

# Walla Walla Statesman.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. [OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

**Walla Walla Statesman.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY  
**WILLIAM H. NEWELL,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Office, Statesman Building, Third Street.  
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**SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.**  
Fire-Proof Brick Building,  
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
**DRY GOODS,**  
CLOTHING,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods  
Staple and Fancy Groceries,  
Provisions,  
WINES AND LIQUORS,  
CIGARS, TOBACCO,  
Crockery and Glassware.  
**TIN-WARE,**  
Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse  
**CARPETING,**  
Oil Cloth, China Matting,  
Window Shades, Looking Glasses,  
Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,  
Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes,  
Brushes &c., &c.,  
Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 17, 1865.  
**ATTENTION!**

**PACKERS AND MINERS.**  
**FALL STOCK OF GROCERIES**  
—AND—  
**MINERS' GOODS.**  
NOW IN STORE, AND FRESH SUPPLIES  
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM SAN FRANCISCO.  
Purchases are made from First Hands,  
Therefore,  
Goods Can, and Will be Sold  
—AT—  
Very Low Prices for Cash.  
Call and Satisfy Yourselves.  
Walla Walla, Nov. 10, 1865.  
**WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE**  
Have Removed from their store known as  
THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,  
To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St.,  
Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'gan.  
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY  
the trade in their line with a large and  
well assorted stock of

**BOOTS, SHOES,**  
Leather and Shoe Findings,  
Their stock consists of all the standard make of  
Boots and shoes, such as  
Benket's Quilted and Dress Boots;  
Conrad's do.  
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Boots;  
Gents' Heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;  
Payward's long top and knee Rubber Boots;  
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;  
Youths' Kip and Calf Boots;  
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;  
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters  
and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in  
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;  
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;  
Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;  
Horseshoe Skirting, Holting and Bridle Leather;  
Colored Linings, Russel Sleep skins,  
Shoe Findings, &c.  
Particular attention given to orders.  
**WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.**  
From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and  
Leather business, their advantages in buying and in-  
creased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S.  
feel assured that they can do better by those who fa-  
vor them with their patronage than any other house in  
the city. **WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,  
No. 125 Front Street,  
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864. Fire-proof Brick store

**BAG FACTORY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself in  
Walla Walla to manufacture Bags of all des-  
criptions; also, to execute MACHINE SEWING  
TO ORDER, TENTS, WAGON COVERS, &c.  
He solicits public patronage.  
On Main Street opposite the Store of J. C. Isaacs  
Nov. 10, 1865. G. W. SOMEHINDYKE.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**DR. G. BERNARD,**  
DENTIST,  
Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 10, 1865.  
Would respectfully inform the public that he has  
opened an Office in Walla Walla, for the practice of  
Dentistry  
in all of its branches.  
Persons desiring first class dentistry are invited  
to call.  
Consultation Free. Charges Moderate.  
Office next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.  
August 11, 1865.

**FOR THE BLACKFOOT MINES.**  
**Waldron's Express!**  
WILL run from WALLA WALLA direct to  
**BLACKFOOT CITY, MONTANA TER.,**  
—VIA—  
**Frenchtown and Hellgate,**  
and connecting with all the different camps.  
ALL letters and packages addressed through Wells,  
Fargo & Co. to my care will be promptly attended to.  
Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., Walla Walla.  
D. V. WALDRON.  
Sep. 29, 4317.

**PROMISSORY NOTE.** drawn by Ferguson &  
Co. at Pinksy City, Spokane Co., in my favor,  
dated August 1865, for \$785, and payable in Port-  
land, Oregon, Jan. 1, 1866. Said note is not endorsed  
and all persons are cautioned against receiving or  
negotiating for the same.  
H. P. ISAACS.

