

# Walla Walla

# Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET

VOLUME IV.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1865.

NUMBER 10.

## The Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED Every Friday Evening—Office, Statesman Building, Third Street, next door to Brown Bros's Co.'s five percent Store, R. R. and S. G. Rice, Editors and Proprietors.

**EDWARD SWELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN,** Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the office of his Profession, Office, at his house, next the Walla Walla Hotel. July 29, 1863. 32ly

**THIRODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS** and Midwives. Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's five percent Store, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

**A. J. THIBODE, M. D., and J. M. SURGEON, R. M. CO., J. Thibode, M. D., and J. M. Surgeon, R. M. CO.**

Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

**LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS** at Law, Wall practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.

Office one door west of Kyzer & Reese's Brick Store, Walla Walla, W. T. 29ly

**FRANK F. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor** at Law, Office opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

Will attend the sessions of all the District and Supreme Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 5, '63, ly)

**WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST** and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon—S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

This Hotel is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged. The addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of hard-finished, well-ventilated rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders.

**F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Idaho City, Boise county, I. T. Prompt personal attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections punctually made and remitted. [Boise City, 1864. 29ly]

**JAS. D. MIX & S. H. FARGO, ATTORNEYS** at Law, Office Main Street, over Bank Exchange. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory. Walla Walla, W. T. 1864.

**LEOPOLD WOLFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW**—Stark's Building, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

(Deutscher Advokat.) Will practice in all the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territory. (Oct. 7, 1864. ly)

**HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION** Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Ore. Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubbs, Spokes, Felloes, etc. Also on hand and for sale a large assortment of Oregon Produce. And a constant supply of the celebrated Standard Mills Flour of high grade and for sale in lots to suit.

**WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET,** Portland, Ore. N. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

The What Cheer House Walla will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage, collect charges, a good place for keeping valuables. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

**WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE** monuments, Tombstones, Table and Countertops, Marble Slabs, Hearth stones, Stone Building purposes, etc. All Stone cutting done to order. Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1865. 15ly

**W. P. MORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE** and City Recorder, will attend to collection of debts, enforcement of judgments of decedent powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office, City Council chamber, 25 story of Bank Exchange. (Dec. 5, 1862-ly)

**L. J. RECTOR, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.** Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon.

Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EASEMENTS** of Attorney, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States. Acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court. Aug. 8, 1863-ly

**KELLOGG & McAILIFF'S FERRY,** AT THE MOUTH OF TUCANON, three miles from the old Ferry on the Colville Road. This Ferry possesses superior advantages to the traveling public, and is the most convenient and safe point for travel to Colville, Antoine Plante's, Bitter Root, and the Kootenai River. The road leading from Walla Walla to the Ferry is far superior to the old Colville road, and the country is better supplied with grass and water. The public will find it to their advantage to travel this road. KELLOGG & McAILIFF. Our rates of ferrage will not exceed those charged by the Colville Ferry. March 19, 1863. 14ly

**EMPIRE HOTEL & RESTAURANT** Main Street, Walla Walla.

**L. MARKHAM, PROPRIETOR.** THE ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. It will be kept on the highest and most comfortable terms. Meals at all hours. NEW SEATING in the parlors. Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such a manner as to make it a comfortable home for the Traveler and Boarder. The Table is always supplied with the best market affords. Terms Moderate. Walla Walla, Oct. 21, 1864. 45ly

**DR. E. STEVENSON, HOMOEOPATHIC—SUCCESSOR TO DR. GIBSON**—Graduate Hom. College, Cleveland O.—Having permanently located in the city, Dr. S. hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to Dr. Gibson, by whom he is recommended. Office and residence at the City Hotel. Walla Walla, Dec. 20, 1864. 303

**WALLA WALLA BREWERY, JO. HELLMUTH & CO.,** At the old Stand, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

**LAGER BEER,** And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors.

**KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL** stock of Lager Beer and Ale, of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal in quality to any manufactured on the coast. They also keep constantly on hand a stock of Wines and Liquors of the best brands, which they invite everybody to call and partake of at 12 1/2 cents a drink. Dec. 2, 1864. 8ly

**To Druggists and Painters.** THE UNDERSIGNED ARE CONSTANTLY Manufacturing a superior article of Turpentine for the trade. We will fill orders in quantities to suit, at reduced prices. We are also manufacturing a superior article of axle-grease for the Wholesale trade. T. A. WOOD & CO. Nov. 17, '64. Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

## Full Arrangement.

**CHANGE OF TIME.** FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

**The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS** WILL LEAVE CELILO FOR WALLULA Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WILL LEAVE WALLULA FOR CELILO Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 5 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer Ononota, Capt. J. McNeely will leave WALLULA Daily, Sunday excepted, at 5 o'clock a. m. for the CASCADES, connecting with the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Wolf, for PORTLAND. J. S. RUCKLE, Pres. Oct. 7, 1864. By Day, Act. Wallula.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL, having just been built and furnished with carefully new furniture, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other in the upper country. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, having superior accommodations for families, and a ladies' private dining-room; also, suites of rooms for parties.

The Culinary Department is under the management of experienced Cooks, and the table will always be supplied with the best market can afford.

**The Bar** is under the supervision of Mr. NED SHUCK, and will always be found stocked with the best wines, liquors and cigars. M. HARTMAN, & CO. N. B.—The House is kept open all night. Sept. 9, 1864. 39ly Proprietors.

## Challenge Saloon.

Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. RYAN & GREEN, HAVING PURCHASED THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT from Hall & Stone, have improved and refitted it in superior style, making it in all its departments a First Class Saloon. And as it has always been the home where "Everybody goes," they intend that it shall be in the future a place where everybody will be made comfortable. They keep only the Best Quality of Wines and Liquors. Among which is a large stock of Superior Old Nubob Sazaraa, Vintage 170-4.

Full files of all the Sporting papers, and also all the prominent California, Eastern and European papers and periodicals can always be seen at the Challenge. Sept. 2, 1864. 25ly

## Walla Walla and Lewiston STAGE LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS, and WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, THROUGH IN ONE DAY Leaves Walla Walla and Lewiston Every Other Day.

