

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME VII.

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NUMBER 18.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PROGRAMMES, B.L.K. RECEIPTS,
ADDRESS CARDS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Job Work must be paid for before being taken
from the Office.

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER,
LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

Office, opposite Printing Office.

Residence, Corner Rose and Sumach Sts.

E. SHELL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has resumed the
practice of his profession, and may be found at
his office, on Main Street, Walla Walla 40-41

DR. W. S. MINEEK,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Phila-
delphia. Also, member of several State Medical
Associations, and has had several years' experience
in both Hospital and private practice.
Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla
Walla. Office next door to F. W. Colman's Drug
Store. 15-17

DR. STEVENSON,

HOMEOPATHIST, HAS REMOVED TWO DOORS
above his old residence.
TEN YEARS' practical experience in this system.
The average Homeopathic mortality is now known
to be under one per cent.
Walla Walla, March 25, 1868. 15-3m

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S

MEDICAL OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, SECOND STORY OF HELMUTH'S
Hall. 44-47

DR. A. J. HOGG,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

DR. H. W. HUNTER,

(LATE OF DALLAS CITY, TEXAS.)
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO
the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Office and Residence south end of Third street,
where he may be found at all hours, both day and
night, unless professionally engaged.

JAS. H. LASATER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Wash-
ington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Ore-
gon.
Office on door west of Kyver & Reese's Brick
Store, Walla Walla, W. T. 12-17

H. PARKER,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CIVIL
and Criminal Cases in all the Courts of Wash-
ington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon,
promptly attended to.
Collections made in all the various departments,
Office in the Rooms of the New Book and Variety
Store, Walla Walla, W. T., February 22d, 1867. 10-41

NOTICE.

I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS AT WASH-
ington City, D. C., so that parties having
CLAIMS
of any kind against the Government or business
with the Dept. means, can have the same promptly
attended to, by applying at my office.
13-47

N. T. CATON,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS IN HELMUTH'S NEW
Building. 44-47

FRANK P. DUGAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary
Public.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Tompkins'
Saloon, Walla Walla, W. T. will practice in
all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern
Oregon. 36-47

J. H. BLEWETT,

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

Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attor-
ney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the
same.
Instruments for any part of the United States cer-
tified and acknowledged under the seal of the U. S.
District Court.
Will also pay particular attention the sale, renting
of real estate and town property of non-
residents and persons temporarily absent.
Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T.
June 20, 1865. 29-17

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Will attend to collection of debts,
sequestrations, acknowledgment of debts, powers of
Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.
Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post
Office. 38-17

JOE. HELMUTH,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAGER BEER AND ALE.

Washington Territory, 42-47.

UNDER-TAKER!

Hearse Free of Charge!

PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder
streets, Walla Walla.

JOHN PICARD.

DR. J. H. DAY,

—DEALER IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES,

OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY,
Materials for Self-Rising Flour,

Everything kept in a first class drug store.

DRUGS, EXTRACTS,

ESSENTIAL OILS,

HERBS, & C.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR
PATENT MEDICINES,

—ALSO,—
PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS,

DYE STUFFS,

COLORS, & C.

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of his
Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old
friends and the public.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully com-
pounded, and orders answered with care and dis-
patch.
Farmers and Physicians from the country will find
our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genu-
ine and of the best quality.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust and

Ores, Assayed Correctly and Re-

TURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS.

Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA

B A K E R Y

—AND—
PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BRÜCHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,

—AND—
Crackers of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Family Groceries, Confectioneries,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of
CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to
their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere,
as I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be imported.
As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can
fill orders on short notice. A supply kept constant,
on hand.
Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at re-
duced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of
the city.
Customers will please call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread left.
The wagon will go round the city every morning
and afternoon. Sep. 29, 1865

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP I

is now in operation and ready to
MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

in the line of
CASTINGS, MACHINERY

&c., that can be made in
Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

and to
Compete with any Foundry

in the country in
PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders
from abroad, and to repairing in our line.
Our Motto is
**"PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE
BEST OF WORKMANSHIP,
AND LOW PRICES!"**
Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast
Iron. (13-47) **WILLIAM PHILLIPS.**

Shupe's Photograph Gallery,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

WHERE ARTISTIC AND LIFE-LIKE PIC-
tures are being taken by all the various pro-
cesses of the art, infinite durability, and the greatest
boldness of outline and beauty of finish.
SUN PEARLS—Excellent, for beauty and bril-
liancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of
tone, by nothing known to the art.
ENAMELED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest
and greatest discovery in photography, rendering
imperishable and giving the most beautiful and com-
plete finish to the picture.
Also, the beautiful **GEM PICTURE.**
Photographs,
Ambrotypes,
Melanotypes,
Stereoscopic Pictures,
Taken Equally well in all kinds of Weather
Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a
Short Notice. (37-47) **F. T. SHUPE.**

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the under-
signed Executor and Executor of the estate of
EMIL MEYER, deceased, to the creditors of, and to
all persons having claims against the said deceased,
to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, with-
in twelve months after the first publication of this
notice, to the said Executor, in the city of Walla
Walla, W. T.
JOHN MEYER, Executor.
Executrix of the Estate of Emil Meyer, dec'd.
Dated March 12th, 1868. 24-47

THE SWORD AND THE FLOW.

There was once a Count, so I've heard it said—
Who felt that his end drew near;
And he called his sons before his bed,
To part among them his goods and gear,
He called for his plow; he called for his sword,
That gallant, good and brave;
They brought him both at his father's word,
And thus he his blessing gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou my sword retain;
My cattle on the lordly height,
And all my broad domain.

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy,
My plow I here bestow,
A peaceful life shall thou enjoy
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away;
The sons held true his last behest,
Even on their dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its height?
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant light?"

O, ask not of me what the end may be!
Ask of the country round;
The cattle are dust, the sword is rust,
The height is but desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunset glow;
It teems and ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with plow.

Deploable Condition of the South.

Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, at all
times steadily opposed secession and the civil
war. There was no where a more earnest friend
of the Union. Throughout the national troubles
his intelligence and moral rectitude commanded
the respect of contending factions and bore him
through the tempest with a reputation unshaken.
His gravity and humanity, no one ques-
tions. We therefore give place to the following
letter from him written to a former citizen of
South Carolina, now residing in Baltimore, un-
der the sincere belief that the facts which it nar-
rates are strictly true and entirely reliable—that
none of them are exaggerated or shaded by false
coloring.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 19, 1868.

O. N. BUTLER, Esq.—My Dear Friend: In
your letter to my son you say that the Northern
people are not aware of the true condition of the
Southern States, and that you wish me to write
something on this subject for publication. I am
willing, as I always have been, to do anything
and everything in my power to enlighten the
Northern mind as to the frightful and appalling
condition of the South, under a military despotism,
that I can say very little not already known
through the public press, to the whole reading
community.

It is well known to the world that ten of the
Southern States have been stripped of every
vestige of republican liberty, and placed, by the
wicked and unconstitutional legislation of a re-
fractory Congress, under a military despotism, for
purposes unknown to the people. It is equally well known that
negro conventions have been ordered in all those
States, for the purpose of establishing in them
negro supremacy. In order to accomplish this,
a very large portion of the most intelligent, vir-
tuous and patriotic of the white race have been
disfranchised, and are hereafter to be governed
by their former slaves and unprincipled adver-
saries from the North! These facts are well
known, and their consequences every intelligent
mind may well anticipate.

When slavery was abolished in the Southern
States of the Union, you seem to let down in their
State legislation and restored to the Union, all
would have been well. They would have soon
recovered from their exhausted and crushed con-
dition, and been once more a happy and pros-
perous people. They would have added hun-
dreds of millions annually to the wealth of the
republic instead of costing it, as they now do, a
hundred millions every year, through the Freed-
men's Bureau and a standing army. But the
unjust, unconstitutional and suicidal legislation
of Congress has paralyzed them forever I fear.
The negro is no longer that industrious, useful,
and civil laborer which he once was, but an idle
drone and pest to society. He is at the same
time a marvellous political importance, he has
abandoned his former industrious habits and
spends his time in attending public meetings and
loyal league gatherings by day and by night.
The whole race seem disposed to quit their work
and resort to the towns and villages, where they
may sate out an idle and wretched existence in
pilfering and begging.

The consequences are that our fields and planta-
tions are uncultivated, the country pauperized,
at the point of starvation and filled with every
grade of crime. Not a day passes over our heads
that we do not hear of some theft, burglary, ro-
bery, rape or murder. I will mention one or
two instances out of thousands that might be
enumerated. Five negro men, last week, in Dar-
lington district, went armed with guns, to a
country store, robbed the store, killed the clerk,
and a woman in the house, and went to the
dwelling of the owner and killed him. A short
time since, a parcel of negroes placed obstruc-
tions on the South Carolina railroad, which
threw off a train of cars in the night time. Again,
at another point on the same road a parcel of
negroes fired into the train and came very near
killing several passengers. Last fall, at Pickens
Court, seven or eight negroes were convicted
of murder, and sentenced or eighteen others sent
to the penitentiary. Highway robbery, an
offense which was hardly heard of in South Caro-
lina for years past, has become a very common
crime in the neighborhood of towns and villages.
In the country it is almost impossible to raise
hogs and sheep and cattle. A gentleman told me
the other day that he had lost the last one of his
sheep, forty in number, all stolen by the negroes.
Another gentleman, who had been Governor of
the State, informed me that he had eighty-five
hogs to kill last fall, and that they were all stolen
by the negroes except seven.

