Washington Statesman.

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The Washington Statesman

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N. NORTHROP and R. R. REES,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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WASHINGTON STATESMAN

BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE — Main street, Walla Walla.

The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of Walla Walla and vicinity, that they have a varied and complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL JOB AND CARD TYPES, which make their facilities for executing all kinds of plain and ornamental printing unsurpassed by any office in the Territory. All orders for any of the following named descriptions of printing will be attended to promptly, and executed in the neatest style:

Books, Blank Checks,
Pamphlets, Notes of Hand,
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Circulars, Steamboat Cards,
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DR. I. H. HARRIS,

Assistant Surgeon of the Military Post at Walla Walla

LATE of Yreka, Cal., offers his professional services to the citizens of the city of Walla Walla and surrounding country. He will devote especial attention to the diseases of Females and Children.

Private consultations held at his office, in John Scranton's building.

DR J. A. MULLAN,

FORMERLY Resident Physician at Blackwell's Island Prison, N. Y., and at the Baltimore Alms-house, Md.—has located in Walla Walla, and respectfully tenders his services to the community, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Office on Main street, in Court Building. 1tf

E. HAMILTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Portland, Oregon.

☞ Office on Washington street, second door above First street. 1y

R. T. ALLEN,

AUCTIONEER, WALLA WALLA—Will attend to the purchase and sale of Horses, &c.

Goods sold upon the most reasonable commissions. 1m1

W. PHILLIPS,

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns, Mining Implements, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 1y

J. W. COOK,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Ceilings and Sacks, Portland, Oregon.

Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order.

Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.—All orders made returnable by the first conveyance. 1y

J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTIST—Will visit Walla Walla on professional business within a few weeks. Definite notice of the time will be given. 1y

ELFELT BROS.,

MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON. Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing goods, and Groceries.

Every steamer supplies us with the best of the above description of goods.

All orders, large or small, will be attended to with promptness and care. 1y

GRADON & STUDERUS,

WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUfacturers—Front street, Portland, at North end of the Bridge, nearly opposite Besser's Sawmill. (Shop formerly occupied by Hay & Gradon.)

Wagons of every description made to order.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1y

BUTLER & BRO.,

PIONEER HATTERS, Portland, Oregon—Manufacture to order, and have on hand, every description of Hats to be found in San Francisco.

Give us a call, or send your measure, and you shall be fairly dealt with. 1y

HENRY LAW.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.

Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.

A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit. 1y

L. VILOTT,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc.—Dalles, Oregon.

Goods received on storage, and a general Commission Business transacted.

Orders filled at short notice, and a full assortment of goods constantly on hand. 1y

DR. J. G. GLENN,

DENTIST. Office on Front street, between Morrison and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon.
Jan. 3, 1862. 6m3

Law and Collection Office.

OTIS L. BRIDGES, (Late Attorney General of Maine.) S. H. GATES

BRIDGES & GATES,

DALLES City, Oregon, and Walla Walla, W. T., will practice in the Courts of Oregon and in Washington Territory. Office in Dalles City, at the corner of A and Second streets. Office in Walla Walla at the Court House. [Jan. 3, 1862—6ly

W. A. GEORGE. J. O. SPARKS

GEORGE & SPARKS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.—Will attend all the Courts in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and the Supreme Court of this Territory.

☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and the securing of pre-emption rights. Office on Main street, opposite the Printing office.
Dec. 6, 1861. 2y

BUY all your Carpet of H. J. M. TROUTT.

MOSSMAN & Co's EXPRESS,

TO AND FROM

THE NEZ PERCES MINES!

EXTENDED to all parts of Oregon and California. Offices are established at the places hereinafter mentioned, and the following names are given as

REFERENCES:

Pierce City—Hon's M. Moore and J. C. Smith;
Oro Fino—Messrs. Thompson & Jesse;
Walla Walla—S. Baker & Co;
Dalles—Messrs. Plummer & Riley;
Portland—Williams, Gibbs & Hoffman, Esqs.;
Salem—Hon's L. F. Grover and L. Heath;
Albany—Judge S. D. Haley and N. H. Cranor;
Corvallis—J. H. Slater and Dr. E. Shell;
Eugene City—S. Ellsworth and A. J. Welch.

I. V. MOSSMAN,
C. H. MILLER.

Portland—S. B. PARRISH, Agent.
Salem—C. N. TERRY, Agent.
Nov. 1, 1861. 1tf

CAIN & NUGENT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla, W. T.—Office, near the residence of A. J. Cain. 2y

CHARLES HERZOG,

DENTIST. Tenders his services to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, and promises in the various branches of his profession to render entire satisfaction to those who may desire to patronize him.

Office, 4th Door above Union Hotel, Main street, Walla Walla. 2tf

E. M. SAMMIS,

PHOTOGRAPHIST AND AMBROTYPIST—Main street, Walla Walla.

Pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather
Likenesses of children accurately taken. 1tf

FARMERS' HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon, first door above the Court House—Thos. McBurney, Proprietor.

Board per week	$4 50
Board and Lodging per week	5 00
Board and Lodging per day	1 00
Single meals	38

Travelers will find this house a comfortable home. Families can procure rooms neatly furnished. The house is conducted on temperance principles. A stable and wagon yard adjoining the premises.

GRANVILLE B. GILMAN,

(Successor to Trevitt & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Wines and Liquors—Three doors below the Express office, Main street, Dalles, Oregon.

Would respectfully call the attention of the trade of Walla Walla, and the mining region, to his choice and well selected stock of Wines, Liquors, &c. 1y

P. G. STEWART.

WATCHMAKER, Front Street, at Wm. Birnbaum's Old Stand, has constantly on hand a variety of CLOCKS and WATCHES, which are warranted good time-keepers.

A good assortment of Spectacles, Bayley's Gold Pens, &c., &c.

Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. Give me a call.

Portland, Nov. 20 1861. 1y

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,

MAIN STREET, DALLES, OREGON, OPPOSITE the Express office—where the substantial elements of life will be served up at all times.

Price of Board, seven dollars per week,
Single Meals, fifty cents,
Lodging, fifty cents.

N. B.—I will always have on hand a supply of mattresses, where miners can sleep on their own blankets.

1y THOS. SMITH, Proprietor.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon—M. O'Connor Proprietor.

BOARD REDUCED.

Board per week. $5 00. Board per day, $1 00.
Board and Lodging per week. $6 50 to 8 00.
Single meals, 50c. Lodging, 50c.

☞ The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.

This house is conducted on temperance principles.

Walla Walla Drug Store.

DR. J. S. CRAIG,

DRUGGIST, Main street, Walla Walla, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of the best quality. Physicians making orders for drugs can rely upon having them promptly filled and put up with care. A general assortment of pure wines and liquors, for medicinal purposes, always on hand; also, a general stock of Patent Medicines. 1y

FOR NEZ PERCES MINES.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGAtion Co's Steamers will run on the Columbia river as follows:

THE STEAMER JULIA.

WOLF..........Commander,

Will leave Portland every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Connecting with the steamer

IDAHO,

McNULTY..........Commander,

At the Cascades,

FOR DALLES CITY, Arriving same day.

