before the year has ended. California has been cursed by a famine of grain. When their grain is where its commodities were bought and sold. That it is so in a measure their own fault. Instead of forming societies for mutual protection and interchange of views, they have attempted, single-handed, to oppose the wealthiest competition in the world. When their grain is ready for market, many are compelled to either dispose of it at ruling prices, or else hire money at usurious rates. That class must sell at whatever figures they can realize. But would those who are able to hold their grain wait sale until a living price, was attained, their grain class would be small to supply that the market rulings would be always at a remunerative figure. Let farmers combine for mutual protection, as the various tradesmen have already done in largeness. If they will do this and hold on to their stock of grain, three months or more, they will receive an equivalent for their produce."

TAMMANY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Tammany Society of New York celebrated the Fourth, and invited the President, Cabinet, etc., to participate. From the letters in response to their invitations we quote:
President Johnson wrote:
The national tone and patriotic spirit of the invitation meet my hearty approval. They are indications of a growing public sentiment, which, now that the bitter strife of civil war has ceased, requires a renewal of the pursuits of peace, a return to the Constitution of our fathers, rigid adherence to its principles, increased reverence for its sacred obligations; a restored, invigorated, and permanent Union; and a fraternity of feeling that shall make us, as a people, one and indissoluble. There can be, for the patriot, no higher duty, no nobler work, than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which, resulting from our late sanguinary contest have retarded reconstruction and prevented that complete restoration of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government, which is essential to the peace, unity, strength, and prosperity of the nation.
Secretary Seward wrote:
I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased; that the rebellion has been crushed; that the authority of the Government has been vindicated, and that the flag of the Union now floats triumphantly over every foot of our domain. On the other hand, I mourn with the Society that the perfect Union given us by our patriotic forefathers has not been entirely restored; that eleven sovereign States are denied representation in the Federal Congress, and are not recognized as coordinate parts in the restoration of the Union. How strange all this! We have killed a nation outright, and have killed African slavery with it, and yet we are not completely re-united.
If I did not feel assured that the American people cannot suffer so great and fatal a calamity as to be divided into two nations, and that we are at a crisis, but I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people. It is said in excuse of the denial of representation, that the States and their chosen representatives still continue to be seditions and disloyal. I ask in response, did the restoration of the Union, by the recent war, and reject only those against whom the crime of disloyalty shall be established.
I believe, with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual; that the States are equal under the Constitution; that the restoration of the Union, by the recent war, ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the departments of the Federal Government; that a spirit of magnanimity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils; and that the South having accepted of the lessons of the war and another, a reconstruction, in peace and good faith, should justly be recognized as the attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal and qualified representatives, be admitted to their constitutional representation.
I want, henceforth and forever, no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions, and no sections, and no classes, but one united and harmonious people.

SECRETARY WELLES WROTE:

To the honor of your Society it has in all times and under all circumstances, in peace and war, been faithful to the Union of the States and the rights of the States. At no period since its organization have its teachings and services been more required than at the present, when the victorious arms of the Republic having suppressed the rebellion, and the Union being divided by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from its Federal relations and obligations, we are compelled to encounter the opposite extreme of compulsory exclusion, by which the centralists deny to eleven States the representation in Congress which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution.
This doctrine of compulsory exclusion is scarcely less offensive than that of voluntary secession. Each is fatal to the perpetuity of the Union.
After a long and exhaustive war, which has cost us so much blood and treasure, the country needs repose, that industry, commerce and the arts of peace may revive, and friendly relations between the States and people may be re-established. Friendly confidence among men is to be encouraged, and must precede hatred and revenge. No portion of the States or people can be deprived of their just rights without producing estrangement.

WOMEN VOTING.—The Gold Hill (Cal.) News

advocates the political rights of women as follows:
"It is said, it would degrade woman to introduce her into politics. On the contrary, it would purify politics. Because woman is not so strong as man, physically, it is said she is not intended to be a direct ruler in a Republican Government. And, in, indeed, the common reply to a suggestion in favor of female suffrage, is the grand National rule, if the Constitution of the Union is to prescribe it, should be: Every white adult of the age of 21 shall have and enjoy the elective franchise. Some who are strenuous against it, say that all men in the South, of African race, shall vote, and that the white male suffrage, and retail all the stale and trashy flims against the proposition. No less a man than John Stuart Mill declares in thorough belief in the propriety of female suffrage, and he announced this when recently canvassing Westminster District for a seat in Parliament; and he announced this when recently canvassing the laws that extend her privileges for conducting business in her own name, and the general, though tacit, admission of her 'proper sphere' in the discharge of duties which do not do her ago she was popularly declared unfit to undertake or unskilled to perform. Talk of women not being adapted to hold office! Why, they hold hundreds of Uncle Sam's post-offices, today; and their competency and faithfulness in handling and delivering the mails is a matter of official remark and compliment from the Washington head of the Post Office Department. In a very short time—we have high authority for prophesying—the vast majority of the post stations will be kept by ladies. Hasteen the day when the woman shall have a preponderance in applying for these Government places!"

REIGNING PERSECUTION IS THE BANE OF ALL

religion, and the friends of persecution are the worst enemies religion has; and of all persecutions that of calumny is the most intolerable. Any other kind of persecution can effect our outward circumstances only, our property, our outward character only, our property, our lives; but this may affect our characters forever.

At what hour did the devil make his appearance

in the garden of Eden? Some time during the night. He certainly came after Eve.

Political Reconstruction.—The Organization

of New Parties.—A New Epoch.
Dead elephants, enormous monsters, covered with hair, have been found among the icebergs which fringe the outlets of the great rivers of Siberia. Skeletons of the extinct mastodon, and in the lower end of the State they have their dwellers in the well-wooded lumber of subterranean forest at this day. The different strata which form the crust of our planet mark each some geological period distinguished from the rest by a dominant climate, race of animals, and orders of vegetation in the same locality. Here we have the records of the wonderful evolutions, changes and revolutions which the earth has undergone in its progressive development, and the ancient temples of Yucatan, we have a series of lessons in the relics of kingdoms and empires, equally instructive to us as the vicissitudes and changes to which all created things are subject. Still contracting the circle of our observations, we learn from the pyramids of Egypt, the ancient temples of Yucatan, we have a series of lessons in the relics of kingdoms and empires, equally instructive to us as the vicissitudes and changes to which all created things are subject. Still contracting the circle of our observations, we learn from the pyramids of Egypt, the ancient temples of Yucatan, we have a series of lessons in the relics of kingdoms and empires, equally instructive to us as the vicissitudes and changes to which all created things are subject. Still contracting the circle of our observations, we learn from the pyramids of Egypt, the ancient temples of Yucatan, we have a series of lessons in the relics of kingdoms and empires, equally instructive to us as the vicissitudes and changes to which all created things are subject. 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Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1866.