The support of so many prisoners and convicts
in our jails and penitentiaries is becoming alarm-
ing. We shall not long be able to feed them.
The country is so much impoverished that it is
difficult for the negroes to get employment, if
they really wished to do so. The failure of the
cotton crops throughout the United States, with
the great discovery in photography, rendering
impossible for the planters to continue their
business the present year. The difficulty,
too, in getting the negroes to work during
the past year has discouraged and disgusted a
great many. A very large cotton crop was plant-
ed last spring, and a great effort was made by
the planters to retrieve their fortunes and give
employment to the negroes, but universal failure
and bankruptcy have ensued. I am not able
to state the falling off of the cotton crop this year,
but the rice crop has fallen from one hundred
and thirty or forty thousand acres to twelve
thousand acres.

The present year every one will have to devote
his attention to the raising of a provision crop.
He will not require so many laborers, and would
not be able to feed them if he did. The negroes
have nothing to live on the present year, and are
unable to make crops by themselves. They will
have to steal or starve. This greatly discourages
farming in the Southern States at this time. If
you make a good crop of provisions, you have

no security that it will not be stolen or burnt up
by the negroes.

In regard to the political condition of the
Southern States, I am in deep despair, and have
no hope except in a retrograde sense of justice on
the part of the Northern people. The idea of
placing the government of these States in the
hands of negroes is preposterously absurd.
None of them have property, and not one in five
hundred can read or write. In the recent elec-
tion for members of a convention many of the
negroes had forgotten their names and scarcely
one in a hundred could tell after the election for
whom he had voted.

They were controlled blindly by the legal
leagues. The tickets were printed in Charleston,
with a likeness of President Lincoln on them.
There never has been such a wide field opened
for the demagogues and unprincipled aspirants
to office. The negro is the most credulous being
in the world, and most easily imposed on by the
wretches who are disposed to pander to his ig-
norance and passion. emissaries from the North,
white and black, have come here and prejudiced
him against the white race. He has been told
that the white race voted the radical ticket and
would not have hands and miles given him, but that he
would if he did vote that ticket. In some in-
stances the negroes actually brought bridges to
take their mules home with them.

By military order in South Carolina negroes
are set on to jail. In some of the districts of
this State the negro population is so much larger
than the white population that it will compose most
of the entire juries. How it will be possible to ad-
minister justice with such juries, in complicated
cases, is more than I can tell. I am equally at a
loss to know how the officers of the State are to
be filled. The "Iron clad oath" excludes from
office all who are competitors for the State, and
difficulty is foreseen by General Sickles, and
is requested of Congress the removal of the oath.
General Meade has recently suggested the same
thing in Georgia. It will be impossible for the
negroes and the worthless white to fill some of
these offices, or give the security required by law.

Property of all kinds, and especially real estate,
has depreciated in value one half or two thirds
during the past year. No one is disposed to
purchase anything, and foreign capital has been
driven out or deterred from coming here for in-
vestment. Property sold by the Sheriff brings
nothing. The Marshal of this State told me the
other day that he could not get a plantation, well
improved, containing two thousand acres, in Horry
district at public auction, to the highest bidder,
for five dollars. Mules brought only five dollars
apiece.

A great many persons are moving from the
lower country, where there are so many negroes,
to the upper part of the State, and they are be-
coming wildernesses. The same thing must occur
in many portions of Mississippi and other States.
A gentleman just returned from Mississippi, tells
me that lands, which rented last year for four-
teen dollars per acre, were now offered at two
dollars per acre, and no one would take them.

The best reaction of the State is desired, and
better legislation for the Southern States, they
will be an incubus to the Union, utterly destruc-
tive of the whole republic. The present military
force will have to be kept up to maintain peace
between the two races, and there is no certainty
of their ability to do this long. I have some time
thought that when the negro government went
into operation, it would be impossible to pre-
serve the peace of the country. A war of races
must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war
of extermination that ever desolated the face of
the earth in any age or country.

I am, with great respect and esteem, yours,
truly, &c. B. F. FEARY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident which resulted
in the death of Mr. John Carress occurred at
Peter's Gulch before yesterday. Carress and
Wm. Gorbitz were at work upon the new
pioneer in built for Mr. Charles Beaser at the
place mentioned, when the ridge pole of the roof
collapsed giving way. They endeavored to
prop it up, but the propped slipped, and the whole
roof, with its covering of dirt came down upon
the unfortunate men. Gorbitz received a severe
knock, which sent him to a corner of the build-
ing and saved his life, but John Carress was
completely buried in the ruins. Miners, near at
hand, hearing the tremendous crash, hastened to
render assistance and extricate the poor sufferer.
But he had received fatal injuries and lived only
one hour and a half after the occurrence. For
a considerable time he laid senseless, and then,
as if fearing some new danger, rushed frantically
about, but finally laid down to die and gave up
his life with perfect resignation. John Carress
was usually known as John the Hunter, and was
a native of Greenacres, Fairfield county, Ohio,
where his aged mother still resides. He was a
man about forty-five years of age, and was a
pioneer in California and Oregon. He came
here from Walla Walla two years ago with a
pack-train, and has since then, been to some ex-
tent the employ of J. J. Roe & Co., but has been
mostly engaged in the Boulder Valley. Among
his friends he was a universal favorite, his excel-
lent disposition making him a pleasant com-
panion. The whole community at Boulder Valley
is pained at his loss.—Helen Herald.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Samuel Houston, a well
known resident of this city, formerly of Ste-
phens county, Georgia, and a member of the
White riding in the stage from Boise City to Silver
City last Sunday, near Snake river ferry. His body
was brought back to Boise City for interment,
under cover of the I. O. F., of which order the
deceased was a member. Samuel Houston was a
native of Pennsylvania, aged about 42 years,
and left here by stage on Friday morning, for
San Francisco, in search of health. He had
suffered severely for sometime past from conges-
tion of the lungs, and hastened from here to
escape death from that disease. The fell dis-
troyer seized him on his journey. There were
eleven passengers in the stage at the time of his
death. Poor Sam; he had a very wide range of
friends and acquaintances in California, and here
as well, and we think no one ever found occasion
to speak an unkind word of him.—Idaho World.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—Congress is organ-
izing the new Territory of Wyoming, to include
Oreghone, the city born in a day, and the Sweet
water gold mines. The proposed territory lies
between the 104th and 110th meridians and the
41st and 44th parallels of latitude, and is a
parallelogram, except a slight "zag" of half a
degree in the south-west corner. The population
is estimated at 15,000, against about 200 a few
months ago. There is gold mountains and good
coal in the Black Hills. The territory lies across
the only available highway between the 35th
and 47th parallels. This is a great advantage
over some adjoining territories.—Dollar Times.

PARSON TILGNER of the New York Independent
has recently been in Washington. He writes to
his paper thus: "Occasionally a Presidential
candidate is seen fuddled in the streets; but, as
this happens on Sunday, it cannot be said to in-
terfere with public business."

The public debt statement shows the total
debt on the 1st of Feb., less cash in the treasury,
to be \$2,527,215,973 10.

Look at your own bad passions, and you need
not go into society to know mankind—for you
have got the world.

The Death of J. Marion More.

The Idaho World has additional particulars in
relation to the killing of J. Marion More, with
whose death our readers are already familiar:

PRELIMINARY MATTERS.

The location and working of the Ida Elmore
and Golden Chariot lodes on War Eagle Moun-
tain, near Silver City, Oreghone, marks the initial
point of the difficulty which has resulted in the
killing of Marion More. The Ida Elmore mine
is owned by J. M. Wilson & Co., and the Golden
Chariot, an extension of the same lode, is
owned by Hill Beachey, Grayson & Co. Some
months ago a dispute arose between the two
Companies, involving the boundary lines of the
respective claims. The dispute was amicably
settled by a compromise, the terms of which
were, some weeks ago, violated by the Golden
Chariot Company, and that violation produced
what was called the "War on the Mountain," in
the two mines, the week before last, in which
two men were killed, and one was severely
wounded.

Finally, by the interposition of the authorities,
and by arrangement between the owners of the
two mines, a compromise and adjustment of the
difficulty was brought about, and to make every-
thing binding in law, the necessary surveys,
preparing a map, and deeds, defining the precise
bounds and possessions of each Company, were
executed.

General gladness was felt throughout the com-
munity upon the peaceful termination of the
difficulty, and friends of both claimants expres-
sed themselves as rejoicing and anxious to know
that the further flow of blood had been hap-
pily stopped, by the conduct of the principals to
the dispute. A number of the friends of Mr.
More, who acted on behalf of the Ida Elmore
claim, some of them from this city, left Silver
City, on Tuesday, March 31st, on their return,
and Mr. More and others were to return in a day
or two.