NEW STEAMER

TENINO,

WHITE..........Commander,

Will Leave Des Chutes for Wallula every Tuesday.
Returning, leaves Wallula every Thursday at 6 A. M.

Passage from Portland to the Dalles	$8 00
Portage at Cascades extra.	
Animals from Portland to Dalles	5 00
Passage from Des Chutes to Wallula	15 00

☞ No Extra charge for meals.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
1y Pres't O. S. N. Co

ASSAY OFFICE,

I AM prepared to receive GOLD DUST and Minerals for Assay.

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON GOLD DUST.

☞ Returns Made in Bars or Coin ☜

WITHIN SIX HOURS.

OFFICE at G. Collier Robbins' Watch and Jewelry Store, Front Street Portland, Oregon.

1y JOHN AGRELL, Assayer.

NORWAY Pick Iron, Picks, and Handles, long and short handled Shovels and Spades, just received, at NORTHRUP & CO'S, 1y Portland, Oregon.

TIRE and Carriage Bolts; Horse and Mule Shoes; Norway shoe-shapes and Norway Nail Rods, at NORTHRUP & CO'S Portland Oregon.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, on the estate of Israel D. Davis, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers within one year from this date and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JOHN FORSYTH, Executor.

Walla Walla County, March 15, 1862. 14w8

IRON, Steel, Wagon and Seat Springs, Griffin (G) Mills, at NORTHRUP & CO'S, 1y Portland, Oregon.

THE newest styles Paper Hangings can always be found at H. J. M. TROUTT'S

Laugh On.

Why should sullen clouds of sadness
Frown upon thy youthful face?
Why, when summer's joy and gladness
Smiles and breathes in every place?
Time enough for sobs and sighing,
When life's pleasures are all gone,
But while there remain undying,
Nature's cry is, laugh, laugh on!

Why should timid hearts stand blushing,
Fearing lingering on the plain?
While the merry streams are gushing,
Dancing to their goal again;
Time enough to fear life's troubles,
When unfriended and alone;
But when trials are but bubbles,
Let them pass, and still laugh on!

Why throw downcast eyes, despairing,
Withering care and chilling looks?
While the lilly blooms unceasing,
Smiling by the laughing brooks;
Time enough to fear the wringing,
Sorrow brings in dreary tone;
But while summer birds are singing,
All their music says, laugh on!

Why despond when songs of gladness
Echo through the forest trees!
When no meaning zephyr's sadness,
Singing through the verdant leaves;
Time enough—for life is wasting,
Bid it not in haste be gone;
Urge it not—'tis quietly hastening,
To retain it, laugh, laugh on!

"Look aloft," when thoughts are swelling,
Bursting every heart-felt tie;
Listening stars your fears are telling,
Wafting them beyond the sky!
Vex not then thy heart with sorrow,
Sigh not then in mournful tone;
Think not of the coming morrow,
While you live, I say, laugh on!

Money and Brains.

It is very commonly supposed that there is a surplus of labor and a deficiency of capital in this country and elsewhere, yet nothing could be more wide of the truth. There can be no such thing as surplus labor, though it is possible to crowd too many people within a limited area; as, for instance, into a city, whose trade is temporarily if not generally insufficient to support them. If the population of this country were double, treble, quadruple, ten-fold its present aggregate, it might be worse for the poor, because of the increased price of land, but not because of any natural and necessary dearth of employment resulting from increased density of population. For every thousand added to the population of a State or country involves increase of consumption as well as of production; implies eaters and wearers as well as growers and makers. The child born to-day is necessarily a consumer before it becomes a producer of wealth; so usually is the freshly landed immigrant. A large and rapid influx of population involves a largely increased requirement, not only of food and clothes but of houses, implements, fuel and arable soil. And, in fact, employment is almost uniformly more deficient in a community whose population is stationary or diminishing than in one whose inhabitants are rapidly increasing.

The common notion that mere capital—that is, a larger proportion of wealth to population—is the true and necessary basis of melioration in the employment and recompense of labor, though it is propounded as an axiom by many writers on political economy, is at best inaccurate. A sudden and large increase of wealth in a community may improve the condition of its laboring poor, but does not necessarily secure that result. It may increase the cost of living more than the wages of labor, and thus prove a positive bane to the great number. Undoubtedly, the immigration of a thousand unattended millionaires into this country would give employment to a considerable number of builders, furnishers, gardeners, domestic servants, &c., &c.; but if they were only millionaires—that is, if they were simply rich people, who came hither to spend their money and enjoy life—their immigration would be a questionable benefit to the country and its laboring class.

For the real need of this as of most countries is not so much money as brains—that is, the capacity united with the disposition to organize and give efficiency to labor, thus utilizing productive capacity and beneficially creating wealth. Eli Whitney, by his invention of the cotton gin, added more to the wealth of our planting States than all the rich men who ever settled within their limits. Fitch and Fulton, by making steam navigation practicable, have added more to the real wealth of this country than all the capitalists who ever settled in it. Watt, Arkwright, and their British compeers in invention, who, by their steam-engine, spinning-jenny, &c., made England the world's workshop through her temporarily unrivaled cheapness of production, were the real conquerors of Napoleon, though the glory was ascribed to Nelson and Wellington.

In every community there is a fluctuating residum of unemployed labor—that is, of unused capacity for the production of wealth; and he is a public benefactor who devises and calls into activity the means whereby this residum is sensibly reduced. If, for example, one should appear who would show us how to make the inmates of each alms-house earn their own subsistence, including the rent of the premises occupied and cultivated by them, he would be everywhere hailed as a social deliverer. Yet this has been done in special localities and for a term of years; what we need is the genius able to render the achievement universal and unfailing. And if one should come forward and offer guarantees that he would, if the field were conceded to him, give food, shelter and clothing to all who were able and willing to give him, however transiently, labor in return, he would deserve and receive the warmest acclamations, because he would save millions of dollars now squandered in well-meant but undeserved alms-giving, while he would rescue crowds from that career of idle and useless mendicity which, though it was perhaps begun in absolute need, is apt to be prolonged from sheer laziness and moral degredation, and thus to end in depravity and crime.

Yes, the great want of the age is not money but brains—the genius requisite to blend labor with capital, keep both fully employed, and render each in the highest degree effective and beneficient. There never is, nor was, nor will be, any lack of capital for any investment which is generally recognized as at once safe and profitable. Yet capital and labor often rest and rust, to the detriment of both and of all, for want of brains to combine and set them in motion. If, for example, any one had known enough last spring to hire a dozen idle old woolen factories, refit them and set them to making substantial blue cloth and blankets, he might have made half a dozen fortunes ere this, while employing a large amount of labor that has stood unwillingly idle, and giving our wool-growers a quick market and a fair price for their staple, which many have meantime sold for less than three-fourths of its present cash value. And so in many other departments of industry. He who foresaw last June that our armies would need nearly half a million substantial overcoats by this time, has doubtless profited by his foresight, as is just, but he has not profited alone. The nation is richer and stronger for his prescience. Had our farmers and machinists conspired to grow this year half a million tons of flax fiber, and to reduce that fiber to cotton or its equivalent by the cheapest and most effective process, (whatever that may be,) they would have at once enriched themselves and the nation.