Connecting with the Stages for Walla Walla and Boise. Passengers leaving Lewiston in the morning reach the steamer at Walla Walla for Portland same day. Passengers Fare, \$15.00. Extra baggage or Freight 12 cents per Bag. Stage Office at KOLLAHATZ & GIGLIARDI'S, in Walla Walla, and at HILL BEACHY'S in Lewiston. Sept. 2, 1864. 23ly

## Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.

He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN. In Walla Walla, Oregon, April 17, 1865. 10ly

## For Boise Mines Direct.

**THE WALLA WALLA AND BOISE LINE OF COGNAC STAGES.** CARRYING THE U. S. OYSTERLAND MAILS making regular trips from Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS. The Walla Walla Line of Stages and the Boon of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. GEO. F. THOMAS & CO. Proprietors. August 5, 1864.

## CITY BREWERY.

**E. MEYER, PROPRIETOR.** Lager Beer and Ale FOR SALE AT THE BREWERY, At Wholesale and by the Measure. BREWERY ON SECOND St., East end of Town, Walla Walla, W. T. May 6 & 18 21 ly E. MEYER.

## CRAIG & MIX, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

Walla Walla and Idaho City. WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, &c., to which they are receiving constant additions direct from San Francisco. Prescriptions prepared as usual, with care and attention. February, 24th 1865. 11ly

## DR. J. W. HUNTER,

(LATE OF DALLAS CITY, TEXAS.) OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. OFFICE and residence at the City Hotel, where he may be found at all hours of the day and night when not professionally engaged. Walla Walla, March 10, 1865. 12ly

## B. M. DURELL & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in General Merchandise. Fire-proof Brick Building, Corner of Main and Eighth streets, BOISE CITY, IDAHO. Oct. 14, 1864.

## HANDING IN MONEY TO MORROW WILL

not buy goods at Kyzer & Reese's.

## Our Sorrow.

There was a time when whippers soft breathed from that sunny strand— Where an unending summer smiled Upon a beautiful land;

Where passed as a Christian's thoughts, The silver waves flowed, And nature's hand most bounteously Her choicest gifts bestowed.

There was a time when links of love Bound that fair land of flowers; When heart with heart and hand with hand, In common cause with ours; When grandly rose a nation's voice, Attuned to Freedom's strains, In tones that shook the dungeon walls And leaped in 'an Europe's chains.

There was a time when glowing skies Heft kindly over all, Unfaded by these changing clouds, They yet the bravest and the best To war's mad rage were given, Driven to that hour of gloom By passion's touch were riven.

That time in the vanished past; The hurrying years roll on, Till all but magic memory's dream Has passed and left behind.

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That time in the vanished past; The hurrying years roll on, Till all but magic memory's dream Has passed and left behind.

War's thunders roll their terror far— Where late-life strains breathed love: Where late-life strains breathed love: From heaven's bright spheres above.

In vain, Oh, wretched man, in vain Thy long-mooted cannon's roar, Naught will ye gain but folly's wrecks And ruin on the shore.

To renounce the severed links Of Union's golden chain, Lies in true Christian words and deeds, Not o'er the battle plain.

There is a power more potent far Within a loving word, Than all the world's war-battle shocks, The torch may light the victor's path, The sword its realm increase, And the bayonet's point, Instead of love and peace.

From out this night of bitter weep, O'er earth and skies! If any will, will brighter suns, And purest peace be seen, Shined o'er the land the light divine. The symbol of Thy form: Cursed thy meanness and thy wrath; The thunder clouds and storm.

## Ethel's Mistake.

BY EDNA MARYVILLE.

Alone in the bright, cheerful little room, with its heavy lace curtains, its velvet carpets, its fan-palms, its rare pictures, and birds, and plants, sat Ethel Carlton. Beautiful Ethel with orange blossoms in her shining golden hair, the rich folds of snowy satin falling around her matchless form—Ethel in all the paraphernalia of a bride, was seated in the country school, waiting for the sound of merry voices rang out, yet silently she sat, tears trembling upon her eyelids and a look of sorrow upon her young face. In her hand she held a letter. The envelope was plain, and the bold strokes bore evidence that it had been written in faith and confidence. "Ethel, I have written to you, and I would cause had crossed the brain of the happy bride."

In her childhood Ethel had known Frank Banton, a brave, brown-haired lad, with roguish black eyes, that always softened at her approach. Together they had run through the breezy woods and read upon the hills; together they called the first blossoms of spring; and when in the golden fruits hung upon the branches, together they had filled their tiny baskets with nuts and berries, and the bold strokes bore evidence that it had been written in faith and confidence.

Very early in life had Ethel learned the sweet lesson that sooner or later come to all. She knew, almost before the hilarity of childhood had given way to the sweet serenity of womanhood, that in her heart was already enshrined one whom neither time nor absence could displace. Before her fifteenth summer, Frank was sent away to school. She remembers now, sitting there, how handsome he looked, when he put by each one of his visits, the abundant hope; and she remembers too how lonely and desolate the long spring months seemed to her, and how she would creep away to the haunts of her books, and there, as on some lonely night, she would find it was that no letter came to cheer her solitude.

At last, after a year's absence, there came a whisper from his friends that Frank's health was failing; and she remembered that she had known nothing of him; he had forgotten her, while she mourned as deeply as if first. She put by each one of his visits, the abundant hope; and she remembers too how lonely and desolate the long spring months seemed to her, and how she would creep away to the haunts of her books, and there, as on some lonely night, she would find it was that no letter came to cheer her solitude.

And now the day had come for the nuptials. Pride came to the rescue. Frank had never told her that he loved her; and for years she had known nothing of him; he had forgotten her, while she mourned as deeply as if first. She put by each one of his visits, the abundant hope; and she remembers too how lonely and desolate the long spring months seemed to her, and how she would creep away to the haunts of her books, and there, as on some lonely night, she would find it was that no letter came to cheer her solitude.

But alas! that morning she had received a letter from the truant—a letter from the boy lover; telling her that he would be home soon; that his health was quite recovered, his studies completed; and that following a return of the hours they had spent together, of the artless happiness of their early years, long lingering assurances of unflinching affection, a full and earnest declaration of love and a proposal for her hand.