FRONTIER WANTED—A Journeyman Printer will obtain employment on application at this office.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Sacramento Union, in an article severely denunciatory of the President and his policy, coolly asks: "Will he (the President) calmly await the result of the impeachment which is to be expected in the event of a Congressional victory?"

We think not. As well might the highwayman inquire whether the traveler will peacefully stand and deliver? Neither the country nor the President will "calmly" submit to the impeachment of the head of the nation for no other offense than that of a faithful discharge of duty.

This radical talk of "impeachment," means that a Chief Magistrate who refuses to do their bidding is to be deposed—under color of law if possible, but in any event he is to be got rid of—"shoveled out of office," is the classic expression of a leading radical organ.

In expressions of this character we have secession—disunion—in a new form. The Southerners rebelled for the reason that a President had been elected who was distasteful to them.

The radicals propose to revolutionize the Government in order to get rid of a President who refuses to further their mad schemes of social and political equality.

The patriotism of the country was fully equal to the task of crushing the first rebellion. Should the radical majority in Congress venture to initiate a second rebellion against the constitutional chief of the nation, their defeat will be vastly more speedy and equally overwhelming.

The radicals contemplate revolutionary measures is clearly apparent, and it is well that the country should be prepared for the emergency. To talk about President Johnson "calmly awaiting the result of an impeachment," in the trial of which Judge Chase is to preside, and Sumner and Wade sit as Judges, is little short of mockery.

A trial before a court thus organized can have but one result—conviction and degradation from the high office of President of the United States. Had President Johnson been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors the nation would sorrowfully have submitted to this deep humiliation, but when it is borne in mind that this great wrong is to be perpetrated in order to bolster up the fortunes of a sinking political faction, the proposition is well calculated to excite alarm and invoke a sentiment that will never rest until the conspirators are hurled from the places they now disgrace.

THINGS IN BOISE CITY.—An esteemed friend writing under a late date, says: "The crops here are fine; watermelons have begun, and I have seen a few ripe tomatoes. As for heat, it is hot enough to shrivel corn-stalks; the thermometer ranges daily, at 2 p. m., from 97° to 106° in the shade. About every tenth day we have a slight squall, accompanied by a few buckets-full of rain, which comes down by the run, as a sailor would say. Moore & Co's grist-mill is nearly completed, but the quantity of wheat sown was not great; sufficient, however, to make a few sample lots of flour. There is a goodly quantity of corn, which, when cultivated yields well. Potatoes are a large crop—they now sell in lots at 4 cents, and retail at 7 cents. Roasting ears are 5 cents per dozen; in two or three weeks, according to size; melons, in one or two weeks, will be worth from 50 cents to \$1 each, if not less; eggs, at \$1.50 per dozen; chickens, very scarce. Farmers, through harvest, have been paying as high as \$3.50 a day and board for laborers. There is a large quantity of hay cut, and the quality is much superior to that of last year. The greatest drawback to Boise city is the scarcity of firewood—dry pine is worth from \$10 to \$12, and green cottonwood equally high and much out of proportion. Robie's mill was burned a little while ago—loss estimated at \$50,000, which does not include a large quantity of lumber destroyed. The death of Dr. J. S. McInerney was a sad affair. It appears that he was attempting to cross a ford about 4 miles above town, and that his horse stumbled and he fell and either struck his head on a rock or else his horse kicked him. His body was found two days after and was free from water, thus showing that he was senseless at the time he fell into the river. He leaves a wife and four children—the eldest 7 and the youngest a baby. He was much esteemed by every one, as a good physician, and a good, true and kind friend, husband and father.

IDAHO ELECTION.—The returns, as published in the World and Statesman, show that the Boise Basin has gone overwhelmingly democratic. In Boise county, Holbrook, (dem.) for Congress, has 700 majority; Ada county, 91; Owyhee, 150; Alturas, 115. The northern counties will probably increase this majority. Holbrook's total majority in the Territory will probably exceed 1000, and may reach 1200. In Boise county, for Sheriff, Crutcher, (dem.) has 527 majority. In nearly all the counties heard from the democrats elect their legislative and county tickets. In Owyhee county, owing to a split among the democrats, Springer (rep.) is elected Sheriff.

FOR THE WIND RIVER MOUNTAINS.—A party of about seventy-five men were to have left Boise City on the 20th to prospect the Wind River Mountain country. They were to go under the leadership of a Mr. D. C. Patterson, who recently returned from that country, having been driven out by the Indians, and who probably has evidence of the existence of gold mines there. This with the two parties spoken of in another column will certainly comprise men enough to give that country a thorough prospecting.

We are requested, by Mr. McKee, to state that lot holders on Main street who prefer paying their assessments, for grading, in coin will be charged at the rate of two dollars per foot front.

From Montana.

From Mr. A. L. Brown, who returned from Montana the past week, we obtain the following points of information: Mr. Brown visited nearly all the mining camps in the Territory, and had good opportunities for forming conclusions from personal observations. He represents the Territory as being greatly overestimated as a mining country, and, as a consequence, that every class of business is overdone.

A large number of men are doing well, but the country will not support the population, and unless new and extensive discoveries are made during the present season a great many of the miners and trappers must seek other fields of operation.

The unprecedented height of the Missouri river during the present season has been very favorable to steamboatmen and shippers, and goods have been laid down in Helena at a cost, from St. Louis, of twelve to thirteen cents per lb. Very heavy stocks of goods had been brought in, and the town of Helena was being rapidly improved by the erection of many fine stone buildings, intended to be fire-proof, but they will not stand a roasting fire. A great many people were returning to the States, the Fort Benton coaches being crowded to their utmost capacity, while the freight wagons were also taking down large numbers. Two steamers, the Deer Lodge and Luella, both of which have made two trips the present year, were to leave on September 1st, passage being raised to \$150.00, and a fleet of Mackinaw boats are to sail about the middle of October, which will doubtless carry off a large number of passengers.