On Wednesday, Aug. 1, having concluded the busi-
ness which detained him at Silver City, Mr. More
paid his fare at the stage office for his way hither,
to start by stage of next morning. About five
o'clock that afternoon he and a number of his
companions, visiting various places in town,
arrived at, and not at the Idaho Hotel, as has been
stated. None were present at that dinner except
those who had acted or felt with Mr. More in the
late trouble. After dinner he went out upon
the street, and from that time until just before
he was shot, he walked about with some of his
companions, visiting various places in town.
He frequently expressed himself perfectly satis-
fied with Beachey and Grayson, but he said he
had not forgiven some who had most foully be-
trayed and wronged him. But he made no hos-
tile demonstrations towards any person, or in
any place. On the contrary he twice stopped one
or two of his own party from proceeding to the
hotel, who had fought in the Beachey Grayson
interest, and assured these persons that he should
not permit them to be harmed by any of his
friends—that everything had been settled.

THE FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

About 8 o'clock, Mr. More, accompanied by
Ben. White and Jack Fisher, of this city, and
another friend, walked down to the Idaho Hotel.
He saw John A. McQuaid, a lawyer in the Golden
Restaurant, and not at the Idaho Hotel, as has been
stated. None were present at that dinner except
those who had acted or felt with Mr. More in the
late trouble. After dinner he went out upon
the street, and from that time until just before
he was shot, he walked about with some of his
companions, visiting various places in town.
He frequently expressed himself perfectly satis-

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1868.

TRAD STEVENS, was bred a shoemaker and followed his trade at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

A NEGRO has been nominated for Congress from the Raleigh district, North Carolina. The work goes on.

KENTUCKY.—The Hon. J. W. Stevenson was nominated by proclamation for Governor. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted declaring George H. Pendleton, Kentucky's first choice for the Presidency, and demanding full amnesty.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to the publishers of the Public Spirit for several copies of that highly interesting periodical. The magazine, in point of contributors, will compare favorably with other publications of like character. It is published by Le Grand Benedict, 37 Park Row, New York, and is furnished to subscribers at the low sum of \$3 per annum.

LOS ANGELES RAILROAD.—The people of Los Angeles county, California, have just voted to subscribe \$225,000 toward building the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad. Los Angeles, like Walla Walla, is about twenty-five miles removed from water communication, and the railroad is to supply the deficiency. The county already has an indebtedness of \$177,000, on an assessment roll of \$2,500,000, but notwithstanding this cheerfully votes \$225,000 toward building a railroad. Walla Walla county, out of debt, can certainly afford to appropriate \$200,000 toward a similar purpose.

SCIENCE.—The San Francisco Bulletin of the 3d inst., gives an account of a suicide in the Police Court of that city, of a man named Abell. It appears that he had been arrested on the charge of committing a rape on a little girl. When the case was called for trial, he drew from his pocket a razor and cut his throat. The Bulletin gives the following description of the man: "Abell is said to have been a native of Poland. He resided for some time in the city of Washington, D. C., and was employed there as a detective officer. He came here from Dry Creek, Umattilla county, Oregon, and it is stated that he got into a difficulty there with a man and inflicted such injuries as resulted in his death. Abell was indicted and left the State. In several letters from his wife he is advised to remain here, as the officers of the law at Walla Walla were watching for him, and his life would be in danger should he return."

LEWISTON ITEMS.—From Mr. Caton, who has just returned from Lewiston, we learn that parties are constantly departing for the mines—principally for Warrens diggings. The reports from this place are still favorable, and from gentlemen with whom Mr. Caton talked at Lewiston, he learned that the miners would do well the coming season. The trial of Albert Igo, for the murder of Wm. Page, is now being held in the District Court. Fenn, Capps and Dugan, appear for the prisoner, and W. A. George for the Territory. The prisoner's counsel quashed the former indictment, and the Grand Jury found a second indictment, for murder in the first degree. Much interest is taken in the trial by the citizens. It is supposed that Igo will be convicted of manslaughter. The steamer Tenino, the first boat of the season, reached Lewiston on the 6th inst.

FAMINE IN EUROPE.—The S. F. Hebrew Observer publishes full particulars of the famine that is now desolating Eastern Prussia, and parts of Russia and Austria. Notwithstanding the continual endeavors of the government and those who are charitably disposed, large numbers have already died from starvation, and what is more, the distress is on the increase. It appears that the crops for the past three years have failed, and hence the wide-spread distress. All of last year's crop is already consumed, and some four months must elapse before the new crop can be harvested. In the meantime the destitute poor are perishing by thousands. Large numbers of the sufferers are Israelites, but no nationality escapes. The paper from which we derive the above, suggests that relief societies be formed, and a systematic effort made to collect funds for the relief of those who are so sorely afflicted. Our own people should not be backward in a movement of this kind. We are here blessed with abundance, and we should esteem it a privilege to share with those who are perishing from famine.

MONTANA NEWS.—From the Helena Herald we glean the following: The people are greatly excited over the contemplated branch mine. News has reached Helena that a fleet of steamers had left St. Louis, on their way to Fort Benton, and that several had reached Omaha on the 10th ult. A correspondent writing to the Herald from Sweetwater, intimates that the reports as to the richness of these mines are slightly exaggerated. While a gang of workmen were engaged in one of the streets of Helena, they struck a rich vein of quartz, which created quite an excitement, and a great portion of the street was taken up as claims. A party of prospectors have lately discovered and opened, immediately on the north side of the Missouri, about forty miles below Benton, a very thick vein of bituminous coal. The average yield of the McClellan mines is \$12 per ton to the hand, while working over the old claims the second time, and more gold will be taken out of the gulch this year than any previous one. In running a drain ditch through William's claim, Diamond, they have lately taken out as high as \$60 to the pan, and out of a single shovel full of gravel they got \$35. The Gazette is now published daily. A Board of Brokers has been formed at Helena. A very rich vein of quartz has been struck on Crow Creek, the loose dirt alone paying over \$102 to the pan. The ledge has been named the "Leviathan." John Kelly and his Indian boy are performing at Helena to crowded houses.

The Railroad.

The Executive Committee, charged with the duty of taking preliminary action in all matters connected with the Railroad, are steadily at work, and have now got matters in such a shape as to reduce the building of the road to a certainty. Articles of incorporation have been adopted, and a company organized under the title of the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company. The names of Messrs. D. S. Baker, A. H. Reynolds, I. T. Reese, A. Kyger, J. H. Lasater, J. D. Mix, B. Scheidman, and Wm. H. Newell, appear as the incorporators. The capital stock of the Company has been fixed at \$300,000, to be increased as the business of the corporation requires. J. H. Lasater is President of the temporary organization, and Wm. H. Newell, Secretary. Application has been made to Congress for the necessary legislation to enable the Company to carry out the objects intended to be attained. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. D. Mix, A. H. Reynolds, and B. Scheidman, has been appointed to confer with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and ascertain what aid may be expected from that quarter towards building the road. This Committee will at once proceed to Portland, and on their return it will be definitely determined when the work on the road will commence. The plan of operations agreed upon is to procure a guarantee from the county of \$200,000, and \$50,000 from the city. With this capital, and the amount that can be raised by private subscriptions, it is believed that the Company will have ample funds to build the road. The calculation, of course, is based on the supposition that the Oregon Steam Navigation Company will invest from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in the enterprise. We have here given the outlines of the plan, without descending to details. From all parts of the country we hear expressions of opinion, all favorable to the work in hand. Great unanimity has characterized the deliberations of the Committee, and while there has been differences as to more matters of detail, they have been unanimous as to the necessity of the road. We doubt whether any enterprise of the kind ever started under more favorable auspices. It is true that occasionally an individual is met who objects to the county lending her aid, but this opposition is so limited that it cannot have any effect in retarding the work. As the project becomes better understood, it is questionable whether a single tax-payer will risk his reputation for intelligence, by opposing the road. As soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed, it is proposed to submit the question of county aid to a vote of the people, when it is confidently expected that the response will be very nearly if not quite unanimous. We are not disposed to be over-optimistic, but certainly under all the circumstances it is fair to say that the building of the road is an assured fact.

The Financial Question.

While Congress is engaged in frittering its time in destructive legislation, or in other words endeavoring to overthrow the fundamental principles of the government, the finances of the country are allowed to remain in a state that is disgraceful. The National Banks are engaged in flooding the country with their "promises to pay." The debt of nation is increasing daily. Want and privation meets us on all sides. To-day thousands of men are out of employment, and the country, financially, is in a worse condition than at any time during the war. If Congress had taken hold of this matter immediately after the war closed, and legislated in the interests of the people, and settled this question of finance, all would have been right by this time. What was the course pursued by that body? Instead of devoting their time to judicious legislation, they instituted a new era in the history of the country—crushing out of existence ten States; endeavoring to overthrow the co-ordinate branches of the government, simply because they differed with them on questions of policy. For three years the people have waited most patiently for some legislation on the financial question, but they have waited in vain. Millions have been taken from them to keep up a military dictatorship over a portion of their brethren. There has been no comprehensive measure introduced to lessen the debt. These men either do not understand the problem, or do not wish to. At the recent elections held in the Western States, the bond questions was the prominent feature in the campaign, and the policy then adopted by the people should have had some influence upon Congress, but their voice has been unheeded. Let these men take warning; the voice of the people at the next general election will place them in positions that they cannot injure the country longer. Other and different men will be elected to fill their places. A new policy will be inaugurated, giving the poor man the same rights as the millionaire. This government was not founded in the interest of a class but for the benefit of all, both poor and rich.