For a while her senses whirled in a confusion of joy; for the past and present rose before her; she remembered it was her bridal day, the day that she must utter vows to which her bleeding heart gave no response. Like a terrible phantom, the form of her affianced lover seemed to rise between her and happiness; but last she remembered all his softly whispered assurances of affection; his truthful, earnest manner; and then she thought of the long years of Frank's cruel silence, and she doubted if the words traced upon the page before her were the promptings of a heart that beat alone for her; doubted whether she loved.

The hour had arrived for the ceremony. Ethel arose as Henry Thorne entered her apartment; she looked into his eyes and gazed long upon the classic, handsome face, then, her own features setting into an expression of stern resolve she said mentally, "I will not marry you."

"It is my duty and I will try to obey," and leaning upon his arm she went below. The ceremony was performed, and half an hour later a sweet young face half hidden by its bridal lace, looking tearfully out from the carriage window, bidding a silent adieu to all, and that was the last of Ethel Carlton.

Six years later a sad, pale woman stopped at one of the hotels of the city of S. It was Mrs. Thorne, our little friend Ethel. Life was desolate to be to her a weary pilgrimage. Her marriage had proved unfortunate. Her husband was cold, cruel, caustically jealous, and worse than all, now a bloated inebriate.

How singularly threads of existence are interwoven. How strangely fates run across. Sitting quietly in the public parlor of the hotel, Ethel raised her eyes to meet the earnest gaze of the only man she had ever loved, and from whom, for nearly half her life, she had been separated. He came eagerly forward as her glance of recognition, clasped her hand eagerly, then, as if remembering their social positions, dropped and stepped back respectfully, saying earnestly, "Ethel, tell me, are you happy? Do you find all the bright dreams of early life realized?"

What right had he to question her? He, the author of all her trouble? For a moment her cheeks paled and her eyes sought the ground, where late-life strains breathed love: Where late-life strains breathed love: From heaven's bright spheres above.

He spoke not for a moment; his eyes filled with tears as he gazed upon her with such lingering, hopeless tenderness. At length with a trembling, unsteady voice he said: "Ethel, life is worthless to me."

Then turning he left her, passed out of the house, and she knew he had gone to return there no more.

For a week her brain was in a constant whirl of excitement, a hundred different emotions striving for the mastery. At the end of that time a sudden summons came to her. Her husband, crossing a rickety bridge in the night, had fallen into the river and was drowned. His body after a long search had been recovered.

With dismay she hastened home, feeling in her heart almost that she was his murderer, as that the shock had fallen as a judgment upon her for the wickedness of entertaining feelings for another which in themselves were sin.

The funeral obsequies were performed—and in her desolate home Ethel sat down to muse over the singular yet unhappy life she had led. Clouds and darkness seemed closing with density around her. There were no straggling rays of sunshine—no bright, deep, impenetrable gloom.

And thus days and weeks went by—and then, Nothing save the tangled web of life was made smooth. All that had seemed strange and mysterious in the past was explained by the appearance of Frank Banton, now a man of the first order of his heart, had walked on through long, hopeless years firmly believing that the time would come when the wish to claim his little Ethel as his own bride would be realized.

A BIG SPOON.—Away out in Missouri they live on the primitive system. People sleep as well as eat in companies, and in many of the hotels there are from three to a dozen beds in each chamber. One day, a "big spoon" night, a weary and foot-worn traveler arrived at one of these caravansaries by the roadside. After stepping into the bar-room and taking the requisite number of "drinks," he invoked the attention of the accommodating landlady with this interrogatory: "Any man, have you got a considerable number of beds in your house?"

"Yes," answered she, "I reckon you have."

"Well, ver' one room up stairs with eleven beds in it, and only one gentleman."

"I'll take that room, and engage all the beds, if you please."

The landlady, not expecting any more company that night, and thinking that her guest might be a little restless, and that she should occupy the room. But no sooner had the wayfarer rested, than a large party arrived, and demanded lodgings for the night. The landlady told them she was very sorry, but all her rooms were engaged; true, there was one room with eleven beds in it, and only one gentleman.

"We must go there, then—we must have beds there."

The party accordingly proceeded to the chamber with beds, and rapped. No answer was returned. They essayed to open the door—it was locked. They shouted aloud, but received no reply. At last, driven to desperation, they decided upon bursting open the door. They no sooner did so than they discovered every bedstead empty, and all the beds piled upon one another, in the room with the traveler sound asleep on the top. They with what in the world he wanted with all those beds.

"Why, look these eleven nights; so I just hired eleven beds to rest in at once, and make up for what I have lost. I calculate to do up a considerable mass of sleeping; I've hired all these beds, and paid for them, and bang me if I don't have eleven nights sleep out of 'em."

HARTY MARRIAGE.—There is no city, there is scarcely a township, which does not number among its inhabitants a man who has married on a very short acquaintance, only to be abused, deserted, and left a life long sorrow in the families which he imprudently and improperly devoted to his wife.

If young ladies would only realize how grossly indicative, as well as culpably reckless, such marriages appear to the eyes of the observing, they would surely forbear. A years thorough acquaintance with the most circumstantial accounts, from disinterested and reliable witnesses, of the antecedents, from childhood, are the very least guarantees which any woman who realizes what marriage is, will require of a stranger. Even then, if her parents are not fully satisfied, as well as herself, she should still hesitate. Marriage is an undertaking in which no delay can be so hazardous as undue precipitation.

HOW THEY SERVE BAD DOCTORS.—A correspondent of the Territorial Enterprise, writing from the Humboldt region, gives the following: "A few days since the body of an old squaw, partially consumed by fire, was found near this place. The Pi-Utes were questioned in regard to the matter, when they acknowledged having burned the woman. They said the old woman came into their neighborhood and hung out her shingle, so to speak, as a 'very good medicine woman.' She commenced practicing 'leechy' give papoose medicine. Papoose heap all die. So Pi-ute have all one talk. All say she no good medicine woman—heap very bad medicine. So all say burn bad medicine woman, so no more papoose heap die." And burn her they did.

The present debt of Massachusetts, is twenty-two million of dollars. Deducing five millions of loans to railroads, which are well secured, and it is seventeen millions. The bulk of this has been created by the extra expenditures on account of the war.