**THE WHITMAN MASSACRE.**  
By special request, we give place to the follow-  
ing version of the Whitman massacre, as given by  
Roy, Father Brouillet, an eye-witness to the con-  
cluding scenes in that terrible tragedy:  
"FORT WALLA WALLA, March 2, 1848.  
"Col. GILLIAM—Dear Sir:—I have the honor  
to reply to the request which you have been  
pleased to make me lately. It affords me great  
satisfaction to be able to oblige you by giving  
you a detailed account of the facts relative to  
the terrible event of the 29th November, which  
happened within my knowledge.  
"Blanchet arrived at Fort Walla Walla at the  
beginning of last autumn, with the intention of  
devoting himself to the instruction of the  
various tribes of Indians in this part of Ore-  
gon. Some were located north of the Colum-  
bia, and it was decided that the others should  
pass the winter with the Cayuses at the camp  
headed by Father years to ask for priests, and  
had offered his house for their accommodation.  
But when we arrived at the Fort he was on a  
hunting expedition, from which he did not re-  
turn till late in the fall, and for that reason the  
commencement of our mission was retarded un-  
til the 27th of November.  
"The day before the Fort we saw Dr. Whit-  
man several times, and though he at first seemed  
violently opposed to us, telling the Bishop  
frankly that he would do all he could against  
him, yet upon further acquaintance he seemed  
to regard us with a more favorable eye, and  
when the care of the Cayuse mission was given  
to me, I learned that he had been in the hope  
of being able to live upon good terms with the  
Doctor.  
"The day before our departure from the Fort  
for the Umatilla, we dined with Mr. Spalding  
and Mr. Rodgers, and I assure you that it was a  
satisfaction to me to have the acquaintance of  
those gentlemen. I then departed in the hope  
of being able to live in peace with them all,  
which was in perfect accordance  
with my natural feelings; for those who are ac-  
quainted with me know that I have nothing  
more at heart than to live in peace with all men,  
and that exempt from prejudices I am disposed  
to look with an equal eye upon the members of  
all religious denominations to do all I can for  
the good of all without regard to the name by  
which they may be called.  
"On Saturday, November 27th, I left the Fort  
in company with the Bishop and his Secretary  
for our mission on the Umatilla, 25 miles from  
the Fort. We had scarcely arrived in the  
evening, when, on going to seek my quarters,  
I learned that Mr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding  
were en route for my mission, Dr. Whitman  
having been called to attend to the sick.  
"The next day being Sunday, we were visited  
by Dr. Whitman, who remained but a few min-  
utes at the house and appeared to be much agi-  
tated. Being invited to dine, he sat at the table  
till nearly dark, when he said that he had  
25 miles to go, and wished to reach home  
before night. On parting he entreated me not  
to fail to visit him when I would pass by his  
mission, which I very cordially promised to do.  
"On Monday, 27th, Mr. Spalding took supper  
with us, and appeared quite gay. During the  
evening he talked with me, and I learned that  
the Doctor was unquiet, that the Indians were  
displeased with him on account of the sickness, and  
that even he had been informed that the murderer  
(an Indian) intended to kill him; but he seemed  
not to believe this, and suspected as little as we  
did what was taking place at the mission of the  
Doctor.  
"Before leaving Fort Walla Walla it had been  
decided that after visiting the sick people of  
my own mission on the Umatilla, I should visit  
those of Tlokalkit's camp, for the purpose of  
baptizing the infants and such dying adults as  
might desire this favor; and the Doctor and Mr.  
Spalding having learned that the murderer was  
in the neighborhood, they had made preparations  
to go as soon as possible.  
"After having finished baptizing the infants  
and adults of my mission, I left on Tuesday,  
the 30th of November, late in the afternoon, for  
Tlokalkit's camp, where I arrived between 7  
and 8 o'clock in the evening. It is impossible  
to conceive my surprise and consternation when,  
upon my arrival, I learned that the Indians had  
day before massacred the Doctor and his wife,  
and the greater part of the Americans at the  
mission. I passed the night without scarcely  
closing my eyes. Early next morning I  
baptized three sick children, two of whom died  
soon after, and then hastened to the scene of death,  
to offer to the widows and orphans all the as-  
sistance in my power. I found five or six wom-  
en and over thirty children in a situation de-  
plorable beyond description. Some had lost  
their husbands, and others their fathers,  
who they had seen massacred before their  
eyes, and were expecting every moment to share  
the same fate. The sight of those persons  
caused me to shed tears, which, however, I was  
obliged to conceal, for I was the greater part  
of the day in the presence of the murderers, and  
closely watched by them, and I had shown  
myself in the neighborhood of the sufferers,  
it would only have endangered their lives  
and mine; these therefore entreated me to be  
upon my guard. After the first few words that  
could be exchanged under the circumstances, I  
inquired after the victims, and was told that  
they were yet unburied. Joseph Stanfield, a  
Frenchman, who was in the employ of Dr.  
Whitman, and had been spared by the Indians,  
was engaged in washing the corpses, but being  
alone, he was unable to bury them. I resolved  
to go and assist him, so as to render to these  
unfortunate victims the last service in my power  
to offer them. What a sight did I then behold!  
Ten dead bodies lying here and there, covered  
with blood and bearing the marks of the most  
atrocious cruelty—some pierced with balls, others  
more or less gashed by the hatchet. Dr.  
Whitman had received three gashes on the face.  
Three others had their skulls crushed so that  
their brains were oozing out.  
"It was on the 29th of November, between two  
and three o'clock in the afternoon, when all the  
people at the Doctor's house were busy, that the  
Indians, with their arms concealed beneath their  
blankets, introduced themselves successively  
into the yard, and in an instant executed their  
horrible butchery. Three or four men (Ameri-  
cans) only were able to escape.  
"The ravages which the sickness had made in  
their midst, together with the conviction which  
a half-breed, named Joseph Lewis, had succeeded  
in fixing upon their minds that Dr. Whitman had  
poisoned them, were the only motives I could  
discover which could have prompted them to  
this act of murder. This half-breed had imag-  
ined a conversation between Dr. Whitman, his  
wife, and Mr. Spalding, in which he made them  
say that it was necessary to hasten the death of  
the Indians in order to get possession of their  
houses and lands. "If you do not kill the Doc-  
tor," said he, "you will be dead in the spring."  
I assure you, Sir, that during the time I was  
engaged in burying the victims of this disaster,  
I was far from feeling safe, being obliged to go  
here and there gathering up the dead bodies, in  
the midst of assassins, whose hands were still  
stained with blood, and who by their manners,  
their countenances, and the arms which they