A great war, such as we are now engaged in, disturbs and deranges industry, but should not enduringly arrest it. The aggregate demand for products is not less than in peace—in fact, it is greater—but it differs widely in kind. Of silks and laces, jewelry and gewgaws, we are buying very sparingly; but if any one has rifles or sabers to sell, let him just bring them along. Had all the idle persons in the loyal States been employed since last April in making arms, uniforms, equipments, cartridges, &c., &c., with shoes, socks, flannels, bandages and other tent and hospital fittings and stores, there would have been no excess to-day. Yet thousands supposed—because the demand for the particular fabric or ware they had been producing fell off or stopped entirely—that they must stand idle till the return of peace. They had not brains enough to perceive that brains alone were wanting to set them at work again directly, and perhaps as profitably as ever. But it is happily ordained that one man's sagacity may profit millions, whether he designs or is indifferent to that result.

The world is full of wild projectors, moneyless and void of discretion, who would swamp a nation if they could only induce capitalists to embark in the realization of their projects. There are also capitalists so timid and incapable that the noblest ideas are stifled and starved through their lack of perception and faith. Such capitalists do not enrich a country any more than such projectors promote its industrial and social development. But happy is the nation, the age, which rejoices in a perfect understanding and accord between its money and its brains.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT A FARMER CAN AND CANNOT AFFORD.—A farmer cannot afford to sign notes for a man in trade.

A farmer cannot afford to purchase articles of luxury because a city or village friend, "no better off" than himself, has done the same.

A farmer cannot afford to contract debts, unless he has reasonable expectations of having ample means to defray the same.

A farmer cannot afford to purchase what "he doesn't exactly want."

A farmer cannot afford to subscribe for more newspapers or periodicals than he is able to read or pay for in advance.

A farmer cannot afford because he has disregarded all these directions, and consequently met with reverses and losses, to "give up," but he can afford to rise above circumstances and show to the world that there is something far nobler than a man's surroundings.

A farmer's wife cannot afford, because she often has to be the "maid of all work," to consider herself thereby the loser of a particle of self-respect, or one whit beneath the wife of the millionaire.

A farmer's wife cannot afford to be ignorant of the out-of-door affairs of the farm.

A farmer's wife cannot afford to be ignorant, if she does not "wear the breeches," of how they ought to be worn.

A farmer's wife cannot afford to be ignorant of the exact state of her husband's financial affairs.

Lastly, a farmer and a farmer's wife can never afford to fear to say, upon necessary occasions, truthfully and firmly, "I cannot afford it."

ANNECDOTES OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S YOUTH.—His arrival in London was marked by a characteristic circumstance, as related by one of the family. On landing at the Tower Stairs, the officious porters began to lay violent hands on his luggage. He had been duly cautioned against London sharpers, and thinking they were going to rob him of his sea-chest, he seated himself across it, and drew his dirk to defend his property—thus showing that the same resolute spirit animated the midshipman of thirteen as did afterwards the admiral of seventy.

We have heard another annecdote connected with this, his first visit to London. He was staying at the house of a relative (the father of Mark Napier, the historian, and author of, 'The Life of Montrose,') who, after showing the youngster all the London sights, took him to see the Lions at the Tower. Amongst them was one which the keeper represented as being so very tame "that," said he, "you might put your hand into his mouth." Taking him at his word, the young middy, to the horror of the spectators, thrust his hands into the jaws of the animal, who, no doubt, was taken as much by surprise as the lookers-on.—*English paper.*

"I'll bet a sheep," said old Jones to his other half, "that our boy Tom is growing crazy; he is grinning at the barn, and grinning at himself wherever he goes." "Pooh," said the woman, "don't you know? he got a love-letter this morning."

Public Hygiene.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I trust it will not be thought indelicate in me if the attention of the Honorable members of the City Council be respectfully directed to an important matter, so far as relates to the healthful and sanatory status of Walla Walla, viz: Its *hygiene*. Our city is being daily crowded with persons from a distance, and during the coming summer it is presumed a dense, heterogenious compound will be added. With this influx of strangers the foci of diseases must be necessarily laid; for instance, typhoid and billious remittent fevers, small-pox, &c.

Is it not, then, of the first importance that a "Board of Health" be organized, as a means of insuring the continual enjoyment of health and a proper observance of those general hygiene rules among the community? As an addendum to more direct duties let a record be kept of the births and deaths as they occur.

These reflections have their more immediate origin in noticing piles of dead cattle, in a state of decomposition, here and there upon the commons near the city. The exhalations given off from these putrifying bodies, added to a hot and arid summer, are certainly capable of prostrating the system, if they do not form the exciting cause of maladies malignant in character.

MEDICUS.

STEPTOEVILLE, April 10, 1862.

THE FABRIC OF OUR GOVERNMENT.—Of all the presumptions indulged in by presumptuous man, that is one of the rashest which looks for repeated and favorable opportunities for the deliberate establishment of a united Government over distinct and widely extended communities. Such a thing has happened once in human affairs, and but once; the event stands out as a prominent exception to all ordinary history, and unless we suppose ourselves running into an age of miracles, we may not expect its repetition. Washington, therefore, could regard, and did regard nothing of paramount political interest but the integrity of the Union itself. With a united Government, well administered, he saw we had nothing to fear, and without it, nothing to hope. The sentiment is just, and its momentous truth should solemnly impress the whole country.

If disastrous war sweeps our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still under a new cultivation they will grow green and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with state rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, gentlemen! if these columns fall they will be raised not again. Like the Coloseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art, for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty.—*Daniel Webster.*

STRIKING COMPARISONS.—It seems to us, when we come to look facts calmly in the face, that we entirely too much disparage our own country, and population in comparing it with the nations of Europe. Suppose, for instance, we take the United States census for 1860, what shall we see? Firstly, that the population of the nineteen free States of the Union exceeds that of all Spain, or all Prussia, or all Turkey, or if Kentucky be added in, that of all England and Wales. Secondly, that the cities of Brooklyn and New York alone contain more people than all Greece, or all Tuscany, or all Finland, or all Norway. Thirdly, that New York State contains more people than all Holland, or all Sweden, or all Portugal. Fourthly, that Pennsylvania has a population exceeding that of all Saxony, or all Switzerland, or all the Roman States. We might institute a few more comparasons just as striking, but these will be sufficient to show that when we speak of the nations of Europe, we are very apt to indulge in an exaggerated idea of their several populations, and to forget the magnitude of our own.

THE RARITY OF GENTLEMEN.—Perhaps gentlemen are rarer personages than some of us think. Which of us can point to many such in his circle?—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant—and not only constant in kind, but elevated in degree—whose want of meanness make them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face, with an equal manly sympathy for the great and small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call inner circle, and have shot into the very centre and bull's eye of fashion; but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper, and each make out his list.—*Thackery.*

EDWIN M. STANTON.—The Sierra *Citizen* says of Stanton:

He is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, studied law with Benjamin Tappin, and was received with him as a partner. Afterward took George W. McCook as a law partner, the one now a General in the Federal army, and son of the father of the fighting family. Stanton went to Pittsburg at the commencement of the Mexican war, and McCook went to that war as Captain of the Steubenville Greys, and returned a Lieutenant-Colonel.

