

Walla Walla Statesman

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

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Walla Walla Statesman.
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Advertisements of special contract.

JOB PRINTING of every description done
in a neat and reasonable manner. Orders for
any of the following articles will be promptly filled:
BLANK CHECKS,
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
NOTES OF HAND,
ORDER BOOKS,
BALANCE SHEETS,
STAMPAID BILLS,
STAMPED CARDS,
BILLS OF LADING,
CERTIFICATES,
SHIP BILLS,
CONTRACT BILLS,
CHECK BOOKS,
RECEIPTS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

DR. A. SHOUB,
(Deutscher Arzt.)
LATE OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE, PRESENTLY LOCATED IN THIS
CITY.
Particular attention paid to Midwifery, Female and
Children's Diseases.
Office on Third Street, between German and English
streets, W. T. 1866.

DR. J. 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,
between German and English streets, W. T. 1866.

DR. STEVENSON,
HOMOEOPATHIST.
Office and Residence to 3 doors
below the Express Office, where he may be
consulted in person, or by mail, on all
cases of disease, W. T. 1866.

Tommy Tierney's
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
MAIN STREET, opposite W. P. & C. Express Office.
Feed for animals, also,
Buggies and Saddle Horses For Hire,
upon the most reasonable terms.
Sept. 29, 1865.

UNDERTAKING.
Orders in the line of undertaking will be
promptly attended to, as undersigned, in
conjunction, I have a
HEARSE!
Ready for use on all funeral occasions.
Saddles of business at my Wagon and Carriage
Shop, lower end of Main Street, WALLA WALLA,
CAL. WINSETT.

ERIK CITY EXPRESS!
FROM
Lewiston to Clear Water Station,
L. K. CITY.
and intermediate points, connecting at Lewiston
with WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.
Wagon, Z. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

JAS. B. LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS
at Law, will practice in the Co. of Washington
Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office one door west of Kyser & Reese's Brick
Store, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1865.

JAS. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO, ATTORNEYS
at Law, will practice in the Co. of Washington
Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office in the Court House, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1865.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Will attend to collection of debts,
conveyances, a knowledge of deeds, powers of
Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.
Office at the Court House,
Sept. 1, 1865.

B. M. DURELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in
General Merchandise.
Fire-proof Brick Building, Corner of Main and
Third Streets, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Oct. 11, 1865.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.
Fire-Proof Brick Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Provisions,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
Crockery and Glassware.

TIN-WARE,
Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse
CARPETING,
Oil Cloth, China Matting,

Window Shades, Looking Glasses,
Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,
Oils, Glass, Paints Putty, Varnishes,
Brushes &c., &c.,
Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 17, 1865.

PACKERS AND MINERS.
FALL STOCK OF GROCERIES
AND
MINERS' GOODS.
NOW IN STORE, AND FRESH SUPPLIES
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Purchases are made from First Hands,
Therefore,
Goods Can, and Will be Sold
Very Low Prices for Cash.
Call and Satisfy Yourself.

WIEBERG & STROWBRIDGE
Have Removed from their store known as
THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
To their New Brick Store, 125 Front St.,
Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'g'n.
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY
the trade in their line with a large and
well assorted stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Their stock consists of all the standard make of
Boots and shoes, such as
Becker's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Heels;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;
Youths' Kip and Calf Boots;
Children's Kip and Calf Boots;
Ladies' Miners and Children's Balmoral, Gaiters
and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in
Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;
Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;
Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;
Harness, Skirting, Belting and Bridle Leather;
Colored Lining, Russet Sheep skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
Particular attention given to orders.
WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.

From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and
Leather business, their advantages in buying and in-
creased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S.
feel assured that they can do better for you than any
other firm in the city.
WIEBERG & STROWBRIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864.

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

DENTISTRY.
DE. G. BERNARD,
DENTIST,
(From San Francisco.)
Would respectfully inform the public that he has
opened an Office in Walla Walla, for the practice of
Dentistry
in all of its branches.
Persons desiring first-class dentistry are invited
to call.
Office next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.
August 11, 1865.

A. G. BRADFORD,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
38 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ALWAYS ON HAND—
BRANDIES,
WHISKEYS,
GINS,
RUMS,
WINES.
Also, all kinds of CASE GOODS.
Orders promptly attended to.
A. G. BRADFORD.