still carried, sufficiently announced that their  
thirst for blood was yet unsatisfied. Assuming  
as composed a manner as possible, I cast more  
than one glance aside and behind at the knives,  
pistols and guns, in order to assure myself  
whether there were not some of them directed  
towards me.  
"The bodies were all deposited in a common  
grave, which had been dug the day previous by  
Joseph Stanfield; and before leaving I saw that  
they were covered with earth. But I have since  
learned that the grave had been covered with  
enough enclosed, had been moistened by the  
water which ran down the sides of the hill, and  
had been covered with the earth of the hill.  
"After six days of danger, privations and fa-  
tigue, Mr. Spalding was enabled to reach his  
family at his mission amongst the Nez Perces,  
as you have seen in his letter to the Bishop  
of Walla Walla, since published in the Oregon  
Spectator. I was truly happy to learn that Mr.  
Spalding was out of danger, and I thanked God  
sincerely for having made me instrumental in  
saving the life of a fellow creature at the peril of  
my own.  
"Some days after an express reached us from  
the Fort, informing us that our lives were in  
danger from a portion of the Indians who could  
not pardon me for having deprived them of their  
victim; and this was the only reason which pre-  
vented me from fulfilling the promise which I  
had made to the widows and orphans of return-  
ing to see them, and obliged me to be contented  
with sending my interpreter.  
"I have the honor, Sir, with the events  
which followed—the murder of two sick men,  
who were brutally torn from their beds and had  
their throats cut; the murder of the young  
American when returning from the mill; the  
good fortune of the other Americans at the mill,  
who owed their escape to a single Indian, (Tim-  
tim) and the others wished to kill them;  
the violation of three young girls, the letter of  
Mr. Spalding, which occasioned the assembling  
of the chiefs at the Catholic mission, and their  
asking for peace; the arrival of Mr. Ogden and  
the delivery of the captives.  
"Such are, Sir, the facts and circumstances  
relative to this deplorable event, the relation  
of which I thought it a matter to interest  
you. I am pleased with the confidence you  
have shown me by asking this relation at my  
hands, and thank you sincerely for the same.  
I thank you more especially for the opportu-  
nity you have given me of presenting to you a full  
and correct exposition of my conduct and inten-  
tions in the circumstances so dangerous and so  
delicate in which I accidentally found myself  
involved.  
"With sentiments of the highest consideration  
and respect,  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. B. BROUILLET, Interpreter,  
Vicar-General of Walla Walla."