IF a cat had wings no bird would be left in the air. If every one had what he is wishing, who would have anything?

Portland Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 13, 1862.

Oregon politics, which a quondam friend of mine characterizes as "the quintessence of everything that is mean," has again reared its hydra head, banishing—in certain quarters—every other topic. Small-fry and big-fry politicians—each one imagining himself qualified to pocket the salary of some office—have for some time been on the *qui vive*, canvassing their chances, and *proving* by loud acclaim their devotion to this or that party, and their "zeal for the salvation of"—the salaries of the offices aforesaid; "stealings," of course, being always "considered in." But "alas, poor Yorick!" and those other poor fellows who got beaten at the Eugene Convention, and those who will fall through the trap-door at Corvallis! there are not offices for all of them. The nominations made by the Union Democrats and Republicans at Eugene city are as follows:

FOR CONGRESS—John R. McBride.
" Governor—A. C. Gibbs.
" Secretary of State—Sam'l. E. May.
" State Printer—Harvey Gordon.
" Treasurer—E. N. Cooke.
" Judge of the 4th Judicial District—E. D. Shattuck.
" District Attorneys—1st Dist., — Garzley; 2d Dist., A. J. Thayer; 3d Dist., John Wilson; 4th Dist., W. C. Johnson.

On the whole, I think the ticket a good one and that the chances are favorable to its election. The proposed Democratic Convention is characterized as a secession movement; and though honest Union Democrats and good men are enlisted in its behalf there seems too much foundation for the charge for many Democrats to support it. The sentiment of the people of Oregon is unquestionably right on the Union question, and it is not even barely possible for a secession element or one believed to be such, to triumph.

Our city election, held on the 9th, resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, W. H. Farrar; Recorder, J. F. McCoy; Marshal, Wm Grooms.

The usual stir, on account of the emigration to Salmon river, is manifest in our streets. Every boat goes up loaded, and many are yet waiting for passage. There are some two or three hundred pack animals now in the city awaiting transportation above.

Our Victoria neighbors are discussing the feasibility of opening a direct trade with China, while our neighbors at Vancouver, W. T., are bound to have a direct trade between that place and Salmon river. The mammoth steamer *Sinclair* is to run between that place and the Cascades, and the *Clem Brown* is to be taken above the Cascades, and the *Allen* will be put on the upper Columbia. Either of these steamers are capacious enough to carry at least twenty passengers and a ton of freight. The *Leviathan* has not been assigned a place.

Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express is now getting fairly into operation with the upper country, and we hope to be better supplied with news matter from that quarter than we have heretofore been. Ned James, the most popular and accommodating of the old line, with his lady, has left for his appointment in your city.

A new paper, styled the *Democratic Register*, has lately been established at Eugene City, by Mr. A. Noltner. It is a "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other" sheet, and advertises for a "smart, active boy, about 15 years old, desiring to learn the printing trade."

The *Standard*, I notice, is advocating a division of your Territory. This, I suppose will not be objected to by your citizens.

PHENIX.

Council Proceedings.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
WALLA WALLA, April 11th, 1862.

Agreeable to adjournment the Council met, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Present, Messrs. Stone, Reese, Jacobs, and Sheideman.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced the first thing in order was to receive the Message of the Mayor.

By order of the Board, Councilmen Jacobs and Sheideman waited upon his Honor, informing him that the Council was in session, ready to receive any communication he may have to offer.

The Mayor appeared and delivered his Message, which was ordered to be filed for future action of the Board.

The Council proceeded to fill vacancies in the Board, together with sundry appointments contemplated in the charter.

On motion, Edward Nugent was appointed City Attorney; W. Phillips, Councilman to fill vacancy; Henry Howard appointed City Treasurer, and W. W. DeLacy City Surveyor.

The rules governing the last Council was adopted by the Board for the present year.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on Friday the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

S. F. LEDYARD, Clerk.

THERE is a cockney youth, who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, cries "fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the window, and inquires, "where?" When he poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclaims "Ere, my Hangelina!"

THE great secret of woman's ascendency is to be found in the fact, that man believes that woman looks up to him and thinks him perfect; and, in his gratitude for her blind admiration, returns her the compliment of thinking her judgment infallible.

"DAD, if I was to see a duck on the wing and was to shoot it, would you lick me?"

"Oh, no, my son; it shows you are a good marksman, I would feel proud of you."

"Well, then, I plumpt our old drake as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

Washington Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 19, 1862.

BROWN PAPER.—We are again compelled to publish on brown paper. We have made every effort to get our supply of paper from below, but why it has not reached us ere this we are unable to imagine. We have taken measures to have it here in time for our next issue at all events.

The Mayor's Message.

The message of Mayor Whitman, which we publish to-day, is an able document, well worthy the careful perusal of every reader. His honor sets forth in a comprehensive view the leading wants of the city, and recommends the action necessary to give at once vitality and permanence to the organization, and impart thrift and energy to its growth. He dwells with great propriety upon the importance of the first year's legislation to the future welfare of the city, and premises that it will form an important era in its progress and advancement. We trust this suggestion will have its proper weight in governing the legislation of the present Board of Councilmen, inasmuch as a solid superstructure is essentially necessary to the present and future successful administration of the affairs of the city.

Passing over the recommendations of the Mayor regarding the right of the city to land designated in the present boundary, and those also regarding the finances, his honor touches a popular chord when he calls the special attention of the Council to the necessity of establishing a public school system. That is a most beneficent clause in the charter which authorizes the raising of a fund to be used specifically for the establishment and maintenance of free schools. We presume none in our midst will question the propriety of an early movement in this direction—certainly none will who in their boyhood days were sharers in the benefits arising through these popular institutions of learning. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Mayor may be heartily seconded by the Council, to the end that the movement may be speedily inaugurated. In this age of progression it certainly becomes every community to secure to the rising generation at least as good educational advantages as our fathers provided in days gone by. The community that would not cheerfully do thus much, would be recreant to its highest interest.

The Mayor recommends to the Council the propriety of extending encouragement to the fire department of the city. This should be one of the first subjects of their attention, and should invoke their aid from time to time in nourishing and strengthening the organization, until it shall become in every way an efficient department. A most commendable degree of enterprise has been manifested thus far on the part of the members to sustain and give permanence to their organization. Let the Council aid in perfecting and perpetuating it, and thereby secure to the city a means of preventing conflagrations.

The Mayor calls the attention of the Council to the fact that the streams at the upper and lower end of the city need bridging, the creek cleaning out, etc. These are matters that should be attended to; and now that we have an organization, the people of the city will not longer wait for the County Commissioners to build the bridges. We trust the Council will take the matter in hand, and in its proper turn give it such attention as they may deem expedient.

