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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CIVIL and Criminal Cases in all the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.

Business in all its various departments, promptly attended to.

Collections made without delay.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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FRANK P. DUGAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Tompkins' Saloon, Walla Walla, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 36-f

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main Street, directly opposite the Post Office. 38-ly

J. H. BLEWETT,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.

Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same.

Instruments for any part of the United States certified or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.

Will also pay particular attention 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 20, 1865. 39-ly

JOE HELMUTH,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE.

WALLA WALLA.

Washington Territory, 424-f.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,

Main Street, Walla Walla.

Two Doors Above the City Hotel.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese ware.

Also, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND REPAIRING, and all orders in the store and elsewhere promptly attended to. 42-f.

Military Reconstruction a Success!

THE REBEL STATES READMITTED:
AND IN 1868 WILL VOTE
FOR PRESIDENT!

N. & E. BROWN

BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY,

CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS, DITTO,

Groceries of all Kinds,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

In fact, everything advertised in lengthy catalogues in other columns, which we offer for sale, cheap as usual, for cash if you please. Being therefore fully prepared, we ask the public to come and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and if we can't suit them in Quality, Quantity or Price, no one can.

Come One! Come All!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW, AND NO HARM TO SEE.

REMEMBER BY ALL MEANS

N. & E. BROWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

52] Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash. T. 11

ORIENTAL HOTEL!

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL,

Having Just been

Elegantly Furnished Throughout,

and now being ready for the

Reception of Guests.

The Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Walla Walla and the Traveling Public that he is now ready to receive and entertain

All Who May Give Him a Call.

THE NEW ORIENTAL,

Is an Entirely New House.

SEALED AND PAINTED THROUGHOUT.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS

SUFFICIENT TO

Accommodate 200 Guests.

Accommodations

For Families of the Very Best.

DINING ROOM

Is Large and commodious, and the Table will be Furnished,

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

PERMITTING

No House to Excel it, Either

QUALITY OR VARIETY.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE:

Daily Lines of Stages for all parts of the upper country, at all times endeavor to please, and leave nothing undone which is in his power to do to render guests comfortable.

HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.

The Proprietor, thankful for past patronage, will at all times endeavor to please, and leave nothing undone which is in his power to do to render guests comfortable.

47-f.

M. HARTMAN, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE

CHOP HOUSE,

NEXT DOOR TO OSBORN'S SALOON,

Main Street, Walla Walla, Washington T.

LYNCH, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETORS WOULD SAY TO THE citizens of Walla Walla, and the Public generally, that they have just renovated and refitted this popular resort for pleasure, and being thus prepared to entertain guests, invite all those in need of the necessary wherewithal to sustain life, to give them a call.

Private Suppers

FOR FAMILIES, furnished on short notice.

THIS TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords. 5-f

Undertaking.

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

HEARSE.

Ready for use on all funeral occasions.

Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla.

CAL. WINESET. 21-ly

May 5, 1865.

Tom. Tierney's

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

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

Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. 47-ly

Sept. 29, 1865.

O. S. SAVAGE,

House & Sign Painter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,

VARNISHES, TURPENTINE,

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &C.,

At a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. 42-f

Dallas City, Oregon, February 23, 1867. 10-ly

The Isle and the Star.

BY GEORGE D. PRESTICE.

In the tropical seas
There's a beautiful star,
Where storms never darken
The sunlight's soft smile.

There the hymn of the breeze
And the hymn of the stream
Are mingled in one,
Like sweet sounds in a dream.

There the song-birds at morn,
From thick shadows start,
Like musical thoughts
From the poet's fast heart.

There the song-birds at noon
Sift in silence shadows,
Like an exquisite dream
In the bosom unspoken.

There the flowers hang like rainbows,
On wild wood and leaf—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
In that sweet Isle with me?

There's a beautiful star,
Where no cloud casts a shadow,
The bright seas to mar.

There the rainbows ne'er fade,
And the dews ne'er dry,
Ever shines in the sky.

There the songs of the bleat
And the songs of the spheres
Are unceasingly heard
Through the infinite years.

There the soft airs float down
Through the amethyst bowers,
All fresh with the perfume
Of Eden's own flowers.

There truth, love and beauty
Immortal will be—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
In that sweet star with me?

What we are Fighting For.

A radical paper says, "If the copperheads are not trying to break up the government, will they tell us what they are fighting for?" The following extract from the *Metropolitan Record*, is a pertinent answer. It says that the democracy are battling for—

The overthrow of one of the foulest and most infamous conspiracies that was ever concocted for the destruction of popular freedom.

The restoration of the principles of the Constitution throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The redemption of the Republic from a fate like Haiti and Mexico.

The freedom of white labor from the chains and shackles of a senseless bondocracy.

The recognition of the role and exclusive authority of the States over the question of suffrage, and determined opposition to congressional interference with it on any pretext whatever.

The emphatic condemnation by the popular voice, of the heinous principles of Sumner, Wade and Stevens, and particularly the pretension that Congress is above and beyond the restraints of that very instrument, without which it would have no existence—the Constitution of the United States.

The repeal of the infamous Civil Rights bill, which is an outrage on the country and a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

The exposure of all the corruptions, the frauds, the swindlings, the thievings, great and small, of the vendors of great moral ideas, who have perjured more than one-half of the national debt.

The trial of the scoundrels and ruffians who made use of their usurped power to persecute, to plunder and to imprison their political opponents.