## A Lecture for Loafers.

Stand up here, my lazy rascals, and let us reason about your daily vocations. Hold up your sheepish heads and say why a sentence of the most unqualified condemnation should not be passed upon your conduct. How can you possibly have impudence to stretch your lazy bones on store boxes or block up the post office with your carcasses, to the no small annoyance of busy working people who are engaged in some useful occupation? How can you be content to "pass away the time" in lounging around the streets, only shifting to avoid the rays of the sun—in company with your equally lazy and useless companions, the dogs, perchance once in awhile exclaiming your canine friend to fight for the sake of gratifying your brutal love of fun, and how can you have the unblushing impudence to gaze under any lady's bonnet, who is compelled to pass by, and just before she is quite out of hearing, indulge in your vulgar propensities by remarking "what a gait," "what big feet," or "what a stuck-up air," and turning to one of your companions, inquire of him "how he'd like to hitch horses with that feminine for life?" You poor fools, don't you know that instead of criticizing a lady's gait, you ought to be at home mending your garden gate? And that no sensible feminine will hitch horses with any of you, as long as you pursue your present business?

Do you suppose that you were made for no other purpose than to loaf, and hinder industrious people by asking meaningless questions, or standing in their way? And do you think it decidedly sharp when you see a gentleman who is hurrying for his business and asking him if he is waiting for wages, which you will get some day if you don't mend your ways, to be free boarding in the poor house, or you may be promoted to the high rank of private in the penitentiary. Time may hang heavily with you now, but you may hang heavily in time, if you do not better yourself and be useful.

Do you imagine that you were created to do nothing, and that brains were put into your great pumpkin heads for the poor use you make of them? Do you think it honorable to do nothing, because your fathers have enough to support you, when you know that they have, they got by honest industry? And do you suppose your mother and sisters were sent into this world to cook meals and wash shirts for such worthless beings as you are?

And when night comes where do we see you at? Why, about the groceries and lager beer saloons of course. There you post yourself and making it a rule to ask any working man who may chance to come in and who has earned a few shillings in the course of the day, to "treat," at the same time urge as a reason that he is the only man in the crowd that is making any money. And then after you have sponged enough of a clever fellow, to make him hideous with beastly shouts you flung down in some gutter with your equally respectable companions to publish your departure under the head of suicide. That's so.

WHAT HOLDS THE EARTH UP?—A teacher in a western college in Oregon, while making his first visit to his "constituents," came in conversation with an ancient "Vermont" lady, who had taken up her residence in the "backwoods." Of course the school and the former teachers came in for criticism; and the old lady, speaking of her predecessor, asked, "Walla, master, what do you think he learnt the scholars?" Could not say 'mam; pray what did he teach?" "That he was of the nervous system, or stomach, or liver, or heart, or head. Men are dissipated by over-taxation and labor, so that they are kept feeling bad continually. We are all dissipated. We do too much with the brain. There is not a man of working age, but the nervous system of the mind is excessively burdened, we do little with the muscles, little with the bones, and little with the other departments of the physical constitution. We are all dissipated. We do not laugh enough. We do not rest enough. We give everything to the one intense, absorbing pursuit of business, which sucks the juice out of a man, dries up his brain and fills him with aches and pains from head to foot, and then we run in these life giving preparations, to the abominable fumes of the devil bottled up.

THE SILVER APOSTLES.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church wardens recommended to him the relics of the church.

"Sir, will you deign to take our apostles under your protection?"

"Your Apostles! Are they of wood?"

"No sir."

"Of what are they, then?"

"Of silver, sir."

"Of solid silver?" replied Napoleon, quickly; "I shall help them to fulfill their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall."

Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve apostles to a mint in Paris.

In a woman can make her lazy husband support his family in no other way, she can try her finger-nails upon him. Let her, like a prudent hen, scratch for a living.

THOUSANDS HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE CONDUITS were offered at a benefit lately in San Francisco. The silver goblet was won by the following conundrum: "Why was San Francisco, on the 4th of February last, like a field of wheat fifty years ago? Because it was cut by Sickness."

What do the reprimandations of married couples resemble the sound of waves on the shore? Because they are murmurs of the tide.

The Great is recorded to have repented the creation of man, but we are not told that he repented having made woman.

## POWER OF IMAGINATION.—Alexandre Dumas

published some time ago, in a daily Paris paper, a novel in which the heroine, prosperous and happy, is assailed by consumption. All the gradual symptoms were most touchingly described, and the greatest interest was felt for the heroine.

One day the Marquis de Deloume called on him. "Dumas," said he, "have you composed the end of the story now being published in the—"

"Of course."

"Does the heroine die at the end?"

"Of course, diet of consumption, how could she live?"

"You will have to make her live." You must change the catastrophe.

"Yes, you must; for on your heroine's life depends my daughter's."

"Yes, she has all the various symptoms of consumption you have described, and watches mournfully for every new number of your novel, reading her own fate in your heroine's. Now, if you make your heroine live, my daughter, whose imagination has been deeply impressed, will live too. Come, a life to save is a temptation."

"Not to be resisted."

Dumas changed his last chapters. His heroine recovered, and was happy.

About five years afterwards Dumas met the Marquis at a party.

"Ah, Dumas!" he exclaimed, "let me introduce you to my daughter; she owes her life to you. There she is."

"That fine, handsome woman, who looks like Jennie d'Arc?"

"Yes, she is married, and has had four children."

"And my novel four editions," said Dumas; "so we are quite even."

## A SINGULAR TRADITION.—Among the Seminoles

Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white

POVERTY STRICKEN POLITICIANS.—There is always a class of politicians in every community who put themselves forward and urge their claims for official positions upon the ground of necessity—extreme poverty.

The poor class of Emigrants in Boise City are in a starving condition. Subscription after subscription are raised for them daily. Flour has gone up fifty per cent, and beef is becoming so scarce that it is almost impossible to get what you can eat.

UPON THE CAPITAL QUESTION he says: The Capital, though a question in which Boise, as a distinguished to Ada County, is but indirectly concerned, results in a serious detriment to the government affairs of the Territory.

IN RELATION TO THE DIVISION SCHEME, the writer says: "The Territorial division scheme, neither does nor can meet favor here. If the rights of residents of Northern Idaho would be outraged, in the future by succumbing to the popular voice with regard to the seat of government, as is alleged, the rights of more than three-fourths of the population of the same Territory have been much more outraged for the last two years in favor of Lewiston and Northern Idaho."