The Mayor closes his message—which does honor alike to himself and the city—by assuring the Council that he will most cordially join his efforts with theirs in securing the adoption of those measures which will most effectually contribute to the progress and advancement of the city.

SHOOTING.—Another shooting affair occurred in this city on Monday night, between a man named Harris, better known as "Peg-Leg Harry," and another named Jack Crab. It appears from the testimony produced at the examination that they had both been together on a spree. Late at night Harry seemed to become impressed with the idea that it was time for Crab to go home, and attempted to force him to do so; threatening to shoot him, and finally presenting a pistol at him. Crab procured a pistol, when they again came together—Harry still threatening to shoot. Presenting their pistols they fired nearly simultaneously, the ball from Crab's pistol entering Harris' abdomen, inflicting, as is supposed, a mortal wound. Crab was acquitted on examination; Harris having made a written statement freeing him from all blame in the matter.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that Judge F. A. Chenowith has taken up his residence in this city, with a view to making it his permanent home, and practising in his profession. Judge C. has been a resident of the Territory ever since its organization, and most of the time has officiated as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—We had the pleasure of a call this week from Mr. B. N. Sexton, lately appointed clerk of the court for this 1st Judicial District. Mr. S. will take up his residence in this city.

The Riot at the Theater.

We publish to-day an interesting correspondence between Mayor Whitman and Lt. Col. Lee, growing out of the recent unfortunate affray at the theater, and the conduct of some of the soldiery since that event. Every peaceable citizen hoped and expected that the disgraceful proceedings of that evening would close the drama; and it is to be deeply regretted that they did not, inasmuch as subsequent transactions have exhibited a most deplorable disregard of law and order, if not a fixed and settled enmity between residents of the city and the soldiers quartered at the garrison.

On the part of the citizens who were engaged in the affray, notwithstanding the fact that officers of the law had been suffered to be stricken down and their authority contemned and boldly set at defiance, we are satisfied they cherished no disposition to aggravate the difficulty either by word or deed. Remaining within the limits of the city, they have peaceably and quietly pursued their accustomed business. Not so with the soldiers. Cherishing unjustifiably an excited and hostile disposition, they imitated the unwarrantable conduct of their fellows on the night in question, by parading our streets with an armed force, thus exhibiting a total and wanton disregard for law and civil authorities. The mildest terms that can be applied to this procedure must characterize it as a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the people of this city, and a gross insult to the dignity and authority of their laws. It is true, the soldiery represented themselves, through their officers, as having the authority of Col. Lee, and by virtue of his authority demanded the yielding up of a private citizen. This, it will be seen, is denied by the Colonel; and though circumstances and report, both by citizens and soldiers, may contradict him, we have no right in this matter to question his veracity. It is true that the men came here fully armed and equipped, prepared for any emergency that their presence or conduct might have provoked, and these arms must have been issued to them by somebody. More than one of the soldiers have stated that they were issued by the Quartermaster's sergeant, and have stated at the same time that they supposed their belligerent visit to our town was entirely in regular form and order. Still they may have been laboring under a wrong impression, it having been made to appear to many of them that this was the case by the more designing ones among them, in order to get them enlisted in the crusade. Taking it for granted, then, that the men conceived and executed this high-handed infraction of our rights, what a magnificent specimen of command the admission exhibits, and how "ample" the "power" of the commanding officer to punish offenders! Under these circumstances, it becomes us to inquire what security we may have in the future against a like lawless and unprovoked invasion.

There is one clause in the letter of Col. Lee to the Mayor which deserves special attention, inasmuch as the allegations therein contained are entirely false, and calculated to produce a wrong impression upon the public mind. It is the one which pronounces the accidental killing of a soldier at the theater a "wanton and most likely premeditated murder" of one of the most peaceable soldiers in his command; and this flimsy pretense is offered in palliation of the subsequent lawless conduct of his soldiers. All who were present on the evening of the affray know that this is an entire misrepresentation of its character; and that the idea of a *premeditated murder* resulting from the occasion in question—beginning and ending in a moment—is too simple and ridiculous to deserve comment, much less to be believed. The simple truth is that on the night in question one of the soldiers became a source of annoyance to the audience, and defied the officer's authority upon being told to cease his disturbance. The officer attempted to remove him from the house, which was violently resisted by several of the soldiers; whereupon he called for assistance. After this a general fight ensued, in which both soldiers and citizens participated. It was one of those unfortunate occurrences which sometimes arise upon the spur of the moment, and one which certainly cannot be healed by aggravation from either side. We do not believe that a single citizen engaged in the affray who was not called upon by an officer. We infer that the object of the soldiers was to prevent the ejectment of their comrade, and the eagerness manifested on their part showed a determination to this end. On the part of the citizens, we cannot but suppose that they acted in good faith in their efforts to suppress the riot and aid the officers in the discharge of their duty.

The Colonel talks flippantly about a certain "notorious criminal," and professes great surprise that "the citizens of this city did not take interest enough in the matter to have him arrested." Why pitch upon this particular man and attempt to arrest him without due process of complaint nor form of law? If he should be arrested by mob law, why not all the others who participated, soldiers and citizens? They certainly were not less to blame. Again, we assume that the officers on that occasion were acting within the legitimate province of their duty in quelling the riot and restoring order. If so, citizens who participated to secure the same end, having been called upon by the officers, were just as much warranted in their action. Who, then, had the officers a right to arrest on the spot, without the process of complaint and issuance of papers? Most conclusively those who resisted their authority. Under our laws there are proper forms of investigation. We have a grand jury, and besides, every man has a right to enter a complaint against an offender and have him brought to justice. The officers are supposed to proceed according to law, and we are not aware of any papers having as yet been placed in their hands for the arrest of anybody concerned in the affair.

Correspondence Between Mayor Whitman and Col. Lee.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
WALLA WALLA, April 13, 1862.

COL. HENRY LEE,
Comdg. Post, Walla Walla:

SIR:—A number of the citizens of this city have formally called my attention to the proceedings of an armed body of soldiers under your command to the following effect:

That at an early hour this morning a company of some seventy-five or one hundred soldiers, purporting to act under instructions from the commanding officer, did appear in the streets of this city, arresting the Sheriff, and otherwise obtruding upon the rights of sundry citizens, making threats and demonstrations manifestly of a belligerant character.

I cannot think for a moment that the proceedings has your countenance or authority, and would hasten to apprise you of the event, that you may take such measures as will relieve our citizens of any apprehension that has assumed an alarming aspect.

Your immediate attention is respectfully called to the matter, that I may take such steps that will allay the excitement consequent upon so unusual a proceeding. I will state for your information that the civil authorities will take such measures to the end that a fair investigation shall be had of the recent riot at the theater, and every means in my power exercised to maintain the predominance of law and order. In this respect I hope to receive your co-operation.

Respectfully your ob't, serv't.
E. B. WHITMAN, Mayor.

H'D QRT'S, FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T.
April 13, 1862.