The indemnification of all who have suffered unjustly in imprisonment and who have been injured in person and property through official ruffianism and lawlessness.

The complete re-establishment of the supremacy of the civil over the military power throughout the whole South, and the sweeping away of those devilish engines of radical ingenuity called "Military Districts," with all the sneaks and thieves, and big and little tyrants who have so long fattened and waxed rich upon the impoverished and persecuted South.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.—A letter from Omaha says: "In an atlas I used to study long ago, and I was so charmed, there was laid down just west of the Missouri river, a tract broad and expansive, called the 'great American desert.' I recollect a forlorn buffalo, with tail erect, sprawled away outside of this tract, to show that he did not belong in it and couldn't afford to live in it on any terms, and even an Indian, with his pony's tail turned to the desert, was chasing off at the top of his speed for a better locality. As an infant in geography, I always took a great amount of stock in this desert idea, which now I think after all grew out of conceit of some lazy engineer, who got sick of the vast expanse of chain-dragging, and lumped the whole area region north west ten days' work with chain and level. He labeled the fairest wheat-growing country in the world. To-day thousands of acres of the finest wheat that ever grew yellow in the summer's sun and bending and rippling on the fertile bosom of Nebraska, give the lie to my old atlas and the topographical chap who misled good Mr. Malte Brun. I saw up the Platte valley twelve hundred acres, six of it in wheat. Do you know that Nebraska raises more wheat to the acre than Illinois, Wisconsin or Michigan? Put that alongside the great American desert story and let it choke to death forever."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Dickens wrote: "There is nothing—no, nothing, beautiful and good, that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, though its body be buried to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of Heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here. Dead! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful could even death appear; for now much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

Prior to the war, the bank circulation of Augusta, Georgia, amounted to nearly \$10,000,000, all of which was well and profitably employed in legitimate trade. Now the available bank circulation is about \$400,000.

Why should railway travelers always be provided with umbrellas? Because they often travel by a fast train.

Remember that your will is likely to be crossed every day—so prepare for it.

It is better to lose a good coat than a good conscience.

Mr. Pendleton's Financial Views

As Mr. Pendleton is prominently spoken of as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency, his views in regard to the national debt and as to how it ought to be disposed of, will be read with interest. In the late canvass in New York, he made several speeches, and in one of them he expressed the following views upon the financial situation:

The public debt of the United States, as I stated to you before amounts to \$3,000,000,000. \$2,000,000,000 or more is in a liquidated form, and bears interest. \$800,000,000 more are in greenbacks and unliquidated claims, and bears no interest. This is an enormous amount, and yet gentlemen, I believe, and I think the democratic party believes, that it should be paid, every dollar of it, principal and interest, at the time it comes due, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the loans were made.

And now I say not only that these bonds are payable in legal tender, but that they ought to be paid as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not know that it is possible to pay these bonds as fast as they mature, even in currency; but I do know that every possible effort ought to be made to do it.

But at this point I am met with the statement that this policy will issue an immense amount of paper, and thus so far inflate the currency as to destroy its value, and bring disaster upon the country. Now, gentlemen, let me examine this objection. Mr. McCulloch in his last monthly report stated that the public debt which bears interest is comprised in three kinds; that three hundred millions of this debt could not be redeemed before 1874; that three hundred millions more could not be redeemed before 1881; and that the rest of the debt, amounting to nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars, is comprised in five-twenties and bonds, which bear interest in currency.

Seventeen hundred millions of five twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency, will fall due within the next five years. I cannot state to you the exact time or the exact proportion in which these bonds fall due. I mean these five-twenties. Their very name implies that when five years shall elapse after their issue, the government may pay them; but need not pay them until twenty years have elapsed.

Now, gentlemen, I maintain that these five-twenty bonds should be paid so far as it is possible to do so without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point. And it is my business now to show you how rapidly that can be done. The unliquidated debt of the United States consists of greenbacks and claims which have not been adjusted, and amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars. It pays no interest.

Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal tenders which will take the place of that bank circulation.

What would be the effect of this? The seventeen hundred millions of interest bearing bonds would be reduced to fourteen hundred millions; and twenty millions of dollars would be saved to the government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for the bonds which they have deposited.

Now, then, suppose you take those twenty millions of interest which is saved and add it to the forty-eight millions of dollars which the government has in the treasury, and you have sixty-eight millions of dollars, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have a hundred millions of dollars a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund you can pay off the whole debt in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to the circulating medium.

Bear in mind that I am arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency. Bear in mind that this can be accomplished in twelve or fourteen years without the addition of one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to your circulating medium. And now bear in mind also, that I have not touched the revenues of the government, which, in 1866, amounted to five hundred and sixty millions of dollars; nor have I attacked the expenditures of that year of Radical administration. But now set the radical reformer to work. Let him cut off every unnecessary expenditure—let him reduce the current expenses of the government to \$150,000,000 a year—I mean expenses independent of the interest on the public debt—though it ought to be reduced to \$100,000,000; that would be twenty-five millions more than Mr. Buchanan expended; that would be as much in one year as Andrew Jackson expended in any one of the four years of his administration. But let the expenditure be reduced to \$150,000,000, and what do you have? \$150,000,000 for current expenses, \$130,000,000 for interest upon the public debt, and \$100,000,000 of a sinking fund, as I have described, and you have the aggregate of \$380,000,000, and if you take that from the revenue of 1866, which amounted to \$560,000,000, you have a balance of \$180,000,000, which you may add to your sinking fund and bring it up to \$280,000,000 annually. And with that you can, in five years pay every cent of the principal and interest upon your public debt, without the addition of a dollar to the circulating medium of the country.