**Oregon Democratic Platform.**  
In the Oregon Democratic Convention which  
met at Portland, on the 5th inst., the following  
series of resolutions were reported by Judge  
Wait, and adopted by a unanimous vote:  
1. Resolved, That we affirm, as the end of  
our political faith and practice, our steadfast de-  
votion to the following principles: viz: Equal  
and exact justice to all men of whatever State,  
party or sect; the support of the State govern-  
ment in all their rights, and of the Federal  
Government in all its vigor; a jealous care of  
the elective franchise; the supremacy of the civil  
over the military authority; opposition to the  
centralization of power in any one man; econ-  
omy in all public expenditures; the general diffusion of education;  
the encouragement of morality and the highest  
civilization; the right of every man to worship  
God according to the dictates of his own con-  
science; freedom of speech, freedom of press,  
and freedom of person under the protection of  
the law; and the maintenance of an efficient  
and economical system of public education.  
2. That the action of the majority in Con-  
gress in refusing to admit the Representatives  
of eleven States, is an unwarranted assumption  
of power upon the part of Congress, revolution-  
ary in its tendency, and dangerous to the lib-  
erty of the people; that we do and will sustain  
the Constitutional authority of the States, and  
efforts for the complete restoration of all the con-  
stitutional rights of all the States, and we un-  
reservedly approve his veto of the Freedmen's  
Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and all his constitu-  
tional efforts to prevent the fanatical majority  
in Congress from changing or destroying our  
Chartered form of Government.  
3. That the position assumed by President  
Johnson, that the representatives from the  
Southern States ought to be at once admitted to  
seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting  
such States while they are unrepresented is un-  
Constitutional, meets with our hearty approval.  
4. That the assumptions of the opposition  
that the Democratic party is in favor of repudi-  
ating the public debt, and that it is in favor of  
annulment and secession, are slanderous and  
false.  
5. That we endorse the sentiment of Sena-  
tor Douglas, that this Government was made on  
a white basis for the benefit of the white man,  
and we are opposed to extending the right of  
suffrage to any other than white men.  
6. That the exemption of United States  
bonds from taxation is substantially the exemp-  
tion of rich men from taxation because they are  
rich, and the taxation of poor men because they  
are poor, and we are in favor of taxing those  
of our country, State and municipal purposes.  
7. That strict and impartial justice demands  
that the expenses of the General Government  
should be borne by the people according to their  
ability, and not according to their necessities;  
and hence, that we condemn now, as in the past,  
a protective tariff that tends, necessarily, to  
oppress the masses for the benefit of the rich.  
8. That in a Democratic Government the  
real sovereignty rests in the people, and all efforts  
to wrest power from the people is a war upon  
the people, revolutionary and dangerous; and  
that the existence of national banks, after the  
experience we have had with them and without  
them, especially in times of peace, is a subject  
of just alarm.  
9. That the unlawful and shameful seiza-  
ture of the people's money by our present  
State officials meets with our emphatic condem-  
nation.  
10. That we will ever hold in grateful mem-  
ory those through whose patriotic, not merce-  
nary or partisan services, the dignity of the Re-  
public and the integrity of the Union were pre-  
served; and we denounce as a base insult to the  
gallant living and heroic dead, the present ef-  
forts of the Radicals to convert the nation's vic-  
tory into a partisan triumph, seeking to make  
the late war one of conquest, instead of the  
suppression of the rebellion—for subjugation in-  
stead of restoring the Union—for the negro  
instead of the white man.  
11. That the miners should be encouraged  
and protected in the free use of the mines.

**President Johnson's Peace Proclamation.**  
CHICAGO, March 3.—The following is the  
President's Proclamation declaring peace:  
WHEREAS, By proclamation on the 10th and  
19th of April, 1861, the President of the United  
States, in virtue of power vested in him by the  
Constitution and law, declared that the laws of  
the United States were opposed and the execution  
thereof obstructed in the States of South  
Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Loui-  
siana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to  
be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings,  
or by powers vested in the United States officials  
by law; and whereas, by another proclamation  
issued on the 4th of July, 1861, in pursuance of an  
act approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of Geor-  
gia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-  
sissippi and Texas, except the inhabitants of that  
portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany  
Mountains, and such other  
portions of the other States before named as  
might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union  
and the Constitution, or might be from time to  
time occupied and controlled by the forces of  
the United States engaged in the dispersion of  
the insurgents, were declared in a State of in-  
surrection against the United States; and where-  
as, by another proclamation, on the 22d of  
July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of  
Congress, approved June, same year, the in-  
surrection was declared to be still existing in the  
States aforesaid, with the exception of certain  
specified counties in the State of Virginia; and  
whereas, by another proclamation on the 2nd  
day of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of  
Congress, passed July 14th, 1862, the exceptions  
named in the proclamation on the 22d of  
July, 1862, in pursuance of an act of Congress,  
passed July 14th, 1861, the exceptions named in  
the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were re-  
pealed, and the inhabitants of the States of South  
Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Arkansas,  
Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the  
forty eight counties of Virginia designated as  
West Virginia, the ports of New Orleans, Key  
West, Fort Royal, and Beaufort, North Caroli-  
na, were to be declared in a state of in-  
surrection against the United States; and where-  
as, The House of Representatives, on the 22d of  
July, 1861, adopted a resolution in words as  
follows: Resolved, That the present deplorable  
civil war having been forced upon the country  
by disunionists in the Southern States now in  
revolt against the United States, and the Govern-  
ment in arms around the capital; that in their  
national emergencies, Congress, banishing all  
feelings of mere passion or resentment, will re-  
flect only its duty to the whole country; that  
this war is not waged on our part in any spirit  
of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest  
or subjugation; that we have no objection to  
whomsoever or interfering with the rights of  
established institutions of those States, but to main-  
tain and defend the supremacy of the Constitu-  
tion and preserve the Union, with all the equal-  
ity and dignity of the several States unimpaired;  
and that as soon as these objects are accom-  
plished the war ought to cease; and whereas,  
The Senate of the United States, on the 20th of  
July, 1861, adopted a resolution, in words, viz.,  
the same as above; and whereas, These resolu-  
tions, though not joint or concurrent in form,  
are substantially identical and may be regarded  
as having been the expressed wish of Congress  
upon the subject to which they relate; and  
whereas, By a proclamation of the 11th of  
July, 1861, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee  
was declared to have been suppressed, the au-  
thority of the United States there to be undisturbed,  
and such officers as had been deputed to  
the exercise of their official functions;  
and whereas, There is now no organiza-  
tion or resistance of misguided citizens, or  
others to the authority of the United States, in  
the States of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-  
sissippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida,  
and law is sustained and enforced therein; and  
whereas, The people of the States and Federal  
Government, and the people of States are well  
and loyally disposed to have conformed or will  
conform to their legislation of affairs growing  
out of the amendment to the Constitution of the  
United States, prohibiting slavery within the  
limits or jurisdiction of the United States, and  
most eager in consideration of these before cited  
premises, it is the manifest determination of  
the American people that no State of its own will  
has the right to separate itself or be separated  
from the American Union, and that therefore  
each State ought to constitute an integral part  
of the United States. Whereas, The people of  
the several before mentioned States have in the  
manner named given satisfactory evidence that  
they acquiesce in the several important restora-  
tions of the national interests, and whereas it is  
believed to be a fundamental principle of the  
Government that people who have revolted and  
have been overthrown and subdued must so  
deal with us as to induce them voluntarily to be-  
come friends, or else they must be held by  
absolute arbitrary power, or else so devastated as  
to forever prevent them from doing harm as en-  
emies; which last named policy is abhorrent to  
humanity and Freedom.