HON. E. B. WHITMAN,
Mayor of Walla Walla, W. T:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date, stating that a number of the citizens of Walla Walla have formally called your attention as Mayor of said city to the fact that an armed body of soldiers, under my command, appeared in the streets of your city, and represented that they acted under instructions of the commanding officer of this Post, and proceeded "to arrest the Sheriff, and otherwise obtruding upon the rights of sundry citizens," etc.

They were not acting under instructions from the commanding officer of this post, nor were they permitted, authorized, or allowed to go to town this morning, either with or without arms. They acted not only without the sanction of the commanding officer, but in direct violation of orders. The plan to go to town in a body was concocted by the soldiers themselves, and so quietly was the matter managed that the knowledge of their intention did not reach the officers under my command, although they were on the alert until a late hour of the night. Apprehensive that something of the kind might occur, I had, last night, two additional sentinels placed on post, and was up myself most of the night. The soldiers left the garrison at the dawn of day, and before any commissioned officer was up.

You are probably aware of the wanton, and, most likely, premeditated murder of one, and the probably fatally wounding of another, of the most peaceable soldiers in my command. It is but reasonable to expect some excitement on the part of soldiers when such action is allowed to pass without the proper attempt to ascertain the guilty parties, and bring them to punishment.

From what I conceive to be reliable evidence, I have no doubt but that my men were shot by one of the most noted offenders who has for the past five years figured in the criminal annals of California, under the *sobriquet* of "Cherokee Bob."

I cannot but express my surprise that the citizens of your city did not take interest enough in this matter to have this notorious criminal arrested. I am glad, sir, to learn that there is a disposition on the part of the citizens to a full investigation of this matter. It shall have my hearty co-operation.

I will answer for the good conduct of the men under my command if you will for that of the citizens of your town. My men will not disturb any citizen, if let alone. If they offend against any one, I possess ample power to punish them; and I trust that should any such cases occur, they will be reported to me instead of some citizen attempting to assume this authority himself.

Very respectfully, H. LEE.
Lt.Col. 4th Inf'y Cal. Vol'unt's,
Commanding Post.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
WALLA WALLA, April 15, 1862.

COL. HENRY LEE,
Comdg. Post, Walla Walla:

SIR:—Without protracting this correspondence unnecessarily, I will simply call your attention to the object I had in view in advising you of the demonstrations of soldiers in the streets of this city on the 13th inst.

I apprehend from the tenor of your reply to my note of the 13th inst. that you are not in possession of the real facts leading to the unfortunate affray enacted at the theater on the 10th inst.

Upon the occasion alluded to, it appears that several of our citizens withdrew from the house sometime prior to the outbreak, for the reason that the rudeness and incivility of several soldiers made it disagreeable to them. At the instance of well-meaning citizens the Marshal interposed to restore order; to his authority the soldiers took exceptions; the Marshal called to his aid the County Sheriff, his deputy and some bystanders to assist to suppress the disorder. Whereupon two peace officers, acting strictly within their line of duty, were stricken down with shots from the soldiers. An audience of several hundred citizens, including women and children, were exposed to instant death from the belligerent demonstrations of the soldiers. After order had been restored it appears that three citizens, including two peace officers, were wounded—one supposed to be mortally, one soldier killed and one wounded. This I conceive to be a true state of the case so far as I have investigated the matter.

You have seen fit to characterize the affray as premeditated murder on the part of our citizens, and would indirectly excuse the soldiers for their demonstrations made on the morning of the 13th inst. No other construction can be put upon your note, for you give me to understand that it is but reasonable to expect soldiers will be excited, etc. Was it not the province of our corporate authorities, through our Marshal, to maintain order? Was it not strictly legal and lawful for him to solicit the aid of additional peace officers and citizens to assist in suppressing the disorder? As to the report that a certain noted criminal took part in the affray upon the side of the authorities, can be no excuse for the high handed outrage committed by the soldiers upon the citizens, as demonstrated on the morning of the 13th, and for which you would indirectly palliate, to an extent, that cannot but create in the public mind fearful apprehensions. The vital question in which our citizens are particularly interested is, how shall a like demonstration in the future be guarded against—what precaution shall be taken to prevent a re-enactment of the scenes of last Sunday morning? The most charitable view I can take of the unprecedented outrage committed by the soldiers under your command is, that a state of insubordination exists, and a remedy is conclusively beyond your control. Your efforts, no doubt, have been conscienciously exercised; nevertheless our citizens will hereafter be subject to the caprice and mercy of an insubordinate soldiery whenever *they* shall deem an emergency exists for a like demonstration. The municipal authorities will, no doubt, take every precaution possible to protect the city from a like encroachment; but where a body of men, ostensibly organized by a beneficient government for the public protection, have so far transcended their legitimate duty, prompt action is called for on the part of civil authorities. If a hundred soldiers can escape in a body from the garrison, with their arms shotted, for any purpose whatever, without let or hindrance from their commissioned officers, it would, it seems, indicate a deplorable state of of affairs. Our contiguous location, and the mutual interests of all, should admonish us to cultivate the most friendly feelings. I especially desire that our relations with the garrison shall never again be interrupted, and that a spirit of forbearance, yet of strict justice, may actuate those upon whom the responsibility devolves of conducting both the civil and military affairs of this locality.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.
E. B. WHITMAN, Mayor.

Mayor Whitman's Message.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council:

In accordance with usage and the duty imposed upon me by the charter, I will in as concise and brief a manner as possible, make such suggestions, and commend to your consideration such measures as present themselves to me. A diversity of opinion has existed among our citizens in regard to the practicability of the act incorporating our city. Some have regarded the move on the part of representatives as premature; others look upon it as beneficial and wise. Whatever may be the future effect upon the prosperity and welfare of our city, it is sufficient that the people have proceeded with unusual unanimity to comply with the requirements of the charter, and have authorized you to execute its intent and purposes in the capacity of legislators. I would premise that to the discretion and good judgment of your Board no little responsibility is intrusted; the first year will prove an important era in the progress and advancement of our city. It is all important that the groundwork shall be well and judiciously laid. To fully comprehend the necessities and wants of our citizens, and to meet the demands that will necessarily be made upon you, no little self sacrifice will have to be made upon your part, as well as the other officers of the city. I shall lend whatever ability I possess, and cheerfully co-operate with you to the fullest extent in inaugurating and sustaining such measures as shall be deemed most expedient.

It is obvious to all that the charter under which we are acting is manifestly deficient in some particulars; the most prominent of which is the limited boundary over which the city authority can be exercised, together with the conflicting dates, designated in the charter, for holding the annual election. An engrossed copy of the charter may remedy the latter defect; the former will require legislative amendments. It will be competent for the Council to suggest such amendments of the charter to the next legislature as shall meet the exigency; and at the same time legalize any informality that may have occurred in the present organization of the city. Otherwise the charter grants extended powers to the Council and with judicious application will confer many privileges and benefits upon our citizens.

Questions may arise concerning the city's rights to portions of land, designated in the charter as the present boundary of the city. I am, at the present time, unable to give you any particular information as to the nature of the rights in question. In any contingency it will be well that your Board shall fully investigate the subject and take such measures as shall best subserve the interests of the city.