The country is well adapted to pastoral purposes, the grasses being plentiful and very nutritious; but as a whole the seasons are too short for successful farming.

The grasshoppers have been very destructive on the other side of the mountains, but on this side they have done but little damage.

The mines are being traversed in all directions by prospecting parties, and two large companies have been organized to prospect the Wind River and Yellowstone country. These mountains are a terra incognita to miners, as the valleys of their rivers are the best remaining hunting ground of the Indians, who are jealous of the encroachments of the whites and have hitherto kept them out of the country. One strong party is headed by Capt. Ralph Bledsoe and the other by Col. Jeff. Standafer, who has acquired considerable reputation as an Indian fighter, and who means to see what there is in the country before he leaves it. McClellan, the discoverer of McClellan's Gulch, had been out with a party, consisting in part of Indians, prospecting the country lying between the Big Blackfoot and Kootenai, but found no paying ground.

Mr. Brown saw Capt. Nye at Missoula City, where he had come for provisions, having been out several weeks in the Bitter Root mountains, where the party were compelled to maintain a constant guard, on account of thieving redskins, and intended returning, but had found the color on the bed rock, in the sand, and on the hills, but "only that and nothing more," and was not hopeful of making a strike.

Many other prospecting parties were seen who intended to spend the season in the mountains. Wheat, oats and potato crops looked promising in the Hell Gate and Bitter Root valleys, and at the Cour d'Alene Mission the crops are magnificent.

A party of emigrants from Oregon had reached the Clark's Fork or Bitter-Root Ferry, having traveled the Mullan road in wagons, without loads. They had a severe time of it, being compelled to cut their way through the Cour d'Alene and St. Regis canyons, traveling along the beds of the streams and finding many parts of the road as bad as though it had never been made.

The Mullan road is now in very good order for pack trains; but the idea of traveling it with loaded wagons is, in his judgment, simply absurd, and he gives it as his opinion that though fifteen or twenty thousand dollars would pay for cutting out obstructing logs and timbers, yet that not less than \$100,000 would make it a passable road for loaded wagons. The road up the Cour d'Alene and down the St. Regis must be graded along the hill sides before it can ever be available, and even then a constant working force would be required to remove falling timber and keep the road open.

A great many Montanaites will settle in Salt Lake, as the idea prevails that it is bound to become a great inland city, and that the power of the prophet is fast waning, rendering it safe for Gentiles to breathe their sanctified air.

Van Dyk & Whitman intend establishing themselves in that place, but are both sorry that they left Walla Walla, or as "Van" says, left "home."

Taking Montana as a whole, Mr. Brown regards it as inferior to Idaho, and thinks it will, like Kootenai, soon cease to be regarded as a good place for adventurers to make a sudden ransom, while it will doubtless continue to produce considerable quantities of gold in the districts already discovered, as much of the ground will be reworked.

The large quantities and low prices of goods and provisions now in the country will enable miners to live much more cheaply than heretofore, and consequently to work for lower wages.

The Vigilantes still continue their organization, and in Helena and Virginia the most perfect order reigns. Road Agents commit no depredations, and horse stealing, though every advantage exists to carry it on successfully, is of very rare occurrence.

The last man strong up by the Vigilantes is said to have been one of their own leading detectives, who, from his anxiety to "swear away men's lives," aroused their suspicions of his honesty, and in a short time an overt act in the confidence line sent him up the tree.

From the general tenor of his remarks we infer that Mr. Brown regards Walla Walla as preferable to Montana, and that any person who is making a fair living here will gain nothing by emigrating eastward.

CONGRESS APPOINTMENTS.—The late Oregon Conference appointed Rev. Isaac Dillon Presiding Elder for Walla Walla Circuit, Rev. J. G. Dardoff preacher for the Walla Walla Circuit, and Rev. J. L. Reese (apply) for Umatilla and Trich Creek.

Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8, 1866. ED. STATESMAN:—Again I find time to drop you a line. Although I am doing "nothing in particular," still this is such a lively place it can't be said that any one is really idle here; Even the Montgomery street bummers keep themselves busy bobbing "from grocery to grocery." Drays, wagons, express wagons, omnibuses, men, women, children and dogs keep moving "along. Muscle shell bonnets, false calves, tilting hoops, and waterfalls flutter in the eye and breeze. By-the-way, I think the wind of a San Francisco afternoon might let the tilting hoops "out;" but it seems quite the reverse. The wind acts as an "molian attachment"—beneficial in assisting the cypress.

Banking houses are as plentiful here as grocery stores with you. The banking interest seems to have centered in and around the corner of Montgomery and California streets. In this part of the city property ranges from \$1000 to \$1300 per foot front, without buildings! The heavy importing houses still hold on to Front and Battery streets, but the increase of trade is forcing other streets into the wholesale trade. If, as an old Spanish prophecy has it, San Francisco is to be destroyed by an earthquake in 1866, earthquake had better hurry up or it will ruin some (now) very wealthy, enterprising men, who are "laying themselves out" on fine buildings.

Since my last letter quite a large stock of goods have went forward for Montana, via the Columbia river and Wallula. It is now getting so late in the season there is no help for those who wish to get into Montana with goods and get "fixed" before cold weather sets in than via the Columbia river and Wallula. The San Francisco merchants grind their teeth and send forward their goods. So great has been the rush to get goods aboard the Oregon steamers for Montana and Idaho Territories since my last, that drays have been compelled to take their stand on the piers at 12 o'clock at night—every one being anxious to get in ahead. The scene presented something like the sight in Portland during the Salmon river excitement. Still, quite a large amount of goods are going forward to Los Angeles, Chico and Red Bluffs for different points in Montana and Idaho Territories.