The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities  
only as States, and not as Territories dependent  
or protectorate; and whereas, The consent must  
necessarily be had by the Constitution of the  
United States, placed on a proper footing, as  
the rights of communities, and provided  
with the several parties with which they are  
governed, and which political policy in the  
principle of right and justice is well calculated to  
induce the people of said States to become more  
constant in their renewed allegiance; and  
whereas, The standing army, military occupa-  
tion, military law, military tribunals, and sus-  
pension of the writ of *habeas corpus* are in times  
of peace dangerous to public liberty and incom-  
patible with the ordered rights of persons and  
contrary to the genius of our institutions, and  
exhaustive of the national resources and ought  
not therefore, to be actioned or allowed  
except in cases of actual necessity, as invasion, or  
for the suppression of treason; and whereas  
the Government of the United States, from the  
beginning of the insurrection to its suppression, has  
been carried on in conformity with the principles  
herebefore enumerated, therefore, I, Andrew  
Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby  
proclaim and declare that the insurrection  
which has heretofore existed in the States of  
Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee,  
Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and  
Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so re-  
garded.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the great seal of the United  
States to be affixed. Done at the City of Wash-  
ington, the 2d day of April, in the year of our  
Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of  
the independence of the United States the ninety-  
third.  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

W. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.  
"REALLY," said Mrs. Plainheart's nine-  
tooth cousin, after six week's visitation, "I  
fear if I stay much longer, you will be made  
two glad when I go." "Have no fear on that  
score," was the reply; "I assure you I  
haven't yet been once glad."

"Will you take the life of Sherman,  
ma'ma," said a Boston bookseller to Mrs.  
Partington, as she eyed the contents of his  
shelves. "Land o' Goshen, no!" replied the  
old lady, "why should I? This General  
never misled me."

"I had continued my route quite slowly, so

that it was dark when I reached the Spring on  
Marion's Fork. I dismounted for a moment to  
drink, and on mounting my horse was somewhat  
alarmed to hear a horseman coming at full speed  
in our rear. I called to the interpreter and told  
him to speak and inform him who he was. The  
Indian recognized the name of the interpreter,  
approached him and spoke amicably to him, and  
fired off his pistol. It was the son of Tlokalkit,  
the same who had returned to camp to consult  
the Indians about the fate of Mr. Spalding. He  
continued to accompany us until we reached the  
camp of Casperselo, on the Umatilla river, and  
then he returned to his home. He had been  
"After six days of danger, privations and fa-  
tigue, Mr. Spalding was enabled to reach his  
family at his mission amongst the Nez Perces,  
as you have seen in his letter to the Bishop  
of Walla Walla, since published in the Oregon  
Spectator. I was truly happy to learn that Mr.  
Spalding was out of danger, and I thanked God  
sincerely for having made me instrumental in  
saving the life of a fellow creature at the peril of  
my own.  
"Some days after an express reached us from  
the Fort, informing us that our lives were in  
danger from a portion of the Indians who could  
not pardon me for having deprived them of their  
victim; and this was the only reason which pre-  
vented me from fulfilling the promise which I  
had made to the widows and orphans of return-  
ing to see them, and obliged me to be contented  
with sending my interpreter.  
"I have the honor, Sir, with the events  
which followed—the murder of two sick men,  
who were brutally torn from their beds and had  
their throats cut; the murder of the young  
American when returning from the mill; the  
good fortune of the other Americans at the mill,  
who owed their escape to a single Indian, (Tim-  
tim) and the others wished to kill them;  
the violation of three young girls, the letter of  
Mr. Spalding, which occasioned the assembling  
of the chiefs at the Catholic mission, and their  
asking for peace; the arrival of Mr. Ogden and  
the delivery of the captives.  
"Such are, Sir, the facts and circumstances  
relative to this deplorable event, the relation  
of which I thought it a matter to interest  
you. I am pleased with the confidence you  
have shown me by asking this relation at my  
hands, and thank you sincerely for the same.  
I thank you more especially for the opportu-  
nity you have given me of presenting to you a full  
and correct exposition of my conduct and inten-  
tions in the circumstances so dangerous and so  
delicate in which I accidentally found myself  
involved.  
"With sentiments of the highest consideration  
and respect,  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. B. BROUILLET, Interpreter,  
Vicar-General of Walla Walla."