The finances of the city will unquestionably demand the rigid scrutiny of the Council, both in its collection and its disbursement. The charter limits your authority to assess one-half of one per cent. per annum upon all property made taxable by law for territorial and county purposes, with two unessential provisions. That this source of revenue will adequately meet the requirements of the treasury, prudently administered is obvious. To use it beneficially and with due regard to economy in its application and disbursement for the public good, must necessarily tax your time and patience.

The many calls that will be made for appropriations as contemplated in the charter, none, in my judgment, should take precedence of one subject, for which the revenue of the city is applicable, to wit: the organizing and sustaining of free schools. Other measures, no doubt, will be pressed upon your attention. I would, nevertheless, especially recommend that you perfect, at an early day, such measures as your Board shall deem expedient for the purposes of education. Every reflective and liberal mind, when it takes a view of the beneficial effects and rapid advancement of every community, consequent upon the introduction of the system of free schools, embracing the elementary system, as it now exists in almost every portion of the country, will not hesitate to devote whatever of revenue or legislation may be necessary to further the advancement of the rising generation. It is incumbent upon us, by a wise provision of the charter, to provide for the collection of a school fund and for its appropriation for free schools as a specific object. To this end I hope the Council will make a right commencement, and a thorough prosecution of the intent of the charter. I would suggest that steps be taken at once to secure a proper building, either by purchase or lease, and a suitable system of education adopted that shall meet the requirements of our citizens. Once establish in our midst this highest and most desirable feature of all enlightened communities you will attract the better class of emigration and conduce immeasurably to the progress and happiness of those already within our limits.

Inasmuch as the fiscal year terminates in April, it will be advisable that as soon thereafter as may be, the Assessor be instructed to make his returns to the Board of the property taxable within the corporate limits, to enable the incoming Council to meet such demands upon the treasury as they shall deem necessary. It is estimated that the taxable property of the city will reach nearly five hundred thousand dollars. From this amount twenty-five hundred dollars can be realized; which, with other sources of revenue, will enable your Board to perfect such measures as you shall deem most essential.

The necessity of an active, intelligent police will demand more than ordinary care in its organization, now that our city is thronged with hundreds from all sections of the country, *en route* to the gold fields of the North. It becomes our duty to see that good order shall prevail, and that their interests as well as our own, shall be carefully guarded and protected from the encroachment of evil or designing persons. The reputation of our city abroad, our peace and happiness at home will depend very much upon the efficiency and character of our police organization.

Encouragement should be extended to the already organized fire company of this city. A commendable spirit is ever manifest on the part of an independent fire department. With a proper appreciation of their invaluable services, the Council will no doubt extend such facilities to them as shall conduce to their efficiency and the city's safety from the destructive element that has laid waste so many of our cities.

The approaches to the city, both from the north and the south, need bridging. The creek passing through the corporate limits needs cleaning out, the channel straightening, to prevent the annual overflow of its banks. A jail (unfortunately) for city purposes will be requisite. The latter desideratum is in progress of construction by the County Commissioners upon the public square, which will meet our wants, provided the Commissioners will assent to its being used jointly with the county.

An ordinance establishing a proper grade for Main street, and walks contiguous, will add much to the benefit of those doing business on this thoroughfare, and increase the value of property in a degree corresponding to the outlay. Whether the funds necessary for this latter improvement shall be taken from the treasury or assessed and collected from the property holders upon the street will be a question for your Board to determine.

In submitting these suggestions, somewhat precipitately prepared, I shall most cordially join my efforts with your more mature deliberations, to the end that our acts shall accord with the progressive temperament of our citizens, and that we shall favorably and without prejudice proceed with such legislation as shall meet the approbation of those who have intrusted us with the management of their municipal affairs, and a consciousness on our part that we have done our duty.

E. B. WHITMAN, Mayor.

☞ John Lotzenheiser is the name of the soldier shot at the theater last week.

☞ We are glad to announce that Mr. Ned James, Wells, Fargo & Co's agent at this place, has arrived, and will at once enter upon the duties of his office. As an expressman, Mr. James has been long and favorably known, both in Oregon and California. With a thorough knowledge of his business, and a proper appreciation of the relationships that should exist between gentlemen, Mr. James will not fail in his new position to make many friends and to give satisfaction to all who may have business to transact with him.

PLAGIARISM.—The Portland *Advertiser* must permit us to object to its style of stealing leading articles from our paper without giving them proper credit. Copying items as some cotemporaries do, without credit, is mean enough, but this wholesale stealing is abominable.

☞ We have received no later States' news than that heretofore published.—Whether this is owing to a break in the telegraph wires, or the fact that our Oregon exchanges are too much engrossed in their own political affairs to publish aught else, we know not.

STAGE FOR LEWISTON.—A stage passed through this city on Wednesday morning, loaded with passengers, for Lewiston. A regular line of stages will soon be put on between this place and Lewiston.

☞ No later news from Salmon river this week.

MARRIED:

REYNOLDS—MOORE—On the Touchet, on the 13th instant, by Rev. John Flinn, Mr. James Reynolds and Miss Harriet A. Moore.

BASSETT—BUMGARDNER—In this city, on the 13th instant, by the same, Mr. C. H. Bassett and Miss Theresa M. Bumgardner.

FORTY THOUSAND dollars worth of goods just received at Kyger & Reese's, and more coming. Everything in the shape of

Miners' Supplies

can be found at their store at moderate prices.

A. F. & A. M.

Walla Walla Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M. hold their stated communications on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month.
B. SHEIDEMAN, W. M.
C. LETDER, Sec'y.

Storage and Commisson House.
LEWISTON, W. T.

I HAVE located myself at this place and am prepared to receive

For Sale or Storage

any goods that may be consigned to me.

FREIGHTS WILL BE ADVANCED
AND
☞ PROMPT RETURNS MADE. ☜
CHARGES MODERATE.

REFERENCES:
D. S. BAKER, Walla Walla. | O. HUMASON, Dalles.
A. M. & L. M. STARR, Portland.
GEO. E. COLE.
Lewiston, April 12 1862. 17tf.

WALTER W JOHNSON,
Civil Engineer and Notary Public,

UNITED States Deputy Surveyor for Donation claims.
☞ Office next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla. 1y

F. A. CHENOWITH,
(Late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. T.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

OFFICE over the "Bank Exchange," next door to Cain & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. [18ly

Medical Notice.

DRS. J. FLATTERY & A. GOODENOUGH,

SURGEONS, from San Francisco, have associated themselves in a general practice of Medicine, at LEWISTON, W. T.
☞ Particular attention given to Lung and Throat diseases, cases of indiscretion and secondary symptoms. 18m1

Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of John Francis, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at his place of residence in said county within one year from this date, or the same will be forever barred, and all those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
W. H. PATTEN, Administrator.
WALLA WALLA, April 11th, 1862.

Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of C. S. Mynott, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to either of the undersigned, at his respective place of residence in said county, within one year from this date, or the same will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
W. H. PATTEN, T. SWEASY, Executors.
WALLA WALLA, April 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, County of Walla Walla. } ss
In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

TO THOMAS S. SLOANE.