Puget Sound is still talked of as a point for vessels to land goods for Montana and Idaho Territories, and if a railroad is built from Wallula to Salt Lake City, or one pointing that way, a connecting link will be built from some point on the Sound, thus cutting off Portland entirely and making a much shorter route. It is claimed that goods can be landed in either of the Territories from San Francisco, via the Sound, thence to Wallula, at one quarter less than it now costs via the Columbia river, with what facilities now exist. There is a rumor current here that one or more of the owners of the O. S. N. Co. are becoming quite disgusted with the actions of the Company, and are preparing to checkmate them, after the style of some of their California neighbors, who kept gnawing at the vitals of the O. S. N. Co. for years, by opposition. Two or three of the stockholders, who "cannot get any satisfaction relative to their little old twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars worth of stock, it is understood, own some machinery and also have (or own) an interest in a saw mill, and that the mill is engaged now sawing lumber for a steambot, and that it is the intention of these parties to put the boat on the Columbia, between Wallula and Lewiston. This is the very link that the merchants of San Francisco want mended. It is claimed by the builders of the boat that they can make a fair profit freighting from Wallula to Palouse landing and Lewiston at one half the price now charged by the O. S. N. Co. That \$7.50 per ton from Wallula to White Bluffs (60 miles) and \$20 per ton to Palouse Landing (90 miles) is an outrage. Then, again, to charge \$5 fare to White Bluffs and \$10 fare to Palouse Landing is another outrage of too glaring a nature to be overlooked.

This may seem a small wedge to split so big a bullock as the O. S. N. Co.; but it is coming from the right quarter. The wedge begins to work at the heart. It comes from those within the family circle, who are supposed to know a little something of the workings of this vast family. Even a little petty outside opposition would annoy the O. S. N. Co. considerably, for it is generally believed here that since Col. Ruckle went out of the Company there is not a steambot man left in it. It is true, one or two of the Company did run a kind of a wheelbarrow of a steamer on the Willamette river that would carry about as much freight as a prairie schooner. This vessel used to make its fourteen miles a day. The balance of the Company are clerks, merchants, bankers and Indian Agents. The ability of some of them to make money in the mercantile business when Oregon was a fir woods was of the simplest character. It consisted almost wholly in buying an article for one dollar having the check to ask a customer five dollars for it. As for any knowledge of mercantile pursuits than the above it was all nonsense; that was merchandising; the way they had seen it done when they were driving trucks in New York City.

But enough of this. The San Francisco merchants are delighted at even this little opening that presents itself, and wish the new enterprise from Wallula to Lewiston success, and "so does" TRAVELERS.

FIRE AT SIMCOE.—We are informed by Judge Wyche, who has just returned from Simcoe, that a fire occurred there on last Friday, destroying two of the buildings occupied by the employees of the Agency, and that it was with great difficulty the fire was arrested and the remaining buildings saved. Rev. Mr. Wilbur, the Agent, was absent in attendance on the Methodist Conference. The fire was supposed to have originated from a stove pipe, and occurred about 10 o'clock a. m.

THE ADVANCE OF A PARTY OF OVER ONE HUNDRED PROSPECTORS, FROM BOISE COUNTY, ARRIVED IN TOWN LAST NIGHT bound for Wind River. The remainder of the party are expected to arrive today and all start towards Fort Hall, from whence they leave the road and go north east to their destination.—Boise Statesman.

THE FIRST SECTION OF THE STREET GRADING, FROM FIRST TO SECOND, HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND THE WORK WAS ACCEPTED OF THE CONTRACTOR BY THE CITY FATHERS ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

WALLULA, August 21, 1866. EDITOR STATESMAN:—Thus far, we have had an unusual hot summer; the weather has been one steady, hot calm. What has become of our usual fine breeze? This point has long been celebrated for plenty of wind, but I can assure those living at a distance that this summer has let the wind out of our sails. For the last three years the wind on the Columbia River has been gradually dropping out; in 1860, '61, and '62, it was no unusual thing for sail vessels to make the trip from Des Chutes to Wallula—heavily loaded—in two days; but for the last two years a sail vessel would hardly have made a trip once in two weeks. During the latter part of June and July last, we had 26 days without wind. What do you suppose is the matter? The lack of wind has run the thermometer up on us fearfully; last Friday (we spelled it Fry-day) the thermometer went up to 112°, and for a variety, we had a hot night—another peculiar change in our climate. It has been so constantly hot during the last week that map nor beast could not work during the middle of the day without danger to life.

A large number of pack-trains and freight teams left here during the last week, for Montana and Boise. We are now enjoying a lull in business. The steamer Spray started for Lewiston, Sunday morning, at daylight, and the steamer Yakima made the trip to White Bluffs and back by sundown. The steamer brought down a horse and "bob-tailed" dray from White Bluffs to Wallula; said horse and dray are seeking employment—if you know of any one wishing such "furniture" to do light work (something like they have been accustomed to at the Bluffs) send them along soon, for the horse don't look like he is long for this world. Your correspondent was in error when he lashed this horse and dray as among the assets of the O. S. N. Company at the Bluffs; said horse and dray are private property, and belong to an officer on board one of the Co's steamers, who intends to put it to work at Wallula—it will doubtless be of considerable service to freighters from this point. There is still room for a few more such institutions on this beach; we are not crowded by any means. Hurry up the freight, and bring along your drays; ox teams would be more acceptable to some who have goods here—others would prefer six mule teams—but every little helps, so bring along your drays if you "ain't got nothin' else," every thing goes.

CUMTUX. P. S.—We are enjoying another of our calm, sunny days, with the thermometer at 107° in the shade, on the north side of the house!

Home Correspondence.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 20, 1866. ED. STATESMAN:—Since my last note I have been looking over your country some, and I find myself much mistaken in the extent of farming land in this valley and its tributaries. Besides the valley immediately around Walla Walla, I have visited Dry Creek and the Touchet, and find on these streams and their tributaries large and prosperous settlements. I am also surprised at the immense amount of grain raised in the country. But the very low prices it commands this season will surely work a great hardship to those who, from pecuniary and other embarrassments, are obliged to sell this fall; for, surely, wheat will bring a better price another season. Farmers will surely sell the greatest portion to hogs rather than sell at the low price it now commands. Bacon is high, and why not feed wheat? It will undoubtedly be necessary for the people of Walla Walla to go more extensively into stock while farm labor is so high and grain liable to rule so low. The advantages for this branch of business here seem to be unlimited, and I am still surprised to see it form so small a part of the business of the country.