**Oregon Democratic Platform.**  
In the Oregon Democratic Convention which  
met at Portland, on the 5th inst., the following  
series of resolutions were reported by Judge  
Wait, and adopted by a unanimous vote:  
1. Resolved, That we affirm, as the end of  
our political faith and practice, our steadfast de-  
votion to the following principles: viz: Equal  
and exact justice to all men of whatever State,  
party or sect; the support of the State govern-  
ment in all their rights, and of the Federal  
Government in all its vigor; a jealous care of  
the elective franchise; the supremacy of the civil  
over the military authority; opposition to the  
centralization of power in any one man; econ-  
omy in all public expenditures; the general diffusion of education;  
the encouragement of morality and the highest  
civilization; the right of every man to worship  
God according to the dictates of his own con-  
science; freedom of speech, freedom of press,  
and freedom of person under the protection of  
the law; and the maintenance of an efficient  
and economical system of public education.  
2. That the action of the majority in Con-  
gress in refusing to admit the Representatives  
of eleven States, is an unwarranted assumption  
of power upon the part of Congress, revolution-  
ary in its tendency, and dangerous to the lib-  
erty of the people; that we do and will sustain  
the Constitutional authority of the States, and  
efforts for the complete restoration of all the con-  
stitutional rights of all the States, and we un-  
reservedly approve his veto of the Freedmen's  
Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and all his constitu-  
tional efforts to prevent the fanatical majority  
in Congress from changing or destroying our  
Chartered form of Government.  
3. That the position assumed by President  
Johnson, that the representatives from the  
Southern States ought to be at once admitted to  
seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting  
such States while they are unrepresented is un-  
Constitutional, meets with our hearty approval.  
4. That the assumptions of the opposition  
that the Democratic party is in favor of repudi-  
ating the public debt, and that it is in favor of  
annulment and secession, are slanderous and  
false.  
5. That we endorse the sentiment of Sena-  
tor Douglas, that this Government was made on  
a white basis for the benefit of the white man,  
and we are opposed to extending the right of  
suffrage to any other than white men.  
6. That the exemption of United States  
bonds from taxation is substantially the exemp-  
tion of rich men from taxation because they are  
rich, and the taxation of poor men because they  
are poor, and we are in favor of taxing those  
of our country, State and municipal purposes.  
7. That strict and impartial justice demands  
that the expenses of the General Government  
should be borne by the people according to their  
ability, and not according to their necessities;  
and hence, that we condemn now, as in the past,  
a protective tariff that tends, necessarily, to  
oppress the masses for the benefit of the rich.  
8. That in a Democratic Government the  
real sovereignty rests in the people, and all efforts  
to wrest power from the people is a war upon  
the people, revolutionary and dangerous; and  
that the existence of national banks, after the  
experience we have had with them and without  
them, especially in times of peace, is a subject  
of just alarm.  
9. That the unlawful and shameful seiza-  
ture of the people's money by our present  
State officials meets with our emphatic condem-  
nation.  
10. That we will ever hold in grateful mem-  
ory those through whose patriotic, not merce-  
nary or partisan services, the dignity of the Re-  
public and the integrity of the Union were pre-  
served; and we denounce as a base insult to the  
gallant living and heroic dead, the present ef-  
forts of the Radicals to convert the nation's vic-  
tory into a partisan triumph, seeking to make  
the late war one of conquest, instead of the  
suppression of the rebellion—for subjugation in-  
stead of restoring the Union—for the negro  
instead of the white man.  
11. That the miners should be encouraged  
and protected in the free use of the mines.