YOU are hereby notified that Charles Bennett 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 three months after the 24th day of January, 1862, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of the said complaint is for the recovery of the sum of two hundred and forty-nine 15-100 dollars, balance due on a promissory note made by you to one David W. Helm, for the sum of five hundred dollars, dated 1st November, 1860, and payable six months after date, which note was on the 20th day of November, 1860, duly assigned and delivered to one W. W. Wiseman, and on the 28th day of February, 1861, the same was assigned by said Wiseman and delivered to plaintiff, with interest thereon and costs of suit.
8m3 W. A. GEORGE, Plff's. Atty.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla, } ss
In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

L. H. Wakefield and E. P. Fitzgerald, vs. Samuel Colver. } Action on Account.

To SAMUEL COLVER, Def't.

YOU are hereby notified that Wakefield and Fitzgerald, plaintiffs above named, have filed their complaint against you and sued out a writ of attachment against your property (and affidavit of non-residence) in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which will commence more than three months after the date hereof, and unless you appear at the 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 obtain judgment against you and enforce the collection of the sum of $216 and interest, since June 13, 1861, due plaintiff for goods, wares and merchandise, by you had and received of said plaintiffs, in June, 1861, and costs of suit.
H. C. COULSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
Jan. 3, 1862. 8m3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
County of Wasco. } ss.

To all people to whom these presents shall come or may concern:

I, James A. Odell, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, residing in Dalles city, Oregon send greeting:

Know ye that on the 28th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-two, before me appeared O. B. Gibson, Agent of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and noted in due form of law, before me, the said Notary, his protest, and requires me to extend the said protest. And together with the said O. B. Gibson comes B. J. Drew and C. H. Johnson.

All of whom, being by me duly sworn, voluntarily and freely and solemnly declare and depose as follows, that is to say: That in the month of December, A. D. 1861, and previous thereto, the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. were engaged in carrying freight and passengers from Portland Oregon to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, by steamboats plying on the Columbia river wherever the same is navigable for steamboats between said points; that between the Dalles, Oregon, and Deschutes landing, on said river, a distance of fifteen miles land portage had to be made, and that said Company kept and used at the said Deschutes Landing a good stone warehouse, in which freight in transitu was stored; that in said month of December, while a large amount of freight was stored in said warehouse, in transitu for the said Walla Walla, the Columbia river between said warehouse and said Walla Walla became blocked and closed by ice so that boats could no longer navigate said river between said points, and that the said river between said points remained blocked and closed as aforesaid until about the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, during which time the weather was very cold and much of the freight stored as aforesaid at said Deschutes Landing was damaged and injured by freezing and the extreme cold weather, but not by any neglect or want of care on the part of the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company; that the said freight was as well protected from the elements as could have been done; that the said warehouse in which said freight was stored was a good stone building in good repair, and that all damages that have occurred to said freight was solely by the circumstances hereinbefore stated, and cannot, nor ought not be attributed to any insufficiency in said warehouse, or default of the said Company or their agents in charge.

And the said O. B. Gibson, as Agent for said Company, now requires me, the said Notary, to make his protest and this public act thereof that the same may be seen and be of full force and value as of right shall appertain.

Whereupon, I, the said Notary, do protest, and by these presents do publicly and solemnly protest against the weather and freezing, and against all and every accident met with as aforesaid, whereby said freight has sustained damages or been injured, for all losses, costs, damages or expenses and injury which the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company or the owners and shippers of said freight, or any other person or persons interested or concerned, have already or may hereafter sustain or incur on account of the premises, and that no part of said expenses or losses already incurred, or hereafter to be incurred, do fall upon the said Oregon Steam Navigation Company or their Agents.

Thus done and protested at Dalles City, Oregon, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1862. In witness where of as well the said appearers, as I, the said Notary, have hereunto subscribed; and I have affixed my Notarial seal.

O. B. GIBSON,
BENJ. J. DREW,
CALEB H. JOHNSON.
JAMES A. ODELL,
{L.S.} Notary Public, Oregon.

We, the undersigned, merchants doing business in Dalles city, having assembled and acted as a board of survey in the examination of freight in transit from Portland and Dalles, Oregon, to Walla Walla, Washington Territory by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and now stored at Deschutes, find the following facts in the premises after a thorough and careful examination, to wit:

That the said goods have been stored during the past winter in a good stone store building: that more than ordinary care has been taken in storing the same, and that any damage they may have sustained has been in consequence of the extreme cold weather of the past winter, and was unavoidable by the parties having said goods in charge.

J. KAUFMAN,
O. S. SAVAGE,
FRED. M. STOCKING.

DESCHUTES, March 26th, 1862.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Wasco. } ss.

On this 28th day of March A. D. 1862, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, residing in Dalles city, Oregon, J. Kaufman and Fred M. Stocking, to me known to be the identical persons whose genuine signatures appear to the foregoing report and acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal affixed.
JAMES A. ODELL,
{L.S.} Notary Public, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the estate of Joseph Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with proper vouchers, within one year from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
JULIUS BROWN, Administrator.
Walla Walla March 31st, 1862.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Lovina, having left my bed and board, all persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN DOVILL.
Walla Walla, March 21, 1862. 14w3

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Frank Stone and Antoine Bissette in the "Belle Creole" saloon, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and from the said late firm of Frank Stone & Co. will be settled by said Frank Stone.

FRANK his ✕ mark STONE.
ANTOINE BISSETTE.
Walla Walla, March 24, 1862.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Ryan & Cross, in the "Brook Saloon" was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by John J. Ryan, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, and those having claims will also present them to him for payment.
JOHN J. RYAN.
FANNY CROSS.
Walla Walla, March 21, 1862. 13w4

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that Mr. A. H. Robie has withdrawn from the firm of Way, Bush & Co., by mutual consent of all concerned—to take effect from and after the first day of January, 1862. The remaining partners will settle all business connected with the firm prior to this date, and will continue the business under its former style.
WAY, BUSH & CO.
Walla Walla, March 29, 1862.

Legal Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla, } ss
In the District Court of Walla Walla County—First Judicial District.

To JOHN BUSEANGER.

YOU are hereby notified that Kohlhauff & Guichard have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the 25th day of January, 1862, 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 for the recovery against you and one Henry Brown of the sum of four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, for building material, goods, wares and merchandise, sold and delivered to you and said Brown, about the 6th day of November, 1861, the same being material for the building and erecting of a certain one-story board house on lot number seven (7) in block number four (4) in the town of Walla Walla, and also to enforce a mechanic's lien on said house and lot for the payment of said amount and costs of suit.
GEORGE & SPARKS, Pl'f's Att'ys.
Jan. 25, 1862.—8m3]

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Mears & Taft, or to Chauncey A. Taft, individually, are requested to call immediately, and settle their accounts, at the store of Brooks & Cranston, with whom our business will be left for settlement. These accounts must be settled immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
MEARS & TAFT, Wagon Makers.
Walla Walla, March 10, 1862. 1'm1

Found.

A Note for $42 75, in favor of A. Green, which the owner can have by applying at this office.