There is another thing that seems to me neglected here, and that is a lack of machinery for manufacturing the various articles of use here. There is no foundry or machine shop; and the great need of this country, a woolen factory, is as yet neglected. Why do you ship your wool to Oregon, California and even to the East and continue to wear goods imported at great expense? This can not always last. Indeed, no country was ever better supplied with water-power than this.

Walla Walla seems to be well supplied with flouring mills, and by a close examination I find most of them very superior in the way of all the most improved appliances for cleaning wheat, and the flour manufactured is of the best quality, and really does credit to the enterprise of the country. But there seems to be a disposition on the part of the owners of these fine mills to control the flour trade within themselves, and not give the farmer a chance to handle the flour from his wheat and do at his own mill. This is a matter that the millers may think a matter of their own business. But as it must of necessity affect the general welfare of the community it is surely within our legitimate business to refer to it.

I am pleased to see the enterprise displayed on the part of your city in improving the streets, and, judging from the start made, you will soon have one of the great McAdamsized streets I ever saw in any city.

Hoping I have not been tedious with this note I will close for the present. CAL.

Trout Fishing.

WARM SPRINGS HOUSE, Aug. 21, 1866. EDITOR W. W. STATESMAN:—I send you by Joe Saunders, Esq., a trout I caught this evening, just to show you a sample of the kind of trout we catch out here. Dry before yesterday, I caught 12 lbs., and yesterday I caught 7 lbs., all the same kind as this one I send you. I caught them all with a hook and line; the largest one weighed 21 lbs. Trusting that it may be acceptable, I am, Yours truly, D. C. KELLEY.

Friend Kelley, the trout came duly to hand, and certainly was as fine a specimen of the finny tribe as ever it has been our good fortune to feast upon. Should the opportunity offer, we promise ourselves a visit to the Warm Springs, when we propose to try our hand at angling.

MONEY RECOVERED.—Geo. Byington, we understand, followed Bloomer, who robbed Madam Roques a few days ago, and caught him at Salmon river and recovered about eighteen hundred dollars of the money and let Bloomer go.—Boise Statesman.

Branch Loading Guns.

The war in the United States, occasioned by the late rebellion, resulted in the production of several new and improved engines of warfare; among them the iron-clad vessels, Monitor, catwalks and rifled cannon. The art of war was entirely revolutionized by our civil struggle, and other nations have not been slow to profit by it. Among the improved weapons introduced to the battlefield by us, says the S. F. Call, were the Spencer, Henry and Sharp's rifle—the first two breech-loading repeaters, and the last simply a breech-loading weapon. Some of the improvements in war machinery, first brought to notice by us, have been adopted and put to use in the late war in Europe, and with terrible effect. The Prussian soldiers were armed with what is termed the needle-gun—which is little better than the American Sharp's rifle—while the Austrians depended on the "old-fashioned" musket. The Prussian needle-gun is a breech-loader, and operates like the Sharp's rifle, with the exception that the former is loaded with a metallic cartridge, while the latter is loaded with a paper one. Both are loaded at the breech and either can be fired with much greater rapidity than the old ramrod-loading musket. The Austrians, in the late European contest, were armed either with the latter, or with the ramrod-loading rifle. Returns show that in the late contests between the Prussians and Austrians, all other things being equal, the proportion of killed and wounded in the ranks of the latter was as four to one in the ranks of the former. The Austrians, compelled to rely on the old-fashioned ramrods, could not load and fire near as rapidly as the Prussians with their needle-guns—the breech loaders. As a consequence, the superiority of arms possessed by the former gave them a great preponderance in every battle, and they won every fight. The result has proven that, with the needle-guns—breech-loaders—opposed to the old-style muskets, one Prussian was equal to nearly three Austrians. The results of the Austria-Prussian war, have demonstrated the necessity for all warlike nations to wholly discard the old style of infantry armament. Neither the Minie musket nor the telescope rifle is now of much account. Breech-loading arms are now in the ascendant, and repeating breech-loaders must, of course, rank above all others. For instance: a division of infantry armed with the needle-gun, is almost equal to three divisions armed with the old-fashioned ramrod musket or rifle; so a division armed with the Spencer rifle—breech-loading and repeater—is equal to three divisions armed with the old style of the Prussians, which created such terrible havoc in the late battles. Our Government should at once commence to beat its Minie rifles, ramrod muskets, and Sharp's rifles into ploughshares or sickles, and arm its soldiers with the best improved breech-loading repeaters.

THE HARVEST.—The farmers of Bie and Payette Valleys are now engaged in harvesting and threshing the most abundant crop ever raised in the Territory. One can easily perceive when they come to town that they wear a different air from that of one year ago. Notwithstanding the evident haste to get back to the farm, there is plainly visible an air of content and satisfaction that denotes success. That is gratifying. There is a scarcity of hands throughout the valley and wages are high, so much so as to be quite a drawback. Much grain is now dead ripe and hardly hands enough to save it.—Boise Statesman.

A CARD.

Evil disposed persons having circulated a report that I had appropriated to my own use a portion of the money collected for the relief of Mrs. Cummings, I herewith publish a list of the contributors with the amounts set opposite their respective names:

A. Galloway, \$10; T. T. Liewallen, \$5; T. M. Liewallen, \$5; Wm. Young, \$2.50; H. Harris, 2.50; Wm. Longley, \$2.50; Wm. Granger, 2.50; A. Joseph Dyer, \$2.50; Pleasant Howell, \$2.50; Stackhouse, \$2.50; C. Gregory, \$2.50; J. Nelson, \$2; John Linville, \$2.50; Wm. Liewallen, \$2; Big Foot Peddler, \$3; Liberal Jew, \$1; Reynolds, \$1; Thos. McCoy, \$4.75; B. H. Lord, \$5; Cash, \$1; Cash, \$1; D. H. Olmstead, \$1; Cash, \$1; J. A. Reed, \$2; L. Hembree, \$1.50; Kullough, \$1; A. Boyer, 2.50; Schwabacher, 2.50; S. Rosenthal, \$1; G. B. Guthridge, \$2.50; Cash, \$1; Cash, \$1; A. Frank & Co., \$3; Loupe, 1; Cash, \$1; Mr. Lauer, 1; Cash, 1; M. Harrison, 1; J. Clark, \$1; R. Garrett, \$1; Hendrie, \$1; Mrs. Sargent, \$1; R. Rhiehart, 2.50.—Total, \$123.00.