When five years shall have passed, you

Unpopular Lectures, by Uba Dam.

Yours Men—I suppose that no man who has arrived at the years of understanding can look back upon his days of puppyhood without a shudder. They constitute a green spot in memory's waste which we would fain forget. The masculine human in his turning state is a sickening to behold. But there is a stage of existence extending over a space of two or three years, between the outer stages of boyhood and the first stages of manhood, which a masculine has to traverse before he reaches the state of the benighted souls in this probationary state that I now propose to speak.

I therefore assert it as an incontrovertible fact that the most disgusting creature in the animal kingdom is a bob-tailed specimen of humanity after he sheds the tail of puppyhood, and before he attains the legs of froghood. Yet he is as unconscious of "what ails him" as is a sucking babe of infant damnation.

Puppyhood is obtrusive, noisy, and given to extreme opinions which it volunteers on all occasions. It parades all circles of society, but never loses its identity.

The "fast" young man is the most common type of this nuisance. He frequents billiard and drinking saloons, and is readily recognized by his tall coat, and the various noises he makes. He claims to be posted on all subjects, and on all horse questions he is ready to back his opinions with his money. When he is not whistling he will be heard swearing loudly and awkwardly. He patronizes the drama and is audible, but not always classic or chaste in his criticisms. He knows exactly where an actor is padded and exactly how much. He is a terror to superannuated and sets up frantic cries of "soup" whenever they appear. He indulges in practical jokes upon the apple boys, and rudely stares at the ladies before spluttering their dresses with tobacco juice. He regards tobacco in all its forms as a great deploring agent of many evils. He takes kindly to strong drink, and considers having been "drunk as the devil" the night before a matter fit to boast of in the circles of his admirers.

You may take any twenty of this style of swell-heads, and in the number you will not be able to find two that could start even with the world and support himself honorably for one year.

The moral puppy is not so wicked perhaps, yet he is a dose. In dry goods stores and other places where eloquence combined with good looks are most effective, he commonly wields his scepter. Although selling a fortune is the great object of his life. Consequently he keeps a sharp lookout for an eligible candidate, whom, being found, trust him for the balance. In order to keep his subjunctive powers in effective order, he does not scruple to practice his arts upon adolescent damsels who drop in to cheapen dry goods. While extolling the excellence of the fabric with his deluding tongue, his eyes are darting pythian glances into the bosom of the fascinated maiden across the counter.

He is a power at Sabbath schools and bible classes. He not unfrequently astounds the elders by his novel expostions of abstruse and hitherto doubtful passages of scripture. His commentaries upon the writings of St. Paul would make that chief of Saints, could he hear them, again exclaim:

"I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise!"

At small social parties our moral puppy is in his glory and is invaluable to the reigning belle as a great servant and a target for her stock of witticisms. But if you would see and hear him in his might, you must get him up in a debating society. No other force can compare with that. But it has one drawback. It takes you back to your own days of puppyhood and suggests suicide.—*Louville Courier.*

GOOD MANNERS.—Young folks should be mannerly, but how to be is the question. Many good boys and girls feel that they cannot behave to suit themselves in the presence of company. They are awkward, clownish and rough. They feel timid, bashful and self-distrustful, the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but one way to get over this feeling and acquire easy and graceful manners—that is, do the best they can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned, so much as acquired by habit. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will become a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough manner at home, begets a roughness which we cannot leave off, if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever known in company, are those who are the most agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things.

Governor's Message.

We find the Governor's Message in the Washington Standard of Dec. 14. As it comes to hand at a rather late day after its delivery to the Legislative Assembly, and is lengthy withal, we will endeavor now to give only a synopsis, embracing all of its leading features. It may not be out of place to add at the outset, our opinion to that generally expressed by the other journals of the territory, that the message, as a whole, is the best one that has emanated from our Capital for years past.

The Governor congratulates the members of the legislature and their constituents upon the present prosperity and auspicious prospects for the future of our territory, and adds that health, peace and plenty prevail everywhere within her borders, while actual want is unknown among our people. From Indian wars, etc., which have scourged other Territories our people have happily been exempt.

The rapid increase in population. The public lands are being taken up and improved by actual residents, and settlements have extended into regions hitherto uninhabited by white men. In agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the development of our mineral resources, we are steadily progressing, while our export of flour, grain, stock, fruit, vegetables, lumber and coal are yearly increasing. Evidences of prosperity and thrift are apparent on every hand.

It is premised that the acquisition of Russian America will give a new impetus to the commerce of the North Pacific and open a new market to produce, as also stimulating the whale fisheries of that region, benefitting our people, as it is admitted that supplies must be largely drawn from this Territory.

The treaty with the Sandwich Islands is alluded to and it is thought that sugar and other staples, when the treaty is ratified by the U. S. Senate, will come to us from the Islands at greatly reduced prices, while the demand for our lumber and other products will be enlarged.

The codification of our laws, it is urged, cannot be longer delayed without serious detriment to the interests of the territory, as it is impossible now to supply even public officers with copies of all the laws. The Governor therefore recommends that commissioners 'learned in law' be appointed to revise and codify the statutes, with instructions to report to the legislature, this or the next session.

In regard to mail routes, among others, it is suggested that a route from the Sound to the Yakima and Walla Walla Valleys direct, is much needed by the people of both sections, and that parties have proposed to perform the service, providing the line be established, and a suitable road be made for carrying the mail over the Cascades.