THE BOISE TRAVEL.—The travel from California to the Owyhee and Boise mines promises this season, as heretofore, to come by way of the Columbia river. The spring emigration has already set in, and the rush for the mines has filled the towns from Portland up, full to overflowing.

MR. W. H. RECTOR, of Salem, Oregon, has machinery on the way from the East, to be used in establishing a Cotton Factory, somewhere in California. He is making a tour, says the Contra Costa Gazette, through several counties for the purpose of selecting the most advantageous location for the factory.

GREENBACKS RISING.—Greenbacks are rising rapidly. They are now worth 60 cents on the dollar. They will perhaps go up to 75 or 80 cents when Richmond is taken, and it is thought that that city will be captured by Grant and Sherman during the month of April.

GRAND AND SHERMAN.—The success of the enterprise will greatly benefit the State.

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Snow Slides on the Boise Road.

EXPRESS RANCH, March 13, 1865. Eds. STATESMAN:—I left Placerville on the fifth of this month, with thirty men and two sleighs, to break the road from Placerville to Horse-Shoe Bend. The new snow, that fell in two days, was about three feet, except slides from the mountains from twenty to eighty feet deep. We broke road until about five o'clock in the evening, and finding that it was impossible to get through, we left our sleighs and reached a house by nine o'clock. We returned early next morning and found one of the sleighs seventy-five feet under snow. I have had six men working for three days for it, but without success. We thought some of staying in the sleigh the night of the snow slide, and if we had we'd have "gone up the flume." I have kept men enough on the road to open it in good order.

Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Hoyt on coming from Boise City, were overtaken by a slide of snow and buried under it. Mr. Holbrook's horse was killed, and it was only by a "scratch" that Holbrook succeeded in digging himself out.

There is more snow in the Basin than the people know what to do with. It will average from ten to twelve feet, and still snowing. The stock on the Snake and Payette is all dying. Snake river is breaking up. Mr. Olds has not taken in a dollar for ferriage for just three months. The hay is about all gone; it is worth from one to two hundred dollars per ton, and none for sale.

The poor class of Emigrants in Boise City are in a starving condition. Subscription after subscription are raised for them daily. Flour has gone up fifty per cent, and beef is becoming so scarce that it is almost impossible to get what you can eat.

Yours, in haste, HENRY GREATHOUSE.

BOISE NEWS.—A correspondent, writing from Idaho City, under date of March 8th, says: "It is pretty well settled that John Chinaman will never be permitted to enter Southern Idaho in a mining capacity. The washers' Johns are already sufficiently numerous. No demand for more at present exists."

The same correspondent says that business is at a perfect stand still and likely to remain so for a month yet. As nearly a month has elapsed from the date of the letter, it is probable that times are livelier there now.

UPON THE CAPITAL QUESTION he says: The Capital, though a question in which Boise, as a distinguished to Ada County, is but indirectly concerned, results in a serious detriment to the government affairs of the Territory.

IN RELATION TO THE DIVISION SCHEME, the writer says: "The Territorial division scheme, neither does nor can meet favor here. If the rights of residents of Northern Idaho would be outraged, in the future by succumbing to the popular voice with regard to the seat of government, as is alleged, the rights of more than three-fourths of the population of the same Territory have been much more outraged for the last two years in favor of Lewiston and Northern Idaho."

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Letter from Lewiston.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Secretary Clinton De Witt Smith is absent. The Capitol is supposed to remain here in the interior; that is provided no "medium" has spirited it away through the key-hole of the Territorial Safe. News is a scarce commodity in this market, in fact little is transpiring of an extraordinary character, or that would interest your readers. Lewiston has "dried up." I do not mean the business of the town, but the ground upon which the town is built.—The people have "dried up" up on all exciting topics, except the "China question," and Duke Gwin's new found paradise. Your correspondent is about to "dry up," too. He thinks to emigrate, travel, and become a pilgrim in some strange land.

Duke Gwin's country offers inducements; it is the land of the Orange and the Palm, the Tarantula, Horned Frogs, and other comforts. He can be awakened from pleasant dreams by chattering monkeys, and have his first efforts to articulate the vernacular of the country unimpaired by Spanish Parrots. How nice, too, to open his eyes and discover another voluntary inmate of his sleeping apartment in the shape of a "Boa" hanging from the roof, sport over his head with fierce red eyes, just ready to dislocate his under jaw and swallow him whole? Ugh! Is the Duke attempting to play "Boa" and swallow California, Oregon and Idaho, I wonder? As your correspondent is opposed to these internal eruptions and changes, upon general principles, he deems best to look for "Syrian summers and Italian winters" elsewhere and let the Duke alone for the present, severely.

The Upper Columbia, too, is about to "dry up," and Kootenai will be over crowded, and so it is hardly worth living in there for months on stale grub, he bitten to death by mosquitoes, to visit that northern region.—At Beaver Head, one runs the chances of being roped into the Vigilance Committee, or being scalped by the "Sioux." As he has no inclination for either, they shall have a "wide berth" and let alone to "an alarming extent." Utah is said to be an enterprising country. The people are both industrious, and obliging to new comers, who desire to settle down "in the faith." They marry off the girls as fast as they arrive, so that a poor Bach, who has "declared his intentions" can be furnished with the loan of two or three wives to start with, until he becomes sufficiently strong (in the faith) to "gobble up" a dozen or two of his own. Now, not that your correspondent is particularly partial to any one marriageable female, nor fearful that any such female could so fool herself as to become particularly partial to him—yet, he says it—and boldly too, that he does not sympathize with the institution—not the female—the Mormon institution, he means. Congress is trying to divide the "happy family" arrangements by creating a new Territory, and so out vote the institution. Congress, it is said, has also secured the invaluable services of Wallace for Governor in order to introduce more effectually his plan of voting the people—a la Fort Laramie. Congress has got it this time, and if successful in checkingmate the efforts of the "Brethren," that institution must soon "dry up." Salt Lake won't do.