RAILROADS.—In every city and county in California, where the question of guaranteeing interest on the bonds of railroad companies has been before the people, they have voted, without exception, in favor of such action. These people are evidently wide-awake, and see where the true interest of their State lies.

Shasta Mines.

EDITOR STATSMAN:—There has been a change since I last wrote, and the change has been for the better. The snow that covered the ground has mostly disappeared, and there has been several claims opened, and more are in the act of being put in working order. Some who have been fortunate enough to obtain water, have made several "runs" with good results, and when Reeves' ditch brings in its expected supply of water, which will be to-morrow, this place and surrounding country will make a showing in the shape of large quantities of gold dust. Some of the parties on Quartz Gulch have met with greater success since they commenced work than they anticipated at first. A lucky miner, while at work, washed out a nugget weighing \$29.40. As a consequence claims in that locality have an upward tendency.

A SCENE IN COURT.

As to matters about town, they seem to have had more life infused into them, and every day the streets present scenes of not only a varied, but dangerous character. Last week two men had a shooting affray about the attachment of some property, in which the contents of their six-shooters were thrown away and no one hurt. They were arrested, of course, and brought before his Honor, Judge J. Thus far the affair was somewhat serious, and was not only attended by considerable danger to the participants, but to lookers on, because the bullets flew in all directions, but the trial spoke of the early days of the West, wherein the law books consisted of newspapers, and the Judge a horse-jockey, and possessed so much of the ludicrous that I hereby send you a condensed description of the matter. Imagine something like the following and you have the court room, judge, prisoners and jury: In a large room, in which the jingle of money, the rattling of the dice-box and oaths are constantly commingling, is a large square table, on which stands a bottle of Jamaica Rum, several tumblers, some clay pipes, together with the judge's feet, who sits looking on as if prepared for any emergency. To the right of the judge sits the prisoner, one of whom occupies one corner of the table or desk used by the judge, and very comfortably smokes a huge meerschaum pipe. The jury, some lying stretched out upon a neighboring table asleep, and others discussing the relative value of somebody's claim, are either in the act of calling out for "something more," or smoking cigars. The lawyers look very red in the face, and when they turn to the judge imploring silence and order he is heard to say, "I, the State of Oregon, say that (hic) that there must be order." Just at this moment one of the jurymen makes a motion that "the court adjourn (hic) and all hands take a drink." Motion carried, and crowd proceeded to liquor. Thus things went until the jury, judge and prisoners were showing very marked symptoms of having imbibed considerable rum and whiskey, and the court had been in session six days, when the foreman called the counsel for the defense aside and informed him that if he would close his speech, they would acquit both the prisoners. Of course this was agreed to. Both prisoners were brought in on separate charges for the one crime, and both were acquitted. On summing up the costs of this trial—which is \$1,275.00—I find that there has been spent for rent of saloon, as court room, \$150; for drinks, \$100; for extra drinks for outsiders, \$50; for lights, beds and fees for jurymen, \$175; lawyers fees, \$500, and other expenses \$300, and all except lawyer's fees, comes from the treasury of Baker county, under the head of incidental expenses. A Dutchman speaking of the matter says "it is his best court case never was." I agree with him.

A PACK-TRAIN ARRIVES.

A pack-train, the first of the season, arrived here to-day, loaded with goods for the R. R. D. & M. Co., who intend opening a store. Prices in the drygoods and grocery line remain about the same as before. Lumber has declined and it is now rated at \$40 per thousand. The market is supplied with eggs, which sell at 75c per doz. A party of Indians attacked some wagons between this place and Olds' Ferry, drove them from their wagons, took all their blankets and run three horses off. A party started in pursuit from this place but did not succeed in capturing the Indians. I believe that some soldiers from the Malheur are still after them.

Kootenai Correspondence.

WILD HORSE CREEK, B. C., April 1, 1868. EDITOR STATSMAN:—We were glad surprised by the arrival of Mr. Kelly, of the Kootenai Express, and the news, though little, was a feast to us. We have had a splendid winter, and now everything is summer here, and with the beautiful weather everything is life and activity in our camp. Our stone ditch is supplying its quota of water, and the big ditch will be in operation next week, this being one month earlier than any season before. The hydraulics will be at work next week. Nip and Tack McGinley are pushing everything to get down the shaft before high water. On the whole, everything bids fair for a bright season and steady pay. There will be about 200 more Chinamen here next month.

ST. PATRICK FESTIVAL.

The St. Patrick Festival was the grand affair of the day, and was participated in by every person in the camp. The procession to the Brewery, supper and dancing, until more proclaimed another day. Everything is peace and happiness showing the good feeling existing in Kootenai among every class. Long may the boys live to see many such days among their friends. Too much praise cannot be given to Morrow, Boyle, Gady and Dorr, for their energy and kind attention. Long may they wave.

THE KOOTENAI EXPRESS.

Mr. Kelly will be glad to welcome among us, and I hope Walla Walla will do her share in assisting the line to keep Kootenai before the people. We live on Walla Walla produce, and we send good dust to your market, and it is the least you could do, to assist us in keeping up communication. No news from the head waters of the Columbia yet. You will hear from me more fully next express. Yours, &c., OZZEA.

From the 16th inst., the wife of W. W. MAXWELL, of a son.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

WALLA WALLA, April 13, 1868. EDITOR STATSMAN:—We are still receiving our usual amount of freight from below, and also shipping the same to the interior by teams and pack-trains. Huge teams, (mules and cattle) of from ten to thirty animals each, are still arriving daily from the Valley, laden with flour and grain. The steamers Ouyhee and Tenino go loaded each trip. The steamer Tenino arrived from Lewiston (the first trip of the season) on the evening of the 9th inst., remained here all night taking on flour, and left at daylight the next morning for Celilo. We had a fine rain during Thursday night and Friday last, which seemed to extend over the whole Valley. This was just the thing needed for grass and crops.

THE RAILROAD.

is the principal topic here, and under this head, I propose to give some extracts from San Francisco papers showing the advantages to be derived from this class of public improvements. The following extract is from the San Francisco Alta, and tells some wholesome truths: The American Union is, of all large and populous countries, the best supplied with navigable rivers. It is also, in proportion to population, the best supplied with railroads, having one mile to 600 inhabitants, while the British Isles have one to 2,188; and other European States have still more people to the mile. Of the 95,000 miles of railroad in the world, our country has 37,000, or more than one-third—almost two-fifths. The construction of the wonderful net of railroads between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river, has had a large influence in increasing the wealth of the nation.

The State of Ohio, which is about 200 miles square, was at the beginning of this century occupied by savages, except at a few points, like Cincinnati and Marietta, and now it has a population of two millions and a half, with 3,500 miles of railroad, and \$1,100,000,000 of taxable property. In 1850, when there were 375 miles of railway, her taxable property was \$500,000,000, showing an increase of \$600,000,000; and the railroads, to which, at least, two-thirds of this increase is due, cost only about \$110,000,000, and are good investments in themselves. California's railroads far more than Ohio ever did. The latter State has a navigable river on her southern border and a lake on her northern; her surface is nearly level, so that good wagon roads can be constructed in nearly any direction for long distances without grading; excellent rock for macadamizing is abundant, and before a mile of iron track was laid within her borders, two canals ran through the State from north to south. California lacks many of these advantages, and no State is more in need of railroads than ours. The completion of an extensive system of railroads we may be sure will work an industrial revolution as great in California as that which has occurred in Ohio within the last eighteen years, and a railroad system we must have. We can forever rely on mud wagons for communication with Visalia, Gilroy, Shasta, Yreka, Weaverville, and Head-butte.

From the above it will be seen that California is working up to a sense of her duty. San Francisco is not only urging upon the people of the State a thorough system of railroads throughout the State, but is demanding that the State Legislature shall give or sell to the different railroad companies, a sufficient portion of the tide lands lying along the front of the city, for depot and warehouse purposes. And now comes an extract from the San Francisco Call, in which the editor takes occasion to show the people of San Francisco where they may land if better inducements are held out to the railroad companies by the people on the Oakland side of the Bay, he says: The Bulletin insists that if the railroad companies are allowed to purchase tide lands for their termini, the center of the business of the city will be removed southward toward Islais Creek. This is an admission of a fact the business man can dispute, viz: That wherever the trans-continental railroads and their branches terminate, there will be the great commercial centre. These railroads must terminate at tide water in order to answer the demands of commerce. If the companies do not, on this side of the Bay, they will be driven to the other side, where plenty of good lands are offered them. Is it not for the interest of San Francisco to bring the railroads here, and thus to keep San Francisco the business centre? If the Pacific railroads terminate on the north side of the Bay, what will San Francisco probably be worth in ten years to come? We cannot see how any San Franciscan, who is not engaged in endeavors to steal the tide lands by squabbling upon them, can object to the State selling the railroad companies a sufficient quantity to answer their purposes.