TRIAL OF THOMAS DONAHUE.
Judge Wyche's Charge to the Jury.
Chiefs of the Jury.—You have listened at-
tentively to the evidence in the case and to the
argument of counsel, and it is now my duty to
state briefly and plainly the facts in this case.
The prisoner, Thomas Donahue, is charged with
murder in the first degree in killing James
P. Patterson in this town and county on the
15th day of February last.

To find the prisoner here guilty, as charged,
you must be satisfied first that he killed the de-
ceased; secondly, that the killing was premeditated;
and thirdly, that the killing was done with malice.
If you should be satisfied from the evidence that
the prisoner here killed the deceased, and in this
county, you will next direct your attention to
the facts and circumstances connected with
and accompanying the killing. It is your duty
to find a person guilty of murder in the first
degree under our statute, it is necessary that the
killing shall be "purposely and of deliberate and
premeditated malice." To kill purposely, is to
kill intending to kill, and the intention of the
person killing may be gathered from his de-
clared purpose, or it may be gathered from the
circumstances of the killing, or from the character of
the weapon used. If, for instance, a party advance
on another with a loaded pistol or other deadly
weapon and discharge the pistol upon his ad-
versary, then the intention to kill may be gathered
from the weapon used—every reasonable
being, being presumed to contemplate and in-
tend the natural and reasonable and usual
consequences of his own act, or from the
evidence that the prisoner here killed the de-
ceased and intended to kill him, and killed him
in this county, then to find him guilty of
murder in the first degree, it is necessary that
you should be satisfied that he killed him "of de-
liberate and premeditated malice." To delib-
erate and premeditate, is to kill with a design
and intention, to kill with a design, is to kill
with a view to the commission of the crime, and
to kill with a design, is to kill with a view to
the commission of the crime, and to kill with a
design, is to kill with a view to the commission
of the crime.

But, gentlemen, if you believe from the evi-
dence that all the ingredients and elements of
murder in the first degree as stated, exist in
this case and have been shown to your satisfaction,
then you would direct your attention to
the law as it applies to the offense set up by
the prisoner in this case.

The character of the deceased has been dis-
cussed in this case and the prisoner has sought
to offer to the jury the character of the deceased
as a desperate and dangerous man, in extenu-
ation or justification of the killing. The de-
ceased was a peaceable man, and the prisoner
is in no manner before you. In such a case as
the one now before the Court, the law excludes
the character of the deceased and in the mind
of the Court the law is sustained by the most
cogent reasons and precepts on the most solid
foundations.

"Oh my God!" witnesses testify was the ex-
clamation of the deceased when shot, and that
being the deceased has gone with his character
such as it may be, and before that Great
Judge from whom no secrets are hid and whose
judgments are altogether righteous the deeds
of deceased done in this world have passed in
review.

In defence of the killing there is evidence be-
fore you of the deceased having on a certain
time and in a certain place made certain threats,
and there is evidence of these threats, whatever
they may be, having been communicated to the
prisoner. Whether any threats were made, and
if made whether they were later on by the pris-
oner, and whether they were communicated to
the prisoner before the killing, are all matters of
fact for you to find.

But the Court instructs you—as clear and well
settled law—that if the evidence in this case
satisfies you that the prisoner here attacked the
deceased with a deadly weapon and did kill him
purposely and of deliberate and premeditated
malice, and when there was no affray between
the parties, or no appearances of any attempt on
the part of the deceased to attack the prisoner,
then the killing is murder in the first degree,
and is murder in the first degree although the
jury may believe that he was a desperate man,
and that the prisoner and that that threat was
communicated to the prisoner and that the pris-
oner believed the threat; that is to say in such a
killing as stated, the matter of threats does not
make the killing any less murder in the first
degree than it would have been if no threats had
been made.