As John says, "too much money." Boise is a good country—a rich country—with immense leads of gold and silver. Owyhee is rich, rich, rich. Boise City is a great place, or will be three minutes after the "Seal" arrives there. Did not the "Holy Land" man accept the clause in the Capitol Bill granting a splendid play out for Capitol buildings? and did he not threaten to build a Castle, there? and did he not promise "Lawyer" the "Types" of our "Sanctified" friends? Of course he did. Since then, there is much hard feeling about the "Seal" your correspondent is of the impression that should he migrate thither he might be taken for a "Lewiston stranger," but as they never hang anybody, it wouldn't amount to much, anyhow. Well, we'll think of it and before we mount our Cayuse for the last time in Lewiston and whistle for the dog, will let you know.

The China question has broke loose and bids fair to enter largely into political speculations in Idaho. Rev. Mr. Sweeney lectured upon the enormity of the nuisance last evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. He advocates club law if necessary to keep them out of the Territory. He evidently had the popular side of the question, as he was frequently interrupted with vociferous applause. Mr. Taylor raised a question of law, with regard to so summary a proceeding, but his remarks were received with but little favor by the miners. Come to think of it, they are an intolerable nuisance in mining countries—besides they never put up at "first class" hotels—cook and wash for themselves; eat rice, eggs, chickens, pork, and birds nests.—Bah! Negroes are preferable by all odds, in no respects, as they eat everything, do everything, and will be not only of voters but eligible to office soon, and I am satisfied, a Chinaman never can occupy such an exalted station. Oro Fino can have them—they do not want more voters there, but we will take prospective voters in preference. All that are mining hereabouts are over the Snake and in your Territory, anyhow, so we don't care, either; if we were we would not be buried alive by the Chinese population.

The Idaho Statesman wants all the Chinamen that are going into Idaho, sent in the direction of Lewiston. The Statesman thinks the Johns wouldn't mix well with the people of Southern Idaho. Perhaps the Statesman wouldn't object to having a batch of "freedmen" sent in the direction of Boise? Would they mix any better? If so, the Loyal Publication Society would be gratified, and would soon smother Boise Basin with their contrabands and "broadaders."

One-half the stock of Ada county, I. T., perished during the past winter. The Boise Basin is a great country—a glorious country, but it won't do for stock raising.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The California Minstrel have been giving entertainments at the Masonic Hall during the week. Those who have witnessed their performances pronounce them "very good." They advertise their last performance here this evening, and offer a good bill.

NEW YORK, March 23.—During telegraphic news of the 22d, the rebellion from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress, was printed in the Dispatch. Headlines Richmond to be more indignant ever before, and orders the seizure of all the coin in the Confederacy, the suspension of the Louisiana corps, and a sweeping apprehension law. He says the negro army has come too late, as the negroes are beyond reach, and recommends the rebel Congress for neglecting to comply with his recommendations. The whole tone of his message is lugubrious and despairing. All the journals of the North regard it as a remarkable admission of weakness, and a preparation for averting charges that Davis is responsible for the failure of the Confederacy.

LYON, March 23.—Lyonsburg papers of Monday, received yesterday, bring in some details of the raid through the upper country which in view of the fact that Sheridan has communicated with Grant from Columbia, he conceals to be hostile to withdrawal, and therefore lay them before our readers.

THE VIRGINIAN says: A Yankee division sent in that direction, followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the river, the suspension of the railroad bridge at that point, their army being between Charlottesville and Buffalo. A distance of 14 miles has been destroyed and much of the track torn up. The extent of the damage is not ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg was New Glasgow, 7 miles distant, where a small party burned the railroad depot. On Wednesday a small party estimated at from two to three thousand appeared at Bear Creek, supposed to be the most fertile tract of land in James river. The fine bridge over this river was burned on their approach. The enemy contented themselves with loud curses upon our reserves, who were stationed on the other side of the river. The James River Company at Bear Creek. They had captured four of our scouts who were left in their hands, and equal number of their troops being cut off by the burning of Tar river bridge.

THE REPUBLICAN of to-day says: The raiders commenced at Bear Creek their work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to have been damaged for about 25 miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down toward Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been damaged. In several places the banks have been blown away, and the aqueducts at Columbia are badly damaged.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY along the route of the raiders is reported to be immense. People are stripped of horses and negroes, and many were left without a great coat and blanket. The Register of Wednesday says: Our forces are probably withdrawn from Kingston and may be preparing to evacuate Goldsboro. The Raleigh Standard of the same date says: Fayetteville was occupied by the rebels on Wednesday. It is reported that the cotton factories were burned. Kingston is now in possession of the enemy, and Goldsboro is severely threatened by them. Our forces have counteracted the advance of the rebels by their courage and endurance. We believe the forces of the enemy will be met at some point south of Raleigh. The Danville Register of Wednesday remarks that the recent movements of Sheridan have occasioned a great decrease in the number of papers published in the country. In Virginia we have daily papers issued from four points—Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, and Petersburg.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—Richmond news of the 22d state that the Confederate Congress adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock today.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in the best possible condition and ready to move at any time occasion may require. Rumors prevail in camp that the rebels contemplate the evacuation of Petersburg on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The popular agitation in favor of the 7-30 loan, under the management of Jay Cooke, General Agent, has determined Secretary McCullough to make an occasional hold from the 15th inst. next, and will consist of an issue of 300,000,000, payable in three years after date, and convertible at maturity into 5-20s at the option of holders, excepting in the date of issue, and maturity. The sale of the loan will all respects be the same as the current series, which at the present rate of subscription will be taken up during the coming week. In addition to the arrangements which have been made by the subscription agent, the Pacific Coast and to the South Atlantic Coast, special agents are being dispatched to the Pacific Coast and to the South Atlantic Coast, including Boston, New York, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 19.—During the last three days, there has been a great excitement in commercial circles and a panic in gold, caused by the sale of 7-20s in Germany have been very great and turned the exchange in favor of America. The steamship Africa brought 18,000 in gold to New York, and the receipt of the gold by the sale of 7-20s in Germany have been very great and turned the exchange in favor of America.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Tribune's Army of the Potomac correspondent says: Everything goes to show that we will have a short but severe campaign. In a few days a series of contests will have been begun between the great armies which will cause profound excitement all through the North.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Letters from Dauphin Island state our flag of truce boat Nassau which went within 24 miles of Mobile to exchange prisoners on the 22d inst., was fired upon by the rebel batteries and compelled to return. She was captured by the rebel forces, and the crew were taken to the rebel camp. The rebel forces were reported to have crossed the river.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent of the 18th says: The refugees who have come into the Union lines from Mobile, have reported that rebel troops had been going from here since Feb. 1st, and some of them to South Carolina, but there remained in and around the city about 15,000, most of these, however, were citizens, many of them very young boys