A Wagon Road across the mountains, it is claimed, is almost indispensable, in order that the two great divisions of the territory may be connected and cemented together.

Special attention is called to the defects in the present system of keeping and providing for our insane and idiotic, and it is recommended that a permanent site for an asylum be purchased by the territory, embracing sufficient land for a moderate sized farm; that a building be erected which will answer present wants, and above all, that a competent person be employed to take charge of the institution. No citizen, it is presumed, would complain of a little extra taxation for an object that appeals so strongly to his sympathies. Those who, in the Providence of God, are deprived of reason, the distinguishing attribute of man, not only have stronger claims upon the sympathy and charity of a community than any other class of unfortunates, but they are peculiarly the wards of the local government under which they live. For the credit of our territory, then, if for no other reason, let us not fail in duty as guardians, or disregard the claims of common humanity.

The total number acres of land disposed of for the year ending Nov. 30, 1867, is put down at 62,369 30-100; and the total number of acres surveyed in the same period, and contracted to be surveyed, at 4,311,205 41-100.

The agricultural resources of the territory, are stated to be equal to some of the populous Eastern States, and the Walla Walla Valley has the capacity, were all its tillable lands brought into thorough cultivation, and all of its grazing lands into requisition, to supply with subsistence a populous State. Walla Walla county alone, with a population of only thirty-five hundred, produced last year, nearly one and a quarter millions of bushels of grain, besides other staples, and a large amount of stock.

The commercial advantages of the territory are spoken of in the most flattering manner. It is said of the waters of Puget Sound, that nature has made them the key to more than fifteen hundred miles of the North Pacific Ocean; and it will, in obedience to nature's laws, sooner or later, gather within its grasp, not only the coast trade for this distance, but also a large portion of whatever of commerce is carried on between the two hemispheres upon this ocean.

Of coal, the message says one vast coal field underlies all that part of the territory west of the Cascade mountains. Heavy veins have been found at many different points. The coal is adapted to the use of ocean steamers as well as for manufacturing purposes. Iron and copper exists in the same section of the territory, and it is believed in ample supply.

Of timber, it is observed that our inexhaustible forests of pine, fir and cedar, now the most extensive and the most accessible in the United States, must soon supply the place of those in the Atlantic and Western States, which are rapidly becoming exhausted.

The lumber manufactured on the Sound alone, including spars, piles, laths and shingles, amounts to more than four hundred millions of feet annually. The effect of this heavy draft upon one section of our lumber fields, is scarcely perceptible.

In brief, besides all other advantages enumerated, it is added that our territory has a climate of unequalled salubrity. But very few fatal diseases are known here, and from these even, the mortality is very light. The heat of summer is rarely oppressive, while our winters are so mild that the growth of vegetation is scarcely checked by them.

The message alludes to the lamented Gov. Stevens and his fidelity to the interests of the Territory in terms of the highest praise, and says it is no disparagement to the claims of the living, to say that he was the ablest and most efficient Governor and Delegate that this or any other territory ever had.

The message ignores the "filthy pool of politics" almost entirely; merely noting the fact that national affairs are in a complicated state, and hoping that there soon may be harmony and fraternity prevailing among the people of all sections of the country.

Upon the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad—the only remaining topic of the message—the Governor's remarks are considered of too much importance to be dealt with briefly and we therefore give them in full, as follows:

The grand enterprise of connecting by rail road Puget Sound with the upper Mississippi and the great northern lakes—an enterprise projected more than sixteen years ago, and which has been the cherished dream of those who have had the foresight to see the future destiny of our country—has at last assumed a tangible shape, and its speedy completion has become almost a certainty. The people of the country have come to regard this road as a necessity—as necessary to give scope to the legitimate growth and expansion of our Republic, and to open one of the great natural channels of the commerce of the world; necessary to the Government for postal and purposes of National defense, as well as to the opening of settlement and development an area of public domain rich in agricultural, grazing and mineral resources, and equal in extent to all the Atlantic States.

Since the first inception of this grand project, great changes have taken place in our country—changes the magnitude and effect of which are not generally appreciated. Within this period, great natural changes have been added to her population. This vast accession has been thrown into the Mississippi valley, on the Pacific slope and in the intermediate country.

Out of thirty-seven thousand miles of railroads in the United States, twenty-eight thousand have been built, fourteen thousand in the North and Western States. In the meantime, the system of railroads, of which the Northern Pacific will be a continuation, has been extended fifteen hundred miles farther west, thereby diminishing the distance yet to be overcome by more than two-fifths. Other changes equally startling and significant have occurred. The seat of our government has been transferred from the Atlantic States to the valley of the Mississippi. Railroads have given to the cities of the Great West the advantages of sea-port towns, and made them centres of manufactures and commerce.

It is not alone true that an immense expanse of territory, in what is termed "the West," then scarcely settled at all, now teems with population, but it is also true that the entire extent of country between the Upper Mississippi and the Pacific, has been largely settled.

Congress has made a liberal grant of lands to aid in its construction. All that is needed or needed is the same aid from the general Government that was given to the Central road. The Legislature of several States have instructed their congressional delegations to vote for this subsidy. The delegations, in whole or part, of the Territory, are known to be favorable to the measure. The just claims of this road, the widespread interest that is felt in and the great influence that will be brought to bear upon it, leave but little doubt but that the result will be as its friends desire, in which event the work of construction will be commenced the ensuing year and vigorously prosecuted.