[In several instances where the names were written indistinctly the amount has been credited to cash. If any contributor fails to find his name on the above list, by making affidavit to the fact before Justice Horton, and stating the amount, his money will be refunded with interest.]

The following receipts show only a portion of the disbursements made by me on account of Mrs. Cummings:

"JULY 16TH, A. D. 1866.—Received of A. Galloway, the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars collected by the said A. Galloway for the benefit of Mrs. Cummings. The sum of \$28.50 is included in the said one hundred and fifty dollars. [Signed.] MARGARET CUMMINGS, SAUCES CUMMINGS.

Attest—Wm. A. Sterrett, T. T. Liewallen. "JULY 28TH, 1866.—Received of A. Galloway forty-one dollars, in full of all demands to date. [The bill of Dr. Markham was on account of medical aid.]

RECAPITULATION.

Subscriptions, \$123 00
T. H. B. Greene's ball, 28 50
Total receipts, \$151 50
Paid Mrs. Cummings, \$151 00
Paid Dr. Markham, 41 00
Total expenditures, \$192 00

With this statement of facts and figures, all of which can be substantiated, I trust that I have heard the last of the lying insinuation that I made a "good thing" out of this affair. A. GALLOWAY.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, Midnight.—The excitement in regard to the Convention has entirely subsided now that it is known there will be no speaking, and consequently no excitement inside the wigwam, and that the business will be entirely confined to the passing of resolutions and the adoption of an address. It is believed that the Convention will adjourn on Thursday afternoon.

There was comparatively a small number of visitors to the wigwam to-day, most of the people being satisfied with reading the reports which are telegraphed to the centers of business direct.

The committee on resolutions and address were still in session at nine o'clock this evening. It is generally believed they will agree upon an address to-night, and that it will be reported to the Convention to-morrow morning, and that after its adoption the Convention will adjourn. Speeches are being made to-night in front of the Continental Hotel and at the National Guard Hall and other places, by prominent speakers, in favor of the object of the Convention.

Another great meeting was held at the National Guards Hall this evening. Among the speakers were Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and Maj. Ross, of Missouri. A gentleman who was present informs us that at mention of the names of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, there was loud and prolonged applause. The crowd in Chestnut street has been calling for Vallandigham all the evening but he has not yet appeared.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Convention met at 10 A. M., Doolittle in the chair. Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Mississippi, offered prayer. Doolittle read a dispatch from Colorado announcing the election of the Administration candidates for Congress in Colorado. This was received with loud cheers.

Cowan, of Pennsylvania, reported resolutions from committee, and subsequently Raymond reported an address, the reading of which occupied one hour. Both platform and address were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity and repeated rounds of applause. A National Executive Committee at Washington and a Committee to wait on the President with an official report of the proceedings, were then announced, and at half past two the Convention adjourned *and*, with nine cheers for the Constitution and Andy Johnson.

The platform or declaration of principles adopted by the Convention thanks God for the return of peace, and says the war notwithstanding the authority of the Constitution and the equilibrium of States; that the right of representation in Congress and the Electoral College cannot be denied by Congress, nor any debt of the General Government; calls upon people to elect men who will admit these principles; declares that suffrage is restricted to States and among them that of prescribing the qualifications for elective franchise; declares that no State can secede from the Union, nor can any be excluded; that States have an equal voice in ratifying constitutional amendments; that slavery is abolished and that enfranchisement should receive protection in person and property; it repudiates the rebel war debt, and says it is the duty of the Government to meet just claims of sailors and soldiers, and the widows and orphans; recognizes Andrew Johnson a chief worthy of the lion, and renders him cordial and sincere support. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—One hundred and nine deaths were reported yesterday, 81 of which were from cholera. This is a small decrease from the preceding day.

TELEGRAM FROM G. V. THROCKMORTON. G. V. Throckmorton, of Texas, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State that he has been duly installed in office and has assumed the government of State, and that he and other Senators will now prove by their actions that they are worthy of their intelligence and patriotism by the President has not been misplaced.

HAROLD CURTIS RESTORED EVERYWHERE. Secretary Seward returned yesterday morning five days absence at Auburn, and it is understood that immediately after the Cabinet meeting on Friday next the President's proclamation restoring the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the insurrectionary States and virtually terminating military occupation, will be issued on account of his absence, which has been delayed on account of his absence, will be issued.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—But four cases of cholera have thus far occurred in this city. One hundred and seven cases were reported at St. Louis yesterday, including forty eight that were fatal. Southern cases are reported all over the country, but the disease is reported to be subsiding at New York.

THE PRESIDENT IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The President is highly pleased with the proceedings and results of the Philadelphia Convention, and has been in excellent spirits all day. He regards the harmony and enthusiasm there displayed as certain indications of the success of the Convention, and of an endorsement of his course by his people.

BRUNNEN, Aug. 14.—General Stortshagen has been appointed Governor General of Hanover, and the Emperor of Prussia has informed the Queen of Hanover that her father's residence in the Capitol of the late kingdom would be attended with much inconvenience. The war against Bavaria may be renewed by Prussia after the expiration of the armistice, should no change take place in the aspect of affairs. Herr von Falck has been appointed the chief of civil affairs on the part of Prussia in the grand Duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfurt. The Prussian Government has abandoned the idea of making a new loan, as it finds the issue of treasury notes the more expedient way. More ample financial powers may, however, be required by the Government, as peace has not yet been concluded.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Emperor Napoleon has received Prussian Embassy to-day at the Tuilleries, and the Minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the note demanding an extension of the frontier to the Rhine. State papers declare the demand is unanswerable, that Prussia will not accede to it. The Emperor Napoleon replies that he has made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of rectification of the frontier line. He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument by the Prussian cabinet in its reply of refusal. He said that the Prussian cabinet at present existing between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not overstep the limit.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made on Prussia for the extension of its frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace which she desires for herself and also expressed by the official journals, in the few, that Prussia will not press her project of annexation with German States south of the Rhine.