Eastern News.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Herald's special says: It was reported in Washington yesterday that Jeff. Davis had abandoned his position of President of the Southern Confederacy and had fled to the rear of the sinking Government to Lee, with the understanding that the latter as Supreme Dictator would make one last desperate effort with such resources as are left within his control.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The Pictorial Extra says: Saturday last an attack was made on two batteries defending Mobile by the Monitors, which silenced the batteries and drove the men from their guns.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say news from Sherman reached there on Sunday. He had occupied Goldsboro without resistance, having connected with Schofield.

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and inform men. An attack of the National forces was daily expected and in anticipation of it the women and children were sent away. There was great distress among the poor. Corn meal was selling for \$15 per bushel; wheat-flour, \$2 per pound; bacon, \$4.50 per pound—one dollar in greenbacks.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Greenbacks are selling at 64 cents on the streets to-night, under excitement caused by sensation rumors, and by rumored quotations of gold in the neighborhood of 150.

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"SUSANVILLE" is the name of the new town in the Eagle Creek mines. It contains several stores, one or two hotels, a number of saloons, two butcher shops, and is beginning already to assume "city airs." It is situated about forty-five miles from Uniontown. The miners are going into these mines in large numbers, to be ready to commence operations as soon as the water is let into the Eagle Creek Ditch. The owners of the quartz ledge, near Susanville, propose to erect a five-stamp mill there the present season. There is at present a considerable depth of snow in the mines, and mining operations will not be fairly begun there before the middle or latter part of next month.

The loyal editor of the Idaho Statesman seems to be sorely troubled because the Democracy carried Ada county at the late election there for county officers. He says the Union party was defeated owing to a bolt from the party, managed by "Coddish, Chinnaman & Co." This devilish "Coddish" whoever he is—spent the enormous sum of ten dollars to defeat the regular Union ticket! The ten dollars, says the Statesman, was spent for whisky to influence voters to go for the bolter's ticket. Just think of that.—The party defeated with ten dollars! But who would have thought that a little whisky could so have demoralized the temperate Unionists?

THE LONDON STAR republishes the rumor of a possible war between England and the United States.

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The Walla Walla Statesman.

Published Every Friday Evening.

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

PARAGRAPHS.—At the Congregational Church, by Rev. P. E. Chamberlain, every Sunday Morning, at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

MERCHANT MILL.—Messrs. Kyger & Reese have leased the excellent water-privilege and mill-site of E. H. Barron, just below town, and are making arrangements to commence, in a few days, the erection thereon of a large merchant flouring mill.

O. P. LACY will be a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the voters of the city, on Tuesday next.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Please announce Edward Ryan as a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the voters of the city on the 4th of April next, and oblige HIS FRIENDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING lost a certain promissory note, dated May 17th, 1864, calling for the sum of three hundred and five dollars (\$305) with an indorsement of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), given to me by one Wm. S. McWain, whose signature is attached to the same, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note as full payment has been made of the same to-day.

ISAAC KAUFMAN HAS, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, withdrawn from the firm of Bloch, Mizner & Co., and all persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note as full payment has been made of the same to-day.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING lost a certain promissory note, dated March 18th, 1865, calling for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175.00) given to me by one F. Robson, whose signature is attached to the same, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note, as payment has been made of the same to-day.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED A ferry at Texas Wood Yard, on Snake river, five miles above Kellogg & McArthur's ferry, on the most direct route to Kootenai and Colville.

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City Ticket.

EDS. STATESMAN.—The following ticket is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the voters of the city at the municipal election on the 4th of April: For Mayor—George F. Thomas. For Recorder—S. B. Fargo. For Marshal—W. J. Tompkins. For Treasurer—H. E. Johnson. For Assessor—A. L. Brown. For Surveyor—W. W. Johnson. For Councilmen—F. Stine, Wm. Kohlhauff, S. G. Rees, W. A. Ball and E. H. Massam.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Please announce Edward Ryan as a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the voters of the city on the 4th of April next, and oblige HIS FRIENDS.

O. P. LACY will be a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the voters of the city, on Tuesday next.

EDS. STATESMAN.—Please announce the name of Dr. E. B. Stone, to be voted for for City Recorder, on Tuesday, April 5th, and oblige, MANY CITIZENS.

An Eastern paper records the fact that Henry Highland Garnett, the well-known colored Minister, preached in the hall of the House of Representatives, to a large audience of whites and blacks, in accordance with an invitation from Channing, Chaplain of the House. Apropos of this, a colored lawyer was admitted to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court, during the last winter. This is called progression.

Several parties left this place during the week for Fisherville, Kootenai mines. Those who are acquainted with that region of country seem to think it is too soon to start yet, on account of there being too much snow to admit of travel. The parties that are on the way to these mines expect to go as far as the snow will permit them and then break a trail through.

MILITARY.—Mr. Geo. B. Curry has been mustered in as Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Reg. Oregon Infantry, with Headquarters of the Regiment at Fort Walla Walla. Curry is on his way here. Lieut. J. Robinson, Regimental Quarter Master of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, arrived here Thursday evening on his way to Fort Boise, to relieve Capt. Hughes as Q. M. at Fort Boise, who has been ordered to San Francisco.

THE WALLA WALLA LIBRARY and Literary Association hold their first election on Monday next, at the store of J. D. Cook, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The officers to be elected are a Board of six Directors and a Treasurer. All who hold certificates of membership are entitled to vote.

THE NEW SURVEYS.—We are informed by Mr. W. W. Johnson that the surveys made last season on the Upper Touchet and Patit have been received and approved at the Vancouver Land Office. The three months within which the settlers are required to file their notifications expires on the 27th of April.

"Little Barney," formerly of this place, was taken from the Dalles to Portland, last week, to serve a term in the Oregon Penitentiary.