**President Johnson's Peace Proclamation.**  
CHICAGO, March 3.—The following is the  
President's Proclamation declaring peace:  
WHEREAS, By proclamation on the 10th and  
19th of April, 1861, the President of the United  
States, in virtue of power vested in him by the  
Constitution and law, declared that the laws of  
the United States were opposed and the execution  
thereof obstructed in the States of South  
Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Loui-  
siana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to  
be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings,  
or by powers vested in the United States officials  
by law; and whereas, by another proclamation  
issued on the 4th of July, 1861, in pursuance of an  
act approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of Geor-  
gia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-  
sissippi and Texas, except the inhabitants of that  
portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany  
Mountains, and such other  
portions of the other States before named as  
might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union  
and the Constitution, or might be from time to  
time occupied and controlled by the forces of  
the United States engaged in the dispersion of  
the insurgents, were declared in a State of in-  
surrection against the United States; and where-  
as, by another proclamation, on the 22d of  
July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of  
Congress, approved June, same year, the in-  
surrection was declared to be still existing in the  
States aforesaid, with the exception of certain  
specified counties in the State of Virginia; and  
whereas, by another proclamation on the 2nd  
day of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of  
Congress, passed July 14th, 1862, the exceptions  
named in the proclamation on the 22d of  
July, 1862, in pursuance of an act of Congress,  
passed July 14th, 1861, the exceptions named in  
the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were re-  
pealed, and the inhabitants of the States of South  
Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Arkansas,  
Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the  
forty eight counties of Virginia designated as  
West Virginia, the ports of New Orleans, Key  
West, Fort Royal, and Beaufort, North Caroli-  
na, were to be declared in a state of in-  
surrection against the United States; and where-  
as, The House of Representatives, on the 22d of  
July, 1861, adopted a resolution in words as  
follows: Resolved, That the present deplorable  
civil war having been forced upon the country  
by disunionists in the Southern States now in  
revolt against the United States, and the Govern-  
ment in arms around the capital; that in their  
national emergencies, Congress, banishing all  
feelings of mere passion or resentment, will re-  
flect only its duty to the whole country; that  
this war is not waged on our part in any spirit  
of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest  
or subjugation; that we have no objection to  
whomsoever or interfering with the rights of  
established institutions of those States, but to main-  
tain and defend the supremacy of the Constitu-  
tion and preserve the Union, with all the equal-  
ity and dignity of the several States unimpaired;  
and that as soon as these objects are accom-  
plished the war ought to cease; and whereas,  
The Senate of the United States, on the 20th of  
July, 1861, adopted a resolution, in words, viz.,  
the same as above; and whereas, These resolu-  
tions, though not joint or concurrent in form,  
are substantially identical and may be regarded  
as having been the expressed wish of Congress  
upon the subject to which they relate; and  
whereas, By a proclamation of the 11th of  
July, 1861, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee  
was declared to have been suppressed, the au-  
thority of the United States there to be undisturbed,  
and such officers as had been deputed to  
the exercise of their official functions;  
and whereas, There is now no organiza-  
tion or resistance of misguided citizens, or  
others to the authority of the United States, in  
the States of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis-  
sissippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida,  
and law is sustained and enforced therein; and  
whereas, The people of the States and Federal  
Government, and the people of States are well  
and loyally disposed to have conformed or will  
conform to their legislation of affairs growing  
out of the amendment to the Constitution of the  
United States, prohibiting slavery within the  
limits or jurisdiction of the United States, and  
most eager in consideration of these before cited  
premises, it is the manifest determination of  
the American people that no State of its own will  
has the right to separate itself or be separated  
from the American Union, and that therefore  
each State ought to constitute an integral part  
of the United States. Whereas, The people of  
the several before mentioned States have in the  
manner named given satisfactory evidence that  
they acquiesce in the several important restora-  
tions of the national interests, and whereas it is  
believed to be a fundamental principle of the  
Government that people who have revolted and  
have been overthrown and subdued must so  
deal with us as to induce them voluntarily to be-  
come friends, or else they must be held by  
absolute arbitrary power, or else so devastated as  
to forever prevent them from doing harm as en-  
emies; which last named policy is abhorrent to  
humanity and Freedom.