The belief of one person that another intends
to kill him will not justify such person in killing
that person unless the person intending to kill
is making some attempt to execute his design or
is so situated and so gives out appearances of an
intention immediately to execute the design as
to make the party who is intended to be killed
reasonably believe that there was danger of great
bodily harm or of life from an immediate attack.
If the jury believe that the prisoner here has
committed a crime but is not guilty of murder
in the first degree they may find the prisoner
guilty of murder in the second degree, or they
may find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, or
they may acquit the prisoner if his guilt is not
proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

The character of the prisoner as a peaceable
man is before you, and you will attach what im-
portance you may consider proper to such char-
acter. No character however good will justify
a violation of law and character is applied to
more weight in cases where there may be
considerable doubt about the commission of the
act, but the Court considers it proper for you to
consider the character of the prisoner in this
case as presented to you.

Every person is presumed to be innocent until
guilt is established, and guilt must be proven
beyond a reasonable doubt. A reasonable
doubt is such a doubt as arising out of the evi-
dence in the case would cause a reasonable man
to hesitate to act in matters of the gravest im-
portance. You are not required to be satisfied be-
yond a reasonable doubt of all the facts and cir-
cumstances detailed in the case, but only of
such facts and circumstances as are material to
constitute the crime charged. In this case, for
instance, you may have some doubt about just
where the stove stood, or just how the persons
were seated around the stove in the back room
of the Barber shop, or you may have some rea-
sonable doubt about how many shots were fired
in the shop, or how many of the streets, or how
many in the saloon, or just where Patterson

fell, or how many times, if any, he was shot after
falling, and yet you might find the prisoner guilty
of murder in the first degree if in fact you be-
lieve from the evidence beyond a reasonable
doubt that the prisoner did kill the deceased and
did kill him under such circumstances as to
constitute the crime charged. With this ex-
planation the Court would state that the pris-
oner is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable
doubt of his guilt, and if you entertain any rea-
sonable doubt you must give the prisoner the
benefit of it and acquit him.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the life of the prisoner
is in your hands and the lives of the people are
in your hands also. Life is sweet to all—sweet
to the dead, to the prisoner—to all the living.
Life is sacred, and in the highest gift of a
beneficent Being, and unappreciable, with its life
too cheap, and if many who have died in this
Territory by violence should come here
from their graves to-day they might crowd many
of us from our seats.

In the affairs of this life, Gentlemen, we have
our duties to discharge, and in this case we have
our sworn duty to discharge. We cannot place
on others' shoulders the burdens properly on
ourselves to escape the honest discharge of our
duties. You have sworn to give your verdict as
your conscience may dictate. It is your own
and not somebody else's oath in this case, and
nobody has right to ask any other verdict
from you than such as you can give under your
oath, and everybody has a right to ask that
much from you. We may all read safely the
path of duty, by none of us may know whither
any other path may lead us.

NO TRIALS FOR TREASON.
According to the Constitution of the United
States, persons tried for treason must be
tried in the State where the treason was com-
mitted. Of course they must also be tried by a
jury of their countrymen, that is, citizens of the
State wherein their trial may take place. Such
being the case, it is very doubtful if any of those
engaged in the late war of rebellion could be
convicted of treason, even if they should be put
upon trial. But it is certain that no man can be
punished as a traitor without being first convicted
of treason. Thus, one's life cannot be taken,
or his property confiscated, for treason, until he
has been convicted of the crime. And he cannot
be under our laws and Constitution, be convicted,
except before a proper Court, and having the
right to confront his accusers, to be tried. Such
would seem from the magnitude of the evils
occasioned by treason, that some effort should
be made to bring some of the most guilty ones
to punishment for their offences—if for no other
purpose than to make an example of them as a
warning to future generations. No one being
convicted of treason, no one can be legally
punished as a traitor; therefore, the five
years hence every Rebel, from Jeff. Davis down,
will be legally entitled to and accorded all the
rights and immunities guaranteed to the most
loyal citizens. None having been convicted of
any crime, there can be no law or authority for
treating them as criminals. The Government
has seized upon and partially confiscated the
estate of estate Jeff. Davis, yet he has not been
convicted of treason, and unless he is convicted,
he or his heirs will retain possession of that
property as sure as the sun takes its regular
course. Some of the radicals claim that the
President has not brought him to trial, that the
men charged with treason, that the President
did not have power to try anybody; and, second,
that he has been anxious to bring Jeff. Davis
to trial, but that his trial has been prevented
by the radicals themselves. Judge Chase, one
of the leading radicals, and whose province it is
to try the Rebel President, holds that Virginia is
not in the Union, and therefore she is not a part
of the United States Territory. Moreover, the
leading radicals generally hold, in effect, that
the resolutions of secession passed by the South-
ern States took them out of the Union, and that
in all their acts of war, the Southern people
were simply acting as foreigners against the
United States. Therefore, according to the ex-
treme doctrine, there has been no treason com-
mitted by the United States, unless it was by
those residing in the non-seceding States who
gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and none of
the Southern people can be punished for treason.
Therefore, when radicals condemn the
President for not punishing traitors, they seek
to punish the traitors, they seek to punish the
President, and to punish the Government. In effect,
they hold precisely the same doctrine
that was held by the leaders of the Rebellion,
viz.: That secession was a right, was an *in fact*
accomplish, and that all the acts following
secession were simply the acts of foreigners, owing no
allegiance to the United States Government, and
therefore, if it should so happen that traitors
were to be punished, and it is to be decided that
they are to be punished, the people may thank Davis
and Charles Sumner for the results.—S. F.
Call.