The above extract is another eye-opener to the advantages to be derived from railroads. With one more extract from the same paper—same date—showing the increase in the value of real estate near the line of a railroad, and I will close: We learn on reliable authority, (say the Oakland News,) that an association of San Francisco capitalists have purchased about three hundred acres of land near the Half-way House, about three miles from Brooklyn. The land is situated on the county road, about midway between Oakland and San Leandro, and about a half mile from the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad. The price paid was about three hundred dollars per acre. The value of the property throughout Alameda county has increased from two hundred to three hundred per cent. during the last year. Cause—increased immigration and the Pacific Railroad.

Can any man in this Territory, with all the facts staring him in the face, showing the advantages to be derived from a railroad, oppose such a measure? If there are any such, please show your present through the public print, that we may know the objections, and we will try and meet them fairly and squarely. CUMTUX.

TO THE POINT.—The Democratic State Central Committee of California, has adopted the following resolutions, the truth of which must be apparent to every man who is not blinded by party bigotry: Resolved, That the radical majority in Congress, instead of seeking to lighten the burdens of taxation, disregarding both the will of the people and their official oaths, in an unnatural pursuit after Negro Equality, have been laboring to usurp the functions of the Executive, degrade the Judiciary, and after committing the indecency of forcing upon the Executive a Cabinet officer personally offensive to him, and making a military subordinate independent of the orders of the President, thus uniting in their own hands the purse and sword, they have for the first time presented to the world the disgraceful spectacle of an American President arraigned by a party vote, avowedly for party purposes, before a Senate more than two-thirds of which is composed of his political opponents, and placed on trial for no crime except that of having endeavored to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the liberties of the people; that in these proceedings the radical party in Congress have been manifestly actuated by a desire to perpetrate themselves in office, and merit the unqualified condemnation of all good citizens without distinction of party.

Resolved, That this Committee view with sincere alarm the revolutionary action of the radical majority in Congress, condemned in the foregoing resolution, believing the same calculated to create wide-spread distrust, and seriously to derange the finances and other great interests of the country.

CHALLENGE. I WILL RUN MY TWO-YEAR-OLD COLT CRAWFISH, against any two or three-year-old colt in Walla Walla Valley, distance one-fourth of a mile, for one or two hundred dollars. Race to take place on the first of June. Part of the money to be put up the first of May, and the remainder on day of race. FRED SWARTZ, Walla Walla, April 10, 1868. 174*

MILTON MILLS. PREMIUM PAID, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be superior to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG, Iglton Mills, Nov 1, 1867 46-1/2

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, April 17, 1868. Our quotations for the week ending with this date are as follows: WHEAT, now, for milling, 7 bushel.....60¢65 OATS, 7 bushel.....54 BARLEY, 7 100 lbs.....1 50 CORN MEAL, 7 100 lbs.....1 50 FLOUR, extra, 50 lbs.....\$4 02 50 GROUND FEED, 7 ton.....20 to 30 00 BRAN, 7 ton.....7 00 MIDDINGS, 7 ton.....2 25 00 DOMESTIC BRANDY, 7 gal.....20 00 WHISKEY, Walla Walla, 7 gal.....2 75 00 APPLES, dried, 7 lb.....14 PEACHES, 7 lb.....16 PLUMS, 7 lb.....16 BACON, 7 lb.....14 1/4 HAMS, Walla Walla sugar cured, 7 lb.....18 20 LARD, in tin, 7 lb.....15 EGGS, 7 dozen.....25 BUTTER, 7 lb.....37 00 CHICKENS, 7 dozen.....46 00 GOATS, 7 months, 7 lb.....8 ONIONS, 7 100-lbs.....68 00 BEANS, 7 100-lbs.....\$16 20 00 HAY, 7 ton.....\$16 20 00 WOOL, 7 lb.....16

ASSASSINATION OF MCGEE.—The charge that D'Arcy McGee was assassinated at the instigation of the Fenians is denied by prominent Canadian newspapers. The deceased figured prominently in the Irish rebellion of 1848, but subsequently deserted his countrymen, and since living in Canada has been distinguished for his advocacy of English rule.

INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS.—The Indians in the neighborhood of Snowflake, the Flathead and Flint creek crossings, are becoming quite troublesome to the ranchmen. It has become quite an ordinary thing for them to enter premises that are unprotected by men and help themselves to what they like. At Mrs. Cobler's, near the Flint creek crossing, a party of Indians recently entered the house and demanded whiskey and something to eat. The lady was unwilling to furnish them, but on satisfying their hunger, they insisted on helping themselves to what else they liked about the place, when a son of Mrs. Cobler, a mere lad, seized a double barreled shot gun and shot one of the Flatheads in the forehead just above the eye, killing him instantly, and wounding another. We sincerely hope the ranchmen in that region may be protected by some means, but are not prepared at present to suggest a remedy.—Helena Democrat.

NEW YORK GULCH.—We learn that five to eight dollars to the pan are being obtained in the lower end of this gulch, some four hundred feet above where it empties into Trout creek. A drain ditch has been run nine hundred feet in Trout creek, and is now twenty-two feet below the surface at the upper end. The greatest confidence is felt in being able to reach bed-rock, and in good results when reached.—Helena Dem.

FOR THE KOOTENAI MINES.

LIBBEY CREEK! MR. KELLY, THE EXPRESSMAN, will leave here on Monday next, and will deliver the season for the KOOTENAI MINES. ALL PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., designed for that country will be carried through with the UTMOST DISPATCH. Letters and other articles entrusted to the care of the Postmaster at Walla Walla will be promptly taken charge of by Mr. Kelly. 18-1/2

MUSIC.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF HIS OLD CLASS, Mr. Porter will give a course of vocal music, in VOCAL MUSIC, commencing at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, April 18th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been kindly rendered for the occasion. No spectators will be admitted, and though a course of rudimentary instruction will be followed. TERMS OF TUITION, FOUR DOLLARS. IN ADVANCE. 18-1/2

PIONEER WASHER!

WM. GLASFORD, Agent for Walla Walla County. THIS CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINE is unrivaled for its simplicity, durability and the rapidity and ease of its action; washing the dirtiest clothes perfectly clean in from five to ten minutes, with but slight labor, and lasting with care for ten years. The wear and tear of clothing is washing by this machine is much less than by any other process. It is easily worked by one person. This machine carries the highest Premium at the California State Fair and at

THE OREGON STATE FAIR FOR 1867,

and all who have used it freely pronounce it an invaluable aid to household economy. To give the Machine a trial will please call at my Sash Factory.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., April 16th, 1868. We the undersigned, certify that we have used the PIONEER WASHING MACHINE, and cheerfully recommend it as the best we have ever seen, and in every respect what it is represented to be. Mrs. H. P. Isaacs, Mrs. J. H. Lasater, Mrs. A. Sampson, Mrs. Souler, Mrs. A. Roberts, Mrs. J. Hanway, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. G. Savage, Mrs. J. Hancock, Mrs. J. F. Wood, Mrs. C. Stevens, Mrs. S. P. Whitely, Mrs. Dewar, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Willes, Mrs. W. H. Newell, Mrs. J. Northrop, WM. GLASFORD, 18-1/2

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, of the Second Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed, in favor of J. E. HUNTER and HENRIETTA E. HUNTER, against J. W. WALKER, assignee of John G. Sparks and against J. W. WALKER, I have caused to be sold the following described real property to-wit: The east half of the north west quarter of section number twenty nine, (29) in township number seven, (7) north of range number thirty-six, (36) east of the Willamette meridian, except the parcels heretofore deeded by J. G. Sparks, the plaintiff herein, to J. E. Hunter, Emil Meyer and Katie L. Walker, and except the parcels heretofore deeded by the said defendants, J. W. Hunter and Henrietta E. Hunter, and exempted from the operation of this decree by said J. E. Hunter, J. E. Meyer, and others, to-wit: Emil Meyer, Joseph Hellmuth, S. Maxon, and others, trustees Mary Jacobs and W. M. Martin. Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. Sale to take place at the premises, to-wit: A. S. HILL, Sheriff of Walla Walla county, W. T. April 16th, 1868. By A. J. GIBSON, Deputy. 18-1/2

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS. In the District Court, Second Judicial District. JOHN LONG, Plaintiff, vs. ALBERT HUMPHREYS, Defendant. TO ALBERT HUMPHREYS: You are hereby notified that JOHN LONG has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on for hearing at the First Term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 17th day of April, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and a prayer therefor granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of five hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$558) in lawful money of the United States, with two per cent. interest and that your property has been attached in the premises. J. H. LASATER, Atty for Plaintiff. April 17th, 1868. 18-2m

CHALLENGE.

I WILL RUN MY TWO-YEAR-OLD COLT CRAWFISH, against any two or three-year-old colt in Walla Walla Valley, distance one-fourth of a mile, for one or two hundred dollars. Race to take place on the first of June. Part of the money to be put up the first of May, and the remainder on day of race. FRED SWARTZ, Walla Walla, April 10, 1868. 174*

MILTON MILLS.