Late San Francisco papers represent the city to be unusually dull. The only life exhibited was in the greenback market and emigration to the Northern Mines.

Jas. O'Meara, is on a canvassing tour soliciting subscribers for the Marysville Express. He will visit Washington and Idaho Territories. So says the Express.

MULES FOR SALE.—Eight good pack mules for sale. Apply at this office within two days. Credit will be given on good security.

POTTER'S Theatrical Troupe is at the Dalles, en route for the upper country.

Beware of the fatal consequence of neglecting the first symptoms of consumption. When a cough first appears, or a dull pain in the chest, you should use Allen's Lung Balm at once. It breaks up the most harassing cough in an incredibly short time, heat the irritated parts and restore health to the system.

For sale by SMITH & DAVIS, Portland Oregon, General Agents. Also, by the Dealers in Family Medicines generally.

Well Worth the Reading. Housekeepers, if you wish to get Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Table Covers, and all articles in the Carpet line at *Extensive Prices*, call where you can find the largest and best stock in the country.—Wholesale and Retail. WALTER BROS., Front street, opposite Vaughn's Wharf. Portland, Oregon. Oct. 21, 1864. 45tf

NEWS FOR ALL! Just received at the NEW BOOK & VARIETY STORE. A Large Stock of the Best Quality and Variety of Garden Seeds. (WARRANTED.) A new supply of Books, Stationery & Notions

Important to Farmers. I have received from the Land office plats of the New Surveys on the Pataha and Tucuman.

Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, and other papers made out. H. PARKER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, and Land Agent. Walla Walla, March 20, 1865. 12m3.

Passenger Train. FOR BOISE! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL START A Passenger Train for Boise City, on Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

A tri-weekly newspaper is about to be established at Umatilla City. The publishers of the late *Portland Tribune* are the movers in the new enterprise. In less than three months, "late" will be written of their Umatilla paper.

Baker Wanted. A GOOD BAKER can find steady employment at the Walla Walla Bakery. Apply soon to O. BRECHTEL. Walla Walla, March 17, 1865. 1f.

E. W. TRACY & CO.

(Successors to Tracy & King.) ASSAYERS, Portland, Oregon.

Highest Price Paid For Gold Dust, Legal Tenders, &c. Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

OFFICE:—58 Front Street, 1st door below Arrigoni's Portland, March 24, '65. 147f.

LIVINGSTON & HICKEY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fine Brandies, Wines and LIQUORS, No. 221, California Street, (Between Front and Battery), San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING lost a certain promissory note, dated May 17th, 1864, calling for the sum of three hundred and five dollars (\$305) with an indorsement of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), given to me by one Wm. S. McWain, whose signature is attached to the same, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing said note as full payment has been made of the same to-day.

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1865. BROWN BRO'S & CO., 1865.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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

CLOTHING. Coats, Pants, Vests, D. & J. and ATKINSON'S SHIRTS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

Woolen Shirts, Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

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

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKERS OUTFITTING GOODS, Kept Constantly on Hand

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET AND ORGAN. Parlors, Churches & schools. In BRASS, WALNUT, OAK and ROSEWOOD CASES. PRICE, From \$50 to \$500.

Allen's Lung Balm. The Remedy for Curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, CROUP, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Palms and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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KYGER & REESE.

Selling Off! Selling Off!!

We are now closing out our entire stock at the following prices: Dry Goods. Merrimac Prints per yard, 20c. French " " " 25c. English " " " 25c. Delaines " " " 25c. do. all wool " " " 40c. Merino French " " " 100c. Bleached Domestic " " " 25c. Flannels (Lge stock) " " " 50c. Denims " " " 30c. Hickory " " " 30c. Checks " " " 30c.

Gents Goods. Merino Shirts and Drawers per pair, 125c. Overshirts " " " 200c.

Crockery. Cups and Saucers per set, 100c. Plates " " " 125c.

Hardware. Rim Knob Locks each, 75c. Butts, Cast and Wrought per pair, 25c.

Drugs. Sarsaparilla per bottle, 100c. Ayer's Pectoral " " " 100c. Hall's Balsam " " " 100c. Soothing Syrup " " " 25c. Pills (all kinds) Box, 25c.

Tobacco. Pease Brand, Genuine, 4 plugs for \$1. We therefore respectfully request that our customers and the public generally that are in need of any of the above goods will give us a call, as we have made up our minds to make a sacrifice in price and no humping. Walla Walla, Feb. 3, 1865.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, WALLA WALLA COUNTY. In the District Court, First Judicial District. TO E. L. MASSEY: You are hereby notified that Martha Massey has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at the next term thereof, which shall commence more than two months after the 3d day of February 1865, 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 the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant and for judgment for alimony. L. LASATER & LANGFORD, P.L.H. Attys. Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 3, 1865. 8m7.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, WALLA WALLA COUNTY. In the District Court, First Judicial District. TO M. H. KEMPNER: You are hereby notified that A. H. Lasater has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of said Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 13th of January 1865, and unless you appear and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is that the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, be forever dissolved, and that Plaintiff have and recover five thousand dollars alimony from Defendant. Complaint filed by M. H. LASATER, P.L.H. Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 3, 1865. 8m2.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, WALLA WALLA COUNTY. In the District Court, First Judicial District. TO M. H. KEMPNER: You are hereby notified that J. H. Lasater 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 13th of January 1865, 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 that the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, be forever dissolved, and that Plaintiff have and recover five thousand dollars alimony from Defendant. Complaint filed by J. H. LASATER, P.L.H. Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 3, 1865. 8m2.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, WALLA WALLA COUNTY. In the District Court, First Judicial District. TO JOHN J. NOON: You are hereby notified that Margaret Noon 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 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, 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 that the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, be forever dissolved, and that Plaintiff have and recover five thousand dollars alimony from Defendant. Complaint filed by M. H. LASATER, P.L.H. Walla Walla, Feb. 3, 1865. m2. Atty's for Plif

Divorce Notice. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court, First Judicial District. TO JOHN J. NOON: You are hereby notified that Margaret Noon 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 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, 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 that the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, be forever dissolved, and that Plaintiff have and recover five thousand dollars alimony from Defendant. Complaint filed by M. H. LASATER, P.L.H. Walla Walla, Feb. 3, 1865. m2. Atty's for Plif

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