Of the entire practicability of the Northern Road, so far as both construction and working are concerned, there is no question. The only question heretofore has been as to the feasibility of crossing the Cascade mountains. The recent recognitions made by Gen. Tilton in his expedition, and the company have demonstrated that the transit of this range, by a railroad is practicable by, at least, three of the Passes, besides that via the Columbia river. That through either of these passes the grade would be much less than that used in the Central road over the Sierra Nevada, and at a maximum altitude less by four thousand feet. By the Columbia river, the descent to the ocean is so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible.

The advantages of this, over any other proposed route, so far as briefly stated, are as follows: It is opposed by fewer obstacles, whether of climate or topography. An abundance of the best material for constructions, is distributed along the entire line. The distance across the continent from the Pacific to the great cities of the east, of the west, is less than by any other route. The distance from either New York or Liverpool to the principal cities of China and Japan, using on both oceans the usual and necessary track of ocean travel, is less by more than one thousand miles. It is more directly on the great thoroughfare of the world's commerce, in both hemispheres, on the Atlantic, and the Pacific. Almost the entire region through which it will pass is well watered and well timbered—as rich in mineral, and by far richer in agricultural resources, than that traversed by any other proposed road. If we except one hundred and fifty miles occupied by mountain ranges, this whole belt of country has a capacity for sustaining a heavy population.

Lastly, its western terminus will be on, by far, the finest and most capacious harbor on the coast.

Of the effect of this road upon this Territory, no adequate conception can be formed. We have seen that, in the short space of a few years, railroads have accomplished in our country what would, without them, have been the work of centuries. They have made the broad prairies and boundless forests of the great West teem with population and wealth—and caused mighty cities to spring up, as by magic. Wherever the iron track has been laid, and the whistle heard, "the wilderness" has been made to bud and blossom as the rose.

In this country, at this day, railroads are not a mere convenience to local population, but a vast machinery for the building up of empires.

They are the true alchemy of the age, which transmutes the otherwise worthless resources of a country into gold. What then must be the effect to a Territory so rich in undeveloped wealth as ours is, of having within it, the terminus of a trans-continental road, a road that will form an important section of the great highway of trade and travel, extending from Liverpool and Havre to Hong Kong and Yokohama—more than two-thirds of the earth's circumference?

This road will be built, and at no distant day, and then will Washington Territory take the position to which her geographical position and superior natural advantages entitle her.

The gem cannot be polished but by friction nor man perfected without adversity.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

Only 143 bayonet wounds were officially reported from the field during the first three years of the rebellion.

A woman in France has sold her hair fifteen times since her girlhood, and received \$400 for the crop.

There are fifteen thousand printers in the country, of whom about six thousand belong to the unions.

If melted into ignots, all the gold coin in the world might be contained in a room twenty-four feet square and six-feet high.

A new sect called 'Nazirines' has sprung up in Canyonville.

A bar of gold, taken from a Colorado gulch, weighed two hundred and twenty-six ounces, valued at five thousand six hundred dollars.

Omaha will be the terminus of five lines of railroads from the east.

About one-half of the best choir singers of New York city are professional negro minstrels.

There were 11,000 changes of postmasters during the past year.

One of the State Senators elect in Massachusetts, Lee Claflin, is over eighty years old.

John Stuart Mill is expected to pay a visit to this country soon.

Lord Brougham, some time since reported feeble, is now said to be in the enjoyment of remarkable health.

General Manabres, the new Italian Prime Minister, is described as far more of a statesman than Cialdini, who was exclusively a military man.

The total value of gold in the world at the present time is about equal to our national debt—a little upward of \$3,000,000,000.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe lives at Mandan, Dakota.

General Grant's grandfather was Captain Noah, of Coventry, Connecticut.

Ex-President Buchanan is not expected to live through the winter.

The bill passed by the Montana Legislature to locate the Capitol at Helena was vetoed by Gov. Smith, and the attempt to pass it over his veto failed.

The Roman Catholics of London are about to erect the finest cathedral in Europe, save perhaps St. Peter's at Rome.

Queen Victoria, it is reported, is at last coming out of her long retirement.

General McClellan is still in Paris. He returns to this country next Spring, when he will resume his occupation as an engineer.

Queen Isabella of Spain will not patronize ball fights.

The friends of the late Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, are about to present his widow with a hundred thousand dollars.

Brigham Young has sent a number of missionaries to the South.

Henry Ward Beecher has gone to Canada, so that his residence there will entitle him to a copyright for his novel.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who recently lost the sight of his left eye, is fast losing the sight of the remaining one.

Official reports show that 1,120,000 attend school in Russia—one and a half per cent of the population.

James Parton is engaged on the life of Voltaire.

The evidence of the safety of Dr. Livingston is not positive.

James Gordon Bennett is 71 years old, and is worth \$3,000,000.

Sir Isaac Newton's house in London is now a restaurant.

It is computed that all the boasted wealth obtained from California and Australia would go into a safe ten feet square.

The Italian government has declared amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi.

The rinderpest is said to be prevailing very fatally in some of the counties of Maryland.

What proof have we that Noah navigated an American river? Because he was on the Ark—'saw'.

What is the military definition of a kiss? Report at headquarters.

Lawyer's mouths are like turnpike gates, open for pay.

The latest fashion in Paris is to wear the mouth slightly open.

Prentice accuses an editor of gross flattery, for alleging that legislators are human.