PREMIUM PAID, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be superior to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG, Iglton Mills, Nov 1, 1867 46-1/2

Phillips & O'Donnell,

WALLA WALLA. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE —AND— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!! Those desirous of purchasing Staple Dry Goods, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hardware and Crockery, Yankee Notions, CHEAP FOR CASH. ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO CALL upon the undersigned. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, (Opposite N. & E. Brown's.) Grain, Butter, Eggs and Bacon, Taken in exchange for merchandise. G. G. RICHARDSON.

BLACKSMITHING

AND SHOEHING SHOP. MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he has removed to the South east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do All kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a fine assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. SHOEHING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 FRED STINE, Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. 18-1/2

Gem Saloon,

WISHES TO SAY TO HIS OLD FRIENDS that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of the finest Liquors ever received in this market, which he will sell at wholesale and retail, consisting of Old Castilian Sazarac Brandy, "Rochelle " Gov't Whiskey, Cutter No. 1, " Old Irish " Holland Gin, Bruch-Foncher & Co's Lac d'Or Wine Duff Gordon Sherry, Old London Dock Port, and all other brands to be found in the market. Choicest Brands of Cigars, on hand on hand. M. C. COSGROVE.

W. M. KOHLHAUFF

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES. Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to show Goods. W. M. KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 24-1/2

HO! FOR MONTANA!

To Packers and Shippers! THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will run her Regular Trips from PEN D'OREILLE to CABINET, on or about April 30th prox, for the season. RATES: Man and Horse, Pen d'Oreille to Cabinet.....\$1 00 Man and Horse, Pen d'Oreille to Kootenai..... 50 Trains per head, Pen d'Oreille to Cabinet..... 2 50 Trains per head, Pen d'Oreille to Kootenai..... 1 00 (Cargo included with Trains.) Freight, per ton weight..... 10 00 H. A. HOGUE, Agent. 14-1m

O. S. SAGE.

House & Sign Painter. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c. at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. Walla Walla, Oregon, February 22d, 1867. Tom. Tierney is LIVERY AND FEED STABLE, MAIN STREET, opposite W. P. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla, Ida. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. 437

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NEAT, COMMODIOUS HOUSE, centrally located, containing six rooms, FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP. For further particulars, enquire at N. & E. BROWN'S STORE, Main street. 14-1/2

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender notes..... 71 3/4 @ 72 New York Gold Quotations..... 153 1/2

Now.—The higher peaks of the Blue Mountains as seen from this Valley are covered with snow.

THANKS.—We are again placed under obligations to Thos. Cann, the obliging expressman, for various favors.

POVERTY AND CRIME.—It is published that in New York city, the last year 115,000 persons either received charity or were confined in prison.

R. H. BASKETT, of Umatilla, is notified that a further failure to settle an advertising bill due this office will be followed by legal proceedings.

CHALLENGE.—Owners of fast horses are referred to the notice headed "Challenge," in another column. Starts will back Crawfish against any two or three year old that can be trotted out.

EXPRESS.—Mr. Kelly, the Kootenai Expressman, leaves here on Monday next. Persons having letters or packages to forward to the Kootenai mines, will find Mr. K. prompt and reliable.

BUSINESS at this point continues flattering. Farmers are putting in heavy crops, and from indications the amount of grain that will be produced this year will exceed that of any previous one.

COUNTERFEITS.—We are informed that there is a large lot of counterfeit "greenbacks" on their way to this section of the country. Parties should be on their guard, and inspect all notes closely.

AT HOME.—Messrs. W. A. Ball and James Graham, two well known and highly esteemed citizens, arrived by Wednesday's stage on their return from the Atlantic States, where they had been on a visit to their old homes.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The spirit of improvement seems to have taken possession of our town. New buildings are going up, old buildings are being renovated, and generally the town is assuming an unusually healthy appearance.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—An Indian who allowed "single foot" to get the best of him, was arrested last Friday, while running his horse up and down Main street at a furious rate. In endeavoring to arrest him, our worthy Marshal, E. Delany, was thrown to the ground by the Indian's horse, and bruised considerably.

THE CURS CHOP.—Mr. C. Ireland, the Assessor, informs us that he has already assessed over 2000 acres of corn. It is known that in the Willamette Valley corn is one of the most uncertain crops. In California, with the exception of a strip of land at the lower part of the State, they are unable to grow corn.

A LUCKY MINER.—An old California miner, named Bartholomew Beina, returned from Montana in the early part of the week, bringing with him a large amount of treasure, the result of his labor in McClellan Gulch. One of the specimens was so remarkable that it merits description: It was in the shape of a shield, about 3 inches long by 2 inches wide, and weighed a fraction over 22 ounces—value \$400.

ONE BETTER CALCULATED to ornament a cabinet. Mr. B. had been in the mine but little over a year, and in that time took out a handsome fortune—or as he expresses it, "something for a rainy day."

PLANTING TREES.—We are gratified to notice that the residents of the town are so generally planting trees in front of their premises. In many instances the fronts of entire blocks are thus ornamented. Let the work be kept up until there is not a single lot within the city limits without its proper allotment of shade trees.

EXPERIENCE shows that trees planted here uniformly do well, and require little or no attention. Such being the fact, there is no excuse for the failure to plant trees, and the man who thus neglects to ornament his premises, may fairly be regarded as lacking in taste, and destitute of refinement. By all means plant trees, and in a few years we shall have a second New Haven on the Pacific coast.

INTERESTING IN MUSIC.—It will be seen from the card in another column that Mr. Porter proposes to give a course of lessons in music. Nothing we can say would so forcibly illustrate the importance of cultivating a taste for music as the following extract from an essay on that subject by Horace Walpole: "You will stare at a strange notion of mine; if it appears even a mad one, do not wonder. Had I children, my utmost endeavors should be to make them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor even thought of music, the preference seems odd, and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it is the most probable method. It is a resource which will last them their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends upon themselves, not upon others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures, is the cheapest. It is capable of fame, without the danger of criticism—is susceptible of enthusiasm without being priest-ridden—and unlike other mortal passions, is sure of being gratified in Heaven."

KOOTENAI MINES.—Mr. Kelly, the enterprising expressman reached this city on Wednesday last, direct from the Kootenai country. From him we obtain the following items of news: The mines this season have proved much better than previous years; large amounts of gold were being taken out. Hydraulics have been introduced and work to advantage. On Boulder Creek new diggings have been discovered, and from all that Mr. K. could learn before he left, it was thought that this creek would prove very rich. Large numbers of men were going into the mines. Miners and others there at present are represented as doing well, and express themselves satisfied with the future prospects of that country. But very little snow fell last winter, and in consequence the roads are in good condition. The steamer Mary Moody is now making regular trips, and nothing prevents persons from going into these mines on the score of bad roads or no transportation.

A Radical Writer Goes Breakers Ahead. The Washington correspondent of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard sees breakers ahead and thus reviews the situation:

The perils which surround the Republic have never been of a graver character than they are to-day. The President has been tardily impeached on purely technical grounds which present opportunities for a lengthy and plausible defence, conducted, as the defence is to be, by the ablest special pleaders in America. The devices invented to curb and check the President will, I fear, return to plague the inventors. He can now plead in his defence an invasion by Congress of a prerogative which, whether constitutional or not, has been sanctioned by the law and custom of the Republic for over half a century. The opportunity to assume this position should never have been given to him. The moment he was proved to be dangerous to the extent that he could not be trusted with the usual powers of his office, the proper remedy was not to pass laws of doubtful and unusual character, but to draw the weapon from the constitutional armory, placed there for just such an emergency, and with it strike off his head. This was again and again urged in these columns, but a timid, half-awake Congress allowed the golden moments of opportunity to slip by; the indignation of the people, raised to a fever heat in the fall of 1866, to cool—and now a rude buffet, from the hand of the despot they have vainly tried to fetter, rouses them to the spasmodic cry of impeachment—and thus we confront the issue of to-day.

That the President is technically guilty on the indictment framed, and that the law violated is constitutional, though of an unusual character, seems easily proven. But that the skillful lawyers who conduct the defence will be able to raise clouds of doubt around the whole subject is very certain. This, however, is the least of the dangers which threaten to balk the purpose of the loyal people determined that Johnson shall no longer protect treason and punish loyalty in the Presidential chair.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is his ally. Salmon P. Chase, mad with the Presidential fever and desperate in the consciousness of baffled plans, meanly jealous of Wade, and, perhaps, cherishing the forlorn hope of a democratic nomination, joins forces with the enemy and stands as the Presidential ally. It has been known for a long time that the relations between the Chief Justice and President were more cordial than was made necessary by the mere official relations of parties, and last Wednesday, the rooms of the Chief Justice, filled with the gay and fashionable winter society of Washington, were startled as by an electric shock when the doors were flung open and the usher, in a loud voice announced "the President of the United States and daughter." Few who were present with me will soon forget the significant looks which passed from face to face through those brilliant and crowded rooms as the unusual event of the President of the United States attending an evening reception of the Chief Justice was fully realized. His carping letter to the Senate—his refusal, at first, to obey the mandate to appear as its presiding officer—and his unfolding of a plot to obstruct and defeat, as far as possible, the conviction of the President. How far he may be able to work harm depends, of course, on the firmness of the Senate; but, in any event, he is a serious obstacle, with evil intentions only limited by his courage, which latter, fortunately, is not great. He seems determined to maintain the consistency of a public career which may be summed up in these words: He never had an opportunity to serve his party that he did not betray it.