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon.

DR. A. J. THIBODO. HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN MR. A. J. THIBODO'S Jewelry Store, Residence, 26-28 South Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Walla Walla Statesman.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates. New York Gold Quotations.

Goive Home.—Mr. W. F. Yacub will leave Walla Walla for his home in Wisconsin next Tuesday.

L. Brown, Esq., for many years a leading merchant at the Dalles, and one of the heaviest operators on this side of San Francisco, has closed out his establishment at that place and removed to Walla Walla.

Pink Fruit.—Mr. A. B. Roberts has left at our sanctum a specimen lot of Siberian crab apples, grown in his orchard immediately adjoining the upper end of town.

Large Yield.—Mr. Abel McBride, of Mill Creek, has left at this office a specimen of wheat raised upon his farm, which rather beats Mr. Kohlhauff's for productiveness.

City Improvements.—The work of grading and paving Main street is already completed from the bridge to the intersection of Second street.

NOTICE. DOVELL & MASSAM. TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING BUILDERS and the public generally that they have their Saw and Planing Mill

Wagon Work. We have also greatly reduced our prices for Wagon Work. Having been to the expense of putting up machinery, we will do your work for less money than any other shop this side of Portland.

WALDRON'S BLACKFOOT EXPRESS. MESSRS. WALDRON, BUCHANAN & EDGAR, (formerly in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co.) have established

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. The Blackfoot Express will leave Walla Walla tri-monthly.

A. G. BRADFORD, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF WINES AND LIQUORS, 39 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR MONTANA. THE STEAMER MARY MOODY. CHANGE OF TIME.—Until further notice, the Steamer MARY MOODY will leave our Landing

REDUCTION IN PRICE! Eight Loaves for One Dollar. IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR, I have determined to

FARM & HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM AND HOTEL, situated on Wild Horse Creek, on the Thomas Stage Road.

MOWER AND PATENT STEEL RAKE. Ours WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for a New Mower and Patent Steel Rake.

NOTICE. TO THE TAXPAYERS OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY.—The Tax Book for the year A. D. 1866, is now in my possession for the collection of County Tax.

\$10 REWARD. LOST, by the subscriber, on Sunday, the 12th inst., an ordinary CLASP WALLET, containing a Watch Buckle and Quartz Seal.

NOTICE. J. D. COOK is my authorized Agent, to do all my business pertaining to GRADING MAIN ST. All collections and payments will be made by him.

BANNER.—The ledges at Banner (formerly called Silver Hill) is this county, are prospecting even better than was anticipated by the locators.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on TUESDAY, August 26th, 1866. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education.

TERMS: Board and tuition, per quarter, \$12 00. Bedding, per quarter, 4 00. French Language, 4 00. Music, on Piano, 20 00.

NOTICE. DOVELL & MASSAM. TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING BUILDERS and the public generally that they have their Saw and Planing Mill

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REDINGTON & CO'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger,

As a Tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the refectionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

STOP THAT COUGHING. COME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE'LL TRY TO YOU. You have tried every remedy but the ONE defined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations.

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup. It is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption.

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup. and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are acquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age for the long and distressing diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup. has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER. THIS IS A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, and stands above comparison with any other article for the hair ever brought before the public.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Strengthen the Stomach, Irrigate the nerves, Regulate the bowels, Regenerate the liver, Improve the appetite, Equalize the circulation, Tone the whole system, And thus prolong life.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Enticed Dyspeptics, Tired and worn Operatives, Soldiers in the Hospital, Pale, careworn citizens, Settlers on new lands, Travellers and Explorers, Victims of sea-sickness, The aged and decrepit, Should all be provided with

REDINGTON'S Flavoring Extracts are made from Fresh Fruits. Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and the best. USE NO OTHER.

GRAEFENBERG Uterine Catholicon. It faithfully used according to directions, will cure every case of Diabetes, and greatly mitigate the troublesome effects caused by a relaxation of the outlet of the bladder.

WHY WILL YOU DELAY!—We are sorry that there are persons who suffer on day by day, month after month, and year after year, when their friends and neighbors have been cured of the same malady that afflicts them.

SCOTT'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will cure the worst cases of Scrofula, Canker, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.; yet still there are those who neglect this sure and valuable remedy.

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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.

UPHOLSTERY. In all its Departments.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY! IF YOU WANT TO BUY CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, CHEAP FOR CASH, call at the store of N. & E. BROWN.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY DRY GOODS, Fine Spring Dress Goods, Latest Style Ladies' Hats, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH, call at the store of N. & E. BROWN.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY GROCERIES, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, Dried Fruit, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all CHEAP FOR CASH, call at the store of N. & E. BROWN.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY LIQUORS AND TOBACCO CHEAP FOR CASH, Call at the store of N. & E. BROWN.

Hodge, Calef & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, Brushes, Painters' Materials, &c., &c. 97 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, Irrigate the nerves, Regulate the bowels, Regenerate the liver, Improve the appetite, Equalize the circulation, Tone the whole system, And thus prolong life.

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NEW STORE! NEW STORE! NEW STORE! WILLIAM KOHLHAUFF, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public generally, that he has opened a

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING. Also, a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, and a choice stock of WINES AND LIQUORS.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES! D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and old Fort Colville.

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

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF Clay and Battery Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY. PROVISION STORE. REDUCTION IN PRICES!

O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES, Crackers of all Kinds, Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Summer Arrangement. THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER YAKIMA,

FOR LEWISTON. THE STEAMER OWHYHEE, CAPT. C. C. FELLON, Commanding. Leaves WALLA WALLA for LEWISTON, every WEDNESDAY, at 6 A. M., returning on Saturday.

FOR WHITE BLUFFS. The Steamer OWHYHEE, Capt. Felton, will leave Walla Walla for WHITE BLUFFS, every SUNDAY, at 6 A. M., returning same day.