If the Pope be driven from Rome, what will he follow? Only a Roman knave.

A man of low extraction—a cheap dentist.

Dead crows are said to be representatives of the lost laws.

What liquid would a lover be? Beside her.

Euogene Casserly, the democratic nominee, was elected senator in joint convention of the California legislature on the 20th inst. The vote stood, Casserly 69, Brown 45.

RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR KING.—An exchange says:

"Gen. U. S. Grant is King of the 'Grand Army of the Republic,' a secret military organization to fully control political matters; and as all military organizations are despotic, and as the initiated and leading ones have hoisted his name for the Presidency, we have but little doubt that Grant has already been nominated by the blackmoors (with mulatto Fenion for Vice President) as the man whom they propose to make M. W. Grand King of the United States, as he is now of the secret political-military 'Grand Army of the Potomac.'"

WOOD AND HAY.—Dry pine wood is worth six dollars per cord at Helena, and hay sells at from twenty-five to thirty dollars per ton.

DEATH OF POTTER.—Our Montana ex-changes mention that J. S. Potter, the actor—well known all over the Pacific slope—died at Julesburg recently, from the rupture of a blood vessel.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is about to pay a visit to this section of country.

Thurlow Weed, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, confesses "that the whisky frauds alone would pay the expenses of the Government, less the interest on the national debt."

Lewiston Correspondence.

LEWISTON, I. T., Dec. 27, 1867. EDITOR STATESMAN.—After enjoying a good night's sleep, and another pass at the dining room of the City Hotel, we left Waiatsburg under the auspices of a pleasant day. Traveling up the Touchet two or three miles through some very fine and well improved farms, we turned to the left up a ravine on the direct road to Lewiston. This ravine has wide bottoms and rich sloping hill-sides, offering some fine openings for farming and stock raising. We also noticed some excellent sites for orchards and vineyards. Passing over the divide we soon arrived on Whetstone Creek. This is a small spring creek heading near the Tucanons, and running westerly to the Touchet. The road follows up this creek about nine miles. The bottoms are from one to three-fourths of a mile wide of excellent land; the hills are low and slope gently to the bottoms, and as usual, covered with a superior growth of grass. There are on this stream some four or five fine farms, one of which, belonging to Messrs. Baker & Bailey, is improved and cultivated to exceed anything in the country. The Captain says there is room for at least fifteen or twenty fine farms more on this stream. The Tucanons is quite a large stream, heading in the Blue Mountains and running through a very deep canyon to Snake river. There are many good farms on this stream under cultivation, but for stock we don't like it so well; it takes too much climbing for the grass. Seven miles over the table land we struck the Pataha, up which the road runs about twelve miles. The hills are rather abrupt, but grazing is good and the bottoms are wide enough for good farms. There are three or four well improved farms on this stream; one owned by Mr. Pomeroy, is a fine place. Here we saw some hogs, as are hogs; through bred Suffolk, and Essex; also, some fine cattle. Mr. P. is paying much attention to fine stock. He has the purest blood that can be had on this coast. He believes that good stock pays better than poor, and I am of the opinion that he is right. For the benefit of the hungry we will remark, that Mrs. Pomeroy pays as much attention to good grub, as does Mr. P. to fine stock. Leaving Pataha, seven miles brings us to the Alpowa; this stream is in a very deep canyon and flows nearly east into Snake river. There is very little arable land on this stream, and the mountains are too steep for good grazing facilities. The road follows down the creek to its mouth, and up the bank of Snake river three miles to Mr. Silcott's ferry, where we were safely landed on the other side; six miles more, and we arrived at the Clearwater ferry, and were soon landed in the city of Lewiston. As this is a place of some importance, the Captain says we had better rest for the present. OSWATKA.

MAN WORSHIP.—The mongrel party, if it is given to any one thing more than to another, it is to that of man-worship. Lincoln, while he lived, was the idol of the party, and it is questionable whether the Almighty himself, during that period received half so much praise from its members, as was awarded to the Sangamon chief—old Abe. The sainted, martyred, long-legged Lincoln made his exit one night, and his negro pets at the South, were thought worthy to be idolized instead. All the favors the party had to bestow, were showered without stint upon the black and lecherous horde—the relics of the Lincoln dynasty. And now, another idol is to be set up in the person of General Grant. He is everywhere being lauded with that fulsome, sickening praise which the mongrels solvably bestow upon their idols. The black idol has become undopular, even with a portion of this idolatrous party, and Grant will hereafter be idolized in conjunction with Sambo. Well, worshippers of mammon, spread it out, go it while you can, for the days of your power and wickedness are numbered. Your idols will be broken and your power for mischief will be circumvented.

CONCESSIONS.—The New York World, after the election in that State, began to talk very knowingly and pompously about adjusting matters of reconstruction, and said that in such an adjustment it would be necessary to make considerable concessions in favor of the negroes. This was too much for the democratic stomach of New York City. The democracy had swallowed a considerable amount of nauseous doses from that paper, but the idea of being asked to "make concessions" to the southern negroes, just after having gained glorious victories in favor of a white man's government, was too much to be tolerated with any degree of complacency, and the democrats very justly propose to throw the 'World' up higher than a kite, by establishing a real democratic paper in the city, as an opposition sheet. The new paper will start with a capital stock of several millions of dollars. The proposition which the 'World' made, among others, to give the negroes the right of suffrage, is particularly absurd, when we consider that the proposition was voted down in every State where it was submitted to the people at the recent elections.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—The Owyhee Advertiser, says the shipment of treasure for the month of December, from Owyhee alone, amounted to \$105,000—\$35,000 more than was shipped the preceding month.