The Senate itself is the next great danger. There is reason to believe that a serious defection exists among the republicans on this question. Ross of Kansas, and Sprague of Rhode Island, (Chase's son-in-law), are already counted secure as two of the seven republicans it is necessary to win over to prevent a conviction. The more than probable defection of Pe-nderson would carry at least four more gentlemen who hang on his skirts. The folly of Congress in not providing for the suspension of the President during trial will soon be evident. The boundless opportunity this gives the culprit to corrupt his judges will not remain unimproved. The most menacing danger of all, however, is the probable decision by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of McCordie that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional. Congress has failed to pass the law requiring a two-thirds vote for such a decision (Trumbull stiffed the bill in the Senate), and we are thus hastening to a point where everything we have gained for loyalty and the negro is to be undone by judicial fiat.

The situation is alarming, and the people must be aroused, or all is lost. There should be a voice from the North, deep and loud enough to make the Senate keep its integrity, and awe the Supreme Court with its equivocal Chief, into silence. Meetings should be held everywhere, and the country awakened to its peril. My feeble pen can do little. What I say here is in the minds and mouths of all who know Washington society or politics at all. Yet you will hardly find it in the editorials or correspondence of a single Northern paper. The "Special Dispatches," which so largely affect public opinion, are carefully moulded by crafty politicians here or venal editors there, in the interest of some candidate, never caring to speak the exact truth once; and so the good ship, with the passengers all unwarned, drifts on an unknown and dangerous shore.

If the President comes out of that Senate Chamber triumphant and armed with the pronounced decision of the Supreme Court on the unconstitutionality of reconstruction, what law is in the interest of freedom and loyalty will be regarded? Proscription of loyal men, rehabilitation of traitors, the tramping down the negro in blood, and his own re-election by the combined diabolism of the country, North and South, to all of which a demoralized republican party could offer but a weak resistance—this is the future which presents itself as the inevitable sequence of events which are imminent.

The South would then indeed be victorious, and a "dawdling" Congress would witness the sacrifice of a republic which they had neither the virtue, nor the wisdom, nor the courage to save.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS. Dates to April 11.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.) CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 9.—In the House, Chandler offered a resolution that the President be requested to send a mission to Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay, to reconcile these nations now at war. Referred.

The House did little business before adjourning to the Senate chamber—none of general importance—and nothing was done upon their return.

The Senate has confirmed Edward S. Dunley as U. S. Judge for the District of Nebraska. The President has signed the new treaty with North Germany.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. Washington, April 9.—The Court of impeachment opened at noon. Butler, on the part of the managers, called W. H. Wood, who testified that he lived in Alabama, served in the Union army; in 1866 called on the President and asked for a Government appointment; the President said he could do nothing for him; as high influence would be on the side of Congress and those he appointed must be with him.

Mr. Blodgett testified that he was appointed Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., in 1845; was suspended in 1868 by the President; don't know that the Senate had been notified of his suspension.

Butler stated that he would prove that no reason for the suspension of Blodgett was ever sent to the Senate.

Curtis then commenced the opening argument for the defence.

In the Senate, in the afternoon, Judge Curtis spoke until near 4 o'clock, when he begged permission to suspend his remarks as he was greatly fatigued; the Court accordingly adjourned till to-morrow. The Senate then went into executive session.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, April 9.—The prisoner Whelan, who was suspected of the murder of McGee, was examined by the police magistrate today. It was proved that the prisoner had been several times arrested as a Fenian for tampering with the soldiers. He had passed under different names. The door keeper of the House of Commons testified as having admitted the prisoner four different times to the gallery of the House on the night of the murder; thought he appeared uneasy and excited. The detective who arrested him testified in regard to the revolver found in his possession. One barrel had recently been discharged. The prisoner was remanded one week for further examination.

Montreal, April 9.—The City Council voted \$1,000 to pay the expenses of McGee's funeral and also offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the murderers. Whelan's wife has been arrested. A freeman of a large manufacturing establishment has suddenly disappeared. He was known to have Fenian proclivities, and is now suspected of complicity in the assassination.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 10.—A Herald's special from Havana gives Mexican dates to the 3d inst. A decree has been issued subjecting all merchant steamers to certain new port regulations. At Diario, officials have been forbidden to publish Romero's private conversation with Senator Sumner. French and Austrian residents are leaving in haste. Juarez in his address to the members of Congress, compliments the country, and refers in flattering terms to the budget and the condition of the treasury.

A Herald's Montreal special says no doubt exists of the guilt of Whelan. A quantity of correspondence with New York Fenians has been unearthed implicating several notables. A quantity of nitro glycerine brought from New York on forged orders, has been discovered. It created immense excitement, as it is said a plot has been discovered to blow up the House of Parliament.

Latest.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. Washington, April 10.—In the Senate, Judge Curtis continued the opening speech for the President. He proceeded to consider whether the President had violated the Tenure of Office act in removing Stanton, and giving his letter of appointment to Thomas. He said it was no violation of the Constitution. Curtis claimed that there was no conspiracy on the part of the President. He said the evidence would be produced to show that the only object he had in view was to get the matter before the courts. He then proceeded to consider the objectionable speeches claimed as high crimes and misdemeanors. He said the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors must be by criminal acts against the United States or some existing law. He then reviewed the 14th Article, which he declared was absurd, as the President had recognized Congress as a legal body ever since he had been President. At the conclusion of Curtis' speech the Senate took a short recess.

Upon resuming, the President's counsel put Gen. Thomas on the stand, who testified relative to his appointment as Secretary ad interim and subsequent proceedings.

Butler objected to a question regarding a conversation between the President and witness, after his first demand for the possession of the War Office.

After considerable discussion, the question was admitted. Witness said that after informing the President that Stanton had asked for time to remove his papers, the President simply replied: "Very well, go on, obey your orders." He did not see the President again till after his arrest and liberation on bail. He then visited the President and informed him that he was in custody, and on what charge. The President said "Very well; that's what want in court." Witness narrated the circumstances happening thereafter. He went into the War Office the same morning, demanding possession, which Stanton refused. He stated that after members of Congress and others had left, he complained to Stanton that he had been arrested before breakfast, and had nothing to eat that morning. Stanton playfully said he could remedy that, and produced a bottle, and they took a drink together. This was all the force used that day. [Laughter.] He declared that the President never directed him to use force to obtain possession of the War Office. He denied that he ever called on Gen. Grant, or kicked down the doors, or that he told Karsner he would kick that fellow out.

Butler cross-examined the witness at some length. He admitted some portions of his conversation with Burleigh and Wilkinson, and also with Karsner, but said the words playfully.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, April 10.—Stephen J. Meaney, Fenian Head Centre, arrived to-day, having been relieved from sentence by the British Government, on condition of his return to the United States.

Chicago, April 11.—The Peace Commissioners left Chicago for Port Laramie yesterday. More instances of Indian depredations are reported.

Montreal, April 10.—Three prisoners have turned Queen's evidence against Whelan, whose guilt is almost conclusively established.

A man named Lahon, and his wife, who kept a hotel at St. Eustace, attacked a traveler who stopped there; the man with a razor and the woman with a razor. The man was knocked down by the traveler, and the woman, mistaking him for the traveler, cut his throat. She has been arrested, and has confessed that they have been in the habit of murdering travelers stopping there. Three skeletons were found in the house.

Reconstruction Story in Congress.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Post (Democratic), gives the following account of a scene in the House:

The morning hour had elapsed and the time was rapidly approaching for Mr. Bingham, who reported the bill, and who had the closing of the argument, to call the "previous question." Silent expectation reigned throughout the hall, when Mr. Cary, a Republican member from Ohio, arose slowly from his chair and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker!"

All eyes were simultaneously turned upon the member, and the crowded galleries away forward to hear what might be said. The members of both sides of House seemed to listen with breathless attention. Mr. Cary's seat is on the Democratic side, yet he is recognized as a Republican in politics and his vote was regarded as certain to be cast in favor of the bill. After a pause he continued, "I have four questions to propound to my colleague [Mr. Bingham], and upon his answer shall depend the vote I shall be called upon to give:

First—If General Grant should fail or refuse to execute this law, or should execute it in a despotical manner, to what tribunal would he be amenable for his peccance or malfeasance.

Second—As, by the terms of the bill, the President cannot interfere in case the General be tried by court martial, if he so be tried, who shall order and who shall constitute the court?

Third—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? and if so, by whom and before what tribunal?