The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities  
only as States, and not as Territories dependent  
or protectorate; and whereas, The consent must  
necessarily be had by the Constitution of the  
United States, placed on a proper footing, as  
the rights of communities, and provided  
with the several parties with which they are  
governed, and which political policy in the  
principle of right and justice is well calculated to  
induce the people of said States to become more  
constant in their renewed allegiance; and  
whereas, The standing army, military occupa-  
tion, military law, military tribunals, and sus-  
pension of the writ of *habeas corpus* are in times  
of peace dangerous to public liberty and incom-  
patible with the ordered rights of persons and  
contrary to the genius of our institutions, and  
exhaustive of the national resources and ought  
not therefore, to be actioned or allowed  
except in cases of actual necessity, as invasion, or  
for the suppression of treason; and whereas  
the Government of the United States, from the  
beginning of the insurrection to its suppression, has  
been carried on in conformity with the principles  
herebefore enumerated, therefore, I, Andrew  
Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby  
proclaim and declare that the insurrection  
which has heretofore existed in the States of  
Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee,  
Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and  
Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so re-  
garded.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the great seal of the United  
States to be affixed. Done at the City of Wash-  
ington, the 2d day of April, in the year of our  
Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of  
the independence of the United States the ninety-  
third.  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

W. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.  
"REALLY," said Mrs. Plainheart's nine-  
tooth cousin, after six week's visitation, "I  
fear if I stay much longer, you will be made  
two glad when I go." "Have no fear on that  
score," was the reply; "I assure you I  
haven't yet been once glad."

"Will you take the life of Sherman,  
ma'ma," said a Boston bookseller to Mrs.  
Partington, as she eyed the contents of his  
shelves. "Land o' Goshen, no!" replied the  
old lady, "why should I? This General  
never misled me."

"I had continued my route quite slowly, so

THE SPRING CLIP.—We understand that wool in considerable quantities has already come into market, and that Messrs. Frank & Co. have commenced their annual shipments to the lower country.

POST OFFICES AND POST ROUTES.—It is understood that the Post Office Department, says the Pacific Tribune, have in contemplation the discontinuance of a number of post offices and mail routes in this Territory.

MONTANA VIGILANTES.—A friend has laid upon our table a copy of a circular from the vigilantes of Montana. The circular sets forth that the organization is still in active existence, and that all offences against persons or property will be summarily punished.

A REBEL CHIEF.—General Wickliffe, late of the rebel army, is now at Walla Walla, on a visit to old friends and acquaintances. Previous to the war, General W. held a commission in the regular Army, and was for some time stationed at Fort Dalles.

THE LUNA COUNTY TRAGEDY.—Thomas Smith, for the double-murder of his brother and his brother's wife, on the 9th of March, at their farm in Luna county, Oregon, has been sentenced to be hung on Tuesday, May 10th.

THE INDEX is the title of a democratic campaign paper—L. McArthur editor—the publication of which has just been commenced at Tillamook, Oregon.

THE RUSH TO MONTANA.

In the history of mining excitements we doubt whether there ever has been a rush equal to that now going on to Montana. From every point of the compass they drift by hundreds and thousands, and the cry is, "Still they come!"

By publishing the above facts you will confer an act of justice to Herring, and afford consolation to the widow and orphans. Yours truly, TIM LEE.

LETTER FROM THE SPOKANE.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—Thinking that a few items from this locality may be interesting to some of your readers, I will endeavor to detail the same in this place.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Portland dailies bring us full reports of the doings of the Oregon Democratic State Convention. The struggle in the Convention was over the nomination for Congressman.

DISSATISFACTION.—The Portland Herald has a dispatch from Salem, dated April 6th, which states that there is great dissatisfaction manifested in that city at the result of both the Union and Democratic Conventions of the State.

THE HOMICIDE AT SPOKANE BRIDGE.

SPOKANE BRIDGE, March 30, 1866. EDITOR STATESMAN.—In your issue of the 13th inst. I noticed an article headed "Murder on Snake River." You also stated that you heard a different statement just as your paper was going to press.

By publishing the above facts you will confer an act of justice to Herring, and afford consolation to the widow and orphans. Yours truly, TIM LEE.

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DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TRIALS AND DECISIONS. Territory vs. P. Loeck—Assault with intent to kill. Territory vs. John Sullivan—Exhibiting a dangerous weapon. Territory vs. Geo. Waggoner—Charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1866. To His Honor the District Court, 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory. We, the Grand Jury, having completed our labors, beg leave to submit the following report:

PORTLAND MARKET.—The Herald of the 6th,

has the following quotations: Wheat, new, milling, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.10; oats, per bushel, 60 to 70c; corn, new, per 100 lbs, \$4 @ \$4.50; flour, ordinary brands, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; extra, \$3.50 @ \$3.75; ground feed, per ton, \$4.00; bran, \$2.00; middlings, \$3.00 @ \$3.25; apples, per box, 75 to 1.00; apples, dried, 10 to 11c; peaches, per lb, 10c; bacon, 20c; hams, 10c; shoulders, 10c; lard, in tins, 22c; in kegs, 19 to 20c; butter, per lb, 35 to 42c; onions, per 100 lbs, 2.50 to 3.00; beans, per 100 lbs, 3.50 to 4.50; baled hay, per ton, \$35; loose do, \$24; straw, \$20; hides, salted, per lb, 4c to 6c; hides, dry, 9 to 10c.