THE Helena Herald boasts that it received and printed the President's message in advance of all its Montana cotemporaries.

ANOTHER DAILY.—The Herald learns that an evening daily paper is about to be started at Portland, by a former attack of the Oregonian office. It is supposed the politics of the paper will be neutral—or nothing.

Tax democratic majority at the late election in New York, according to official statement, was 47,366—an aggregate democratic gain of 61,355. The gain was proportionately greater in the rural districts than it was in N. Y. City.

GEN. SHERMAN has been making a conservative speech or two lately. He probably has some democratic presidential aspirations, with predominant predilections that he is the "coming man." Its of no use—Grant's lieutenant "can't come it."

GRANT CLUBS.—The loyal leaguers of Oregon have commenced forming Grant Clubs.

County Auditor's Report.

An exhibit of the Finances of Walla Walla County W. T., from February 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

Table with RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS columns. RECEIPTS: From Sale of Estrays, \$42.04; From Escheated Estates, 150.11; From Interest on School Fund, 232.72; From Liquor and Ferry Licenses, 6,352.42; From Taxes, 33,678.04; Total receipts, 40,949.33. DISBURSEMENTS: For Territorial Taxes, \$2,560.00; For Common Schools, 5,802.40; For Roads, 1,201.12; For Escheated Estates, (claimed), 82.00; For Redemption of County Scrip, 22,151.10; For Interest on County Scrip, 2,301.44; For Treasurer's percentage, 1,796.78; For Taxes refunded, 30.00; Total Disbursements, 35,924.84.

Amount of scrip registered in pursuance of statute passed Jan. 7, 1867, \$26,304.36. Amount of registered scrip redeemed, 19,613.25. Am't of scrip outstanding Jan. 1, '68, 6,691.11.

Table with AM'T OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURER JAN. 1, 1868. In hands of J. D. Cook, 7,268.62; In hands of Jas. McAniff, 1,088.53; Total in hands of Treasurer, \$8,357.15.

The above is distributed among the different funds as follows: To Territorial Fund, \$4,492.34; To Current Expense Fund, 475.01; To School Fund, 1,941.02; To Road Fund, 1,782.87; To U. S. Direct Tax, 74.00; County Fund overdrawn, 524.84.

Of the above Funds, nearly the whole amount has been remitted to the Territorial Treasurer, but no receipt has been received by the County Treasurer therefor.

The other funds are subject to order. J. H. BLETNEY, County Auditor Walla Walla, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE RECENT FLOOD.—From the Washington Standard, we get the following in relation to the late flood in the western portion of this Territory:

"The people of the river, counties have just been visited by one of the most destructive floods known to any resident of the Territory. We learn from all quarters of the loss of property and stock, but fortunately not of human life. The Daily Tribune, of yesterday, has information that every building in Monticello has been swept away. The lunatic asylum which was reported to have gone still remains. That paper represents that the entire valley of the Gowitz is a deplorable wreck. Fences and buildings in all directions have been swept away by the resistless flood, and the people who were in comparatively good circumstances prior to this great calamity, now are reduced to the utmost poverty. The bridge at Chiquat has been completely destroyed by flood. No other damage reported in that vicinity. The White, Duwamish and Black rivers were reported five feet higher than ever known before. Messrs. J. P. Stewart, A. M. Miller and others, have suffered much damage. The Nisqually bridge was carried away over a game of cards. Both were daily above and below the site of the bridge. Mr. Gore's loss is severe, and Mr. Shazer has lost 100 head of sheep, hogs, hay, etc. The telegraph has been carried away north and south of here; and it is, therefore, impossible to sum up the aggregate damage until communication is resumed."

FROM WARRENS.—We copy the following from the Lewiston Journal of the 21st inst., in relation to the progress made by the quartz mills in the Warrens camp:

"The Williams & Maxwell mill has made a clean up from ten tons of the rock from the 'Winfeld Scott' lode; they have obtained three thousand dollars in gold—some was lost. Three bars were received by Godfried Gamble, weighing 80 ounces, by Hunt and Hart's Express, and can be seen at the California Brewery. The bars are unassayed, but will yield over twelve dollars to the ounce.

The Hie Sweet Mill Co. fired up, and started the steam engine to-night, Dec. 14, using only 2 1/2 lbs of steam, and ran it up to 30 lbs. The machinery moved readily, steadily and with rapid motion. Their boiler, though made here in the mountains, and without the tools and appliances such as are generally employed by boiler makers, proves to be a more thorough piece of belonging, consisting of a dwelling house. Stone is hereby given that I will sell the same to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the U. S., at the door of the Court House on the 1st day of February, 1868, to satisfy said execution. A. SEITEL, Sheriff W. W., C. W. T. By A. J. GREGORY, Deputy.

MURDER.—At Slate Creek, Idaho county, about one or two o'clock, A. M., on the 16th inst., Patrick Shanassy was killed by H. J. Gale, by stabbing with a knife. Shanassy lived about ten hours after being killed. The quarrel was over a game of cards. Both were daily sober. Gale was arrested by J. H. Alvord, U. S. Marshal, at John Day's creek, and brought to Slate Creek and there turned over to Constable Shellenberger. His examination had not taken place when our informant left. Mr. Alvord sent a messenger for a Justice of the Peace, the only one in the county, and word to the Sheriff, who was at Warrens diggings. This part of Idaho county is now nearly deserted by its officers. The constable to whom Gale was turned over was the only one known to be thereabouts. From reports the case is a bad one.