Fourth—If he cannot be arraigned before any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Before these four questions were completed nearly all the radical members were upon their feet, seemingly as much startled as if a clap of thunder had shaken the marble building, and by the time Mr. Cary had resumed his seat, Butler, Boutwell, Schenck, and a number of others, were crowding around Bingham, and pressing upon him their suggestions and prompting as to a reply—and such a reply! The logical force of these four questions could not be dodged. They told the whole story. Absolute despotism! nothing more, nothing less. Mr. Bingham, however, replied that Congress had made Gen. Grant and Congress could unmake him; and that "Congress would take care that he faithfully executed the law," thus openly and boldly admitting that Congress had already usurped the constitutional power of the Federal Executive, who is sworn to see the laws faithfully executed. The effect of this reply must be to open wide the eyes of the people if they value their present form of constitutional government. The conservative members and the crowded galleries, even his own radical partisans, saw that Mr. Bingham was completely "cornered," but no one seemed to anticipate open acknowledgement of treason and usurpation.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON.

PURELY MUTUAL.

1835.....INCORPORATED.....1835.

CASH ASSETS.....\$5,000,000 00 CASH DISTRIBUTIONS, 1867..... 528,273 55

LOANED MONIES..... 2,725,573 35 TOTAL LOSSES PAID..... 251,600 00

INCOME FOR 1867..... 2,786,100 00

No Extra Charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands.

PRESIDENT.....B. F. STEVENS. SECRETARY.....JOSEPH M. GITTENS. Medical Examiner.....W. W. MORLAND, M. D.

NO STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY TO draw from the Surplus Funds from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. 3 to 5 years before a distribution of the balance among Policy-holders.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID ANNUALLY, the first available at payment of Second Premium. NO FORFEITURES in this Company. Policy-holder has insurance for every cent paid in, by Act of the Massachusetts Legislature. Under this law, LOSSES PAID, age 35, in ordinary life plan, (other plans in proportion):

One annual premium will continue policy in force.....2 years and 9 days. Two annual premiums will continue policy in force.....4 years and 12 days. Three annual premiums will continue policy in force.....5 years and 27 days. Four annual premiums will continue policy in force.....8 years and 46 days. Five annual premiums will continue policy in force.....10 years and 56 days.

Read your Policies. We Invite Investigation. HOME OFFICE, 29 State Street, Boston. PACIFIC BRANCH OFFICE, 302 Montgomery St., San Francisco. EVERSON & HAINES, General Agents. J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D.,.....Medical Examiner.

F. B. JOHNSON, 17 1/2m Agent for Walla Walla county, W. T.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated - - - - 1842.

ASSETS, \$25,000,000 00, CASH.

CASH INCOME for the year ending Jan. 31, 1868, \$10,173,047 01.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH or Equivalent, added to the option of Cash Policy-holder, and available on payment of the second payment. Bonus Dividends can be used as Cash Income. Policies are Non-forfeitable, and have a Cash Surrender Value after the First Annual Payment. For Policies, For Foreign Travel, For Sickness, Information, &c., apply to

O. P. LACY, 17 1/2m Agent for Walla Walla county, W. T. OFFICE.....Post Office.

NEW STORE I. T. REESE.

ROOF OF MAIN ST. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Importer and Dealer to

General Merchandise.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING a very large and carefully assorted stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, WINES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, CARPENTERS AND MINING TOOLS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All our Goods of the very Best Quality, AND I AM DETERMINED NOT to be UNDERSOLED!

Grain and every description of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed. 35-47 I. T. REESE.

MEYERHALL PATENT CHURN.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MEYERHALL PATENT CHURN, for which Mr. W. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by us and in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work in from

Two to Four Minutes! NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their business to give the Meyerhall Patent Churn a trial before applying elsewhere.

J. F. Wood, Daniel Shuck, Wm H Newell, Wm Shaw, Harriet B Shuck, I. T. Reese, R. K. Rees, J. G. Wright, M. B. Ward, W. Phillips, John Bryant, A. W. Robinson, A. Frank, Maudie Frank, A. H. Reynolds, A. Kyger, Frank Orselli, G. F. Yoor.

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, and are now prepared to fill orders. 15-17

ARMY SUPPLIES.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE. DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, FOUR VANCOUVER, W. T., April 1, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE invited at this office, until 12 o'clock, on Monday the 25th day of May, 1868, for furnishing the following articles since Department, with the following BEEF CATTLE, at posts mentioned, and in quantities as follows, viz:

At Fort Colville, W. T., 20,000 pounds, total net weight. At Fort Boise, I. T., 30,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Logan, Oregon, 20,000 pounds, total net weight. At Camp Harney, Oregon, 100,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Warner, Oregon, 108,000 pounds, total net weight. At Camp C. F. Smith, Ogn., 20,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, 60,000 pounds, total net weight.

Said Cattle to be delivered at the Posts named on or before July 1st, subject to inspection, to be of good and marketable quality for beef. (No Steers, Bulls, Milch cows, or Yearlings will be accepted,) and to weigh not less than 1,000 lbs. and not more than 2,000 lbs. each, at the time of delivery, according to the following mode of determining said weight:

If practicable they will be weighed upon scales of the live weight kind, and the net weight of the carcass shall be determined by deducting 50 per cent.

If impracticable to weigh upon scales, then one or more average steers shall be selected, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, breasts trimmed down, shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee, and hind quarters from six to eight inches above gambrel or hook joint.) The average net weight thereof (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded) shall be accepted as the average net weight of the herd.

Proposals may be made for either one of the seven deliveries, for a part of one or for all. They must be in duplicate, and express the price in coin per pound, and also the price in coin per hundred pounds, and also a guarantee of two responsible parties that should contract be awarded, the contractor to give bonds in half the value of the cattle to be furnished by him.

Certified vouchers in duplicate will be given by the A. C. S. of the Post, where the cattle are delivered, immediately after the completion of the delivery, which will be paid at this office.

Bidders may be present at the opening of the proposals. Envelopes to be marked "proposals for beef cattle," and addressed to the undersigned, at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

On the convenience of bidders, proposals will be received until the same date, and in accordance with the above terms, by Hvt. Maj. Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, Chief C. S. Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, California.

Contractors to pay for this advertisement pro rata. J. T. HASKELL, Cap., 331 U. S. Infantry, Chief C. S. Dept. Columbia.

DENTISTRY.

ALL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF DENTAL SERVICE executed in a skillful manner and at reduced charges. All modern improvements adopted. Every operation guaranteed permanently useful.

Consultation and Advice Gratis. MUYGRIDGE, main st., opp. water tank, W. W. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, } SS.

In the Justice's Court, O. P. Lacy, Justice of the Peace, in Walla Walla Precinct of said County, to A. J. Thibodo:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT LEWIS BERGMEN has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard on the 1st day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at said Justice's Office, which is two months from the time of publication, and unless you appear at said time and place, and answer said complaint, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of \$244, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, and for the further sum of \$78 1/2, interest due thereon from April 20, 1867, and costs of suit. Feb. 28, 1868. MIX & LANGFORD, Att'ys for Plff.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, } SS.

In the District Court, 2nd Judicial District, to GEORGE H. DAKIN: You are hereby notified that SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO., have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 25th day of February, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of \$244, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, and for the further sum of \$78 1/2, interest due thereon from April 20, 1867, and costs of suit. Feb. 28, 1868. MIX & LANGFORD, Att'ys for Plff.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, } SS.

In the District Court, 2nd Judicial District, to PETRONILA CAMPANA: You are hereby notified that JAS. B. GARDNER, 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 25th day of February, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of \$244, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, and for the further sum of \$78 1/2, interest due thereon from April 20, 1867, and costs of suit. Feb. 28, 1868. MIX & LANGFORD, Att'ys for Plff.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, } SS.

In the District Court, 2nd Judicial District, to LOUPE & DANNENBAUM: You are hereby notified that LOUPE & DANNENBAUM have 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 25th day of February, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of \$5,550, with interest thereon, at the rate of two per cent per month, due from you to Plaintiff, upon a certain promissory note, described in complete Jan. 25, 1868. J. D. MIX, Att'ys for Plff.

NOTICE. SEVEN YEARS USE OF MY HAIR RESTORATIVE, has proved it to be superior to all others in use, and it is warranted to Renew the Hair, even after the person has been bald for several years; and furthermore, if it fails to produce the effect above described, it will not charge anything for my trouble. All persons desiring treatment for the cure of Baldness, will find no objection at his Hair Dressing Establishment, on Main Street, Walla Walla. (L.S.M.) JOHN LOPPS.

NOTICE. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—As I shall leave for Boise, on the first of June next, all persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately, as thereby save costs.

Persons having COLLECTIONS in the Boise country can have the same promptly attended to by leaving their accounts with the undersigned. W. G. LANGFORD, 14 1/2m

JOB PRINTING. HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!

D. H. FERGUSON, Colville. I. KATZMAN, Portland.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and old Fort Colville. Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Miners' Tools, &c., PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to Forwarding Goods to The Upper Columbia. ec. 8. 1868. 511.

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Galvanized and Ungalvanized OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR Hoisting from Shafts and Inclines Winding Ropes Flat and Round, Guy Ropes for Derricks, Fall Ropes, of Steel, for Derricks, Power Ropes, for Conveying Power to Distance, Ferry Ropes, for Swing and Flying Ferries, and for various other purposes, being