WM. PHILLIPS, Main Street, Walla Walla, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools. Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools, Farming Implements, House Furnishing of all kinds in the line, Buggy and Carriage Springs, Axes and Bells of all kinds and sizes, Log Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Wooden Bowls, Meal Sieves, and also other articles too numerous to mention

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

Snake River Ferry. DIRECT ROUTE TO Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root 40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA. AT THE MOUTH OF THE PALOUSE RIVER.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership heretofore existing between Frank P. Dugan and E. L. Sharpstein, in the Practice of Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Wagon for Sale! 10 HEAD NO. 1 WORK MULES, with or without Harness; 1 NEW WAGON, 2 1/2 inch spindle; 4 HORSE WORKS; 16 Yoke NO. 1 WORK CATTLE.

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LOUPE & DANNEBAUM, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, (Opposite the Post-Office.)

NEW STOCK OF GOODS! Expressly selected with a view to the wants of this market; Their assortment comprises FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

MINING TRADE. Our Stock of CLOTHING is the largest and finest ever brought to this market, and well merits the attention of those who wish the latest and most fashionable styles.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; Consisting of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, CUTLERY,

Yankee Notions, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Paints and Oils, WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES,

HARDWARE, And many other articles too numerous to mention. A. FRANK & CO., Respectfully announce to the public that they sell the above goods

Cheaper than any other House in THIS UPPER COUNTRY, FOR CASH. Remember the Place! A. FRANK & CO., WALLA WALLA, W. T.

CITY HOTEL, Main Street, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THE CITY HOTEL having just been elegantly finished, is now ready for the reception of guests.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best market affords, leaving no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANT. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, ss. In Justice's Court, before W. P. Horton, Justice of the Peace.

TO OTIS L. BRIDGES.—You are hereby notified that A. KYGER has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day; and unless you appear at said time and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

BAG FACTORY. THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself in WALLA WALLA to MANUFACTURE RAGS of all descriptions. Also, to execute MACHINE SEWING orders. Tents, Wagon Covers, &c. He solicits public patronage.

LOST Note. I OSTE, on June 26th, 1866, in going from W. H. Wrightman's House, off Birch Creek, to John O'Donnell's Farm, and from there to Walla Walla, a PROMISSORY NOTE, on Wm. H. WRIGHTMAN, calling for \$168 61, payable to A. Frank & Co., or order, at thirty days from Dec. 15th, 1865. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating said note as payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded on delivering said note to A. FRANK & CO., Walla Walla.

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Walla Walla Statesman.

THE COOLIE TRADE WITH INDIA.—Letters from Havana give the last quotation for Chinese "Coolie contracts" at three hundred and fifty dollars per head.

THE NORTH POLE.—Two French gentlemen recently explored the island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done.

A PERFECT ANTIDOTE FOR ALL POISONS.—A plain farmer says: "It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure any other kind of poison."

THE AX.—The other day I was holding a man by the hand—a land as firm in its outer texture as leather, and his sunburnt face was as inflexible as parchment.

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH SOAP SUDS?—Of them the Scottish Farmer says: "All through generally deemed only fit for being run into the common sewer in the easiest and most expeditious manner possible, they are, nevertheless, highly beneficial to vegetable feeders, as well as useful insect-repellers."

SALARIES.—The Eastern papers are discussing the question of salaries, and have generally come to the conclusion that the highest salary paid to any one man in New England is that received by the agent of the Salisbury Woolen Mills, at Newburyport—\$15,900 a year.

THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE have named the section of country around where Davy Crockett once lived, Crockett County, in honor of that renowned hunter and settler.

JEALOUSY is said to be the offspring of love. Yet, unless the parent makes haste to strangle the child, the child will not rest till it has poisoned the parent.

EXTRA TRAIN.—The following good story is again in circulation: A year or two after Tyler's accession, the President contemplated an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The necessity of exercising some caution in taking greenbacks is exemplified by the fact that out of one week's receipt of legal tenders by the Treasury Department at Washington, over \$1,000 were refused and returned to the owner.

DECIDEDLY REFRESHING.—A quaint letter from Dr. Guillotin, inventor of the guillotine, has been discovered. It reads thus: "Mon cher: The punishment which I have invented is so gentle—so gentle that really it is only the idea of death which could make it disagreeable."

THE JEALOUS PERSON'S INQUIRIES are the most successful when they discover nothing. His pleasures arise from his disappointments. His life is spent in pursuit of a secret, which, if he finds it, makes him miserable.

C. JACOBS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.

WESTERN HOTEL.

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND. S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

REAPERS.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED OHIO REAPER, (called the New York Improved, or Seymour & Morgan's) Combined Machine, with great improvements, having—

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—

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

LOST NOTES! I, the undersigned, have lost the following notes: One joint PROMISSORY NOTE, on G. W. Lounsbury and Robert Dunsen, and payable to W. P. Bruce or order. One Note calls for \$1000, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from that date.

JEALOUSY is said to be the offspring of love. Yet, unless the parent makes haste to strangle the child, the child will not rest till it has poisoned the parent.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COMMISSION STORE

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. R. GUICHARD, DEALER IN Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c., THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

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

WASHINGTON MILLS. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public that his Mill, situated on the Touchet, 20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston Road,

WHOLESALE GROCER, 25 Front Street. (Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf.) PORTLAND, OREGON.

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc.

WHOLESALE GROCER, 25 Front Street. (Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf.) PORTLAND, OREGON.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

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TO THE UNFORTUNATE

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary.

617 KEARNEY STREET, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Gleet, Syphilis, in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The Remedy for Curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, CROUP.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERNATIVE, SUDORIFIC, SEDATIVE, DIAPHORETIC AND DIURETIC, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs.

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

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 seariness, and Seminal Weakness.

DR. KINNEY returns his thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage since locating here in 1853, and makes it a point of notifying the public that he has leased the large and commodious building of Mr. Joseph McMurtre, on Main Street, and has had the same fitted up for the purpose of a Hospital, with every convenience for the care and attention of those who require Medical or Surgical assistance.

LETTERS from persons unable personally to communicate with the Dr., accompanied by the usual fee, will receive prompt attention.

DR. KINNEY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Main Street, Walla Walla.

DR. JULIEN PERREAU, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, and Physician of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco.

DR. PERREAU has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Armory Building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.

DR. PERREAU'S studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Venereal and Syphilitic diseases, and of the most obstinate cases acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently injure all the concomitants of life.

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