Mr. Shanassy has an uncle in Detroit, Mich.—Lewiston Journal.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The Owyhee Advertiser, commenting on the multifarious ways in which people celebrate Christmas day, says, "by far the most numerous class of all, think that the best way to commemorate the birth of the meek and lowly Jesus, is to drink plenty of whisky and get as drunk as possible." That observation, however ridiculous it may appear to some people, is not far from the truth, and it will apply to New Year's day and other days we celebrate with equal truth. "This true, 'tis a pity, and pity it is, 'tis a pity." But a truce to moralizing about it, "let the wide world wag as it will," for wag it will, just as it will, any way it can be fixed.

DROWNED.—A man was drowned in the river at Vancouver on Christmas evening. The body was recovered, and though not positively identified, it was believed to be that of an aged laboring man who had been at work near Vancouver, by the name of Battersby.

MRS. PARTINGTON AFTER SPEAKER JOHNSON.—The W. T. Standard says: "Mrs. Partington wants to know why it is that the man who cannot speak at all is invariably selected for Speaker? We think the old lady has been visiting the lower branch of the Washington Territory Legislature."

CONSISTENT.—Mason, of the House, who holds his seat by counting the votes cast for himself and another man of similar name, voted to sustain the Lewis county fraud. This is consistent. Holding his own seat by fraud, it is quite natural that he should help Davis to hold a seat in the same way.—Washington Standard.

NINE MILLS.—The Helena Herald says that within a radius of five miles of Helena, there are nine quartz mills in active operation. The mines are yielding well, and the mills are being successfully worked.

THE W. T. LEGISLATURE.—We have received nothing in the way of news from the Capital this week, excepting an item or two which we get from the Olympia papers. The contested seat case, between Longmire, democrat, and Melane, radical, which has occupied the deliberations of the Council since the beginning of the session, was disposed of by that body on Wednesday the 18th ult. by declaring the seat vacant, by ballot. The power of the Council to dispose of the question in this manner is thought by some of the Sound papers to be of doubtful legality. By proclamaion of Gov. Moore, an election to fill the vacancy in the Council, will be held on the 6th inst.—Longmire and Melane, of course, being the candidates. Both branches of the legislature adjourned until after the holidays. Nothing will probably be done in the way of legislation until after the election of Councilmen takes place.

GLAD OF IT.—The Holidays are now numbered with the things of the past. With some, they were days of pleasure, long to be remembered amid the turmoil of life's checkered occurrences. With others, who are not gaided for such bustling, hubbub times, they were days of little lilt or moment, and when past, it is a matter of pleasure, rather than otherwise, that such is the fact. Such expressions as "the holidays are over, and I am glad of it," are common. Some make use of the expression quoted, because they are 'out' some considerable hard earned money in order that they could have a good time, and failed to get their money's worth or else got too much, and are surfeited with holiday festivities. One thing is certain, the holidays come but once a year, and if we made too much of them this year, we ought to be wise enough to make less of them next. The new year is entered upon by many with the firm resolve to discard some of the costly follies that have hitherto clung to them too tenaciously to make life altogether pleasant and agreeable. The main thing with many, is to start, as nearly as possible, on an even footing with the year and endeavor to keep clear of that troublesome bar to happiness—debt.

BRICK POMEROY claims that his paper—the La Crosse Democrat—has now one hundred thousand subscribers, and that it has a larger circulation than any other political newspaper published in the United States. Brick attributes this great luck almost solely to "pluck" and boldness of speech, in matters political. The Democrat circulates "outrageously" in this county, the radicals say. It is owing to the fact, doubtless, that "bricks" are not very plentiful in this county.

EFFECTIVE SPEAKING.—The Standard says, speaking of the contested election case in the County, Gasfield "spoke five hours with a view to showing that a candidate defeated by the people was duly elected. This was too much even for the radicals, accustomed as they are to the practice of fraud and corruption, and accordingly when a vote was taken in the Council M. Lane was voted out. Spread-eagle oratory has but little effect with thinking men."

HE DON'T DRINK.—A Mr. B. F. French writes to the National Intelligencer and other prominent eastern journals, that from personal knowledge, he can say President Johnson does not drink intoxicating beverages, and is as temperate a man in all his habits as any person in the United States. Andy has evidently turned over a new leaf.

THE FLOODS.—High water is reported to exist throughout California. Some portions of the telegraph lines have been injured and sections of the wire inundated. As a consequence, news from the East has been temporarily cut off.

The Montana legislature was to have made a final adjournment Dec. 25th. An extra session of that body is spoken of.

Sheriff's Sale.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the District Court, 1st Judicial District, in favor of FRED. STINE and against J. S. RUCKEL, I have, on the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 2 in block 3, on the south side of Rose street, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., recorded and described in the City record book of deeds together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, consisting of a dwelling house. Notice is hereby given that I will sell the same to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the U. S., at the door of the Court House on the 1st day of February, 1868, to satisfy said execution. A. SEITEL, Sheriff W. W., C. W. T. By A. J. GREGORY, Deputy.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } In the District Court, 1st Judicial District.

TO PETER LEVERMORE: You are hereby notified that FRANK OISELLI has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 31 day of January, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, and interest thereon from the 10th day of April 1867, the same being due on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by Plaintiff