THE TENDER PASSION.—When a man is
in love with one woman in a family, it is as-
tonishing how fond he becomes of every one
connected with it. He ingratiates himself
with the maids; he is bland with the butler;
he interests himself with the footman; he
runs on errands for the daughters; he gives
and lends money to the young son at College;
he pats little dogs which he would kick other-
wise; he smiles at old stories, which make
him break out in yawns were they uttered by
any one but papa; he drinks sweet port wine,
for which he would curse the steward and the
whole committee at a club; he bears
even with the cantankerous old maid aunt;
he beats time when darling little Fanny per-
forms her piece on the piano, and smiles
when wicked, Folly little Bob, upsets the
coffee over his shirt.

SLEEP.—Take care of your health and take
plenty of sleep. Let no one work in pain or
weariness. When a man is tired he should lie
down until he is fully rested, when, with re-
freshed strength, the work will be better done,
done sooner, and with self-sustained alacrity.
The time taken from seven or eight hours' sleep
of each twenty-four, is time not lost, but
time much more than lost; we can do a certain
amount of work, but cannot, chat nature, a cer-
tain amount of food if necessary for a healthy
body, but if less than that amount be furnished, decay
commences the very hour. It is the same with
sleep; any one who persists in allowing himself
less than nature requires will only hasten his
arrival to the madhouse or the grave.

Simple Mode of Counting Interest.—Multi-
ply any given number of dollars by the num-
ber of days, and divide the result by 360, the
result is the interest for such number of days at six per
cent. The result is so simple and so sure, that
any one can do it in a moment, and should post it up for
reference and use. There being no fractions in
it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mis-
take. By no arithmetical process can so de-
sired information be obtained with so few fig-
ures.

WARRING.
The Washington National Intelligencer says:
We solemnly warn the people. Men in Congress
—bold, artful, able, and eloquent, with loyalty
on their lips and freedom as their watchword—
are forging chains for the freedom of the North.
The undoubted evidence of a project for virtu-
ally subverting free government in the United
States, under the pretence of perfecting it—a
project for stripping all proper franchise of ev-
erything but the name, under the pretence of
extending it to negroes—admits all of us to
hasten to hear whatever may expose the secret
motives, and what frustrate the abominable
designs of a tyrannical few who, in the inter-
ference of power, dare to compass the annihilation
of the sovereignty of the people.

There is such a purpose on foot. This is an
outrage. The scheme is to add to their respec-
tive support, at their northern homes, the
support of the whole South, through the negroes
this is to be effected by treating as disloyal all
who withhold their applause. They count upon
all the sympathies of modern civilization, for
all would be done in the great names of freedom,
philanthropy, protection and progress. The system
once established, no human power could
stand before it, until, in the course of ages, it
should yield to some popular frenzy like the
French revolution.

Such a political monopoly would back its in-
fluence of party opposition by the military
arm, and to prevent all disaffection there, the
soldiers would be negroes. The doctrine at the
bottom of all this is a deliberate repudiation
of the class of usurpers in question of the dogma
of the sovereignty of the people. This is a
distasteful and contemptuous declaration in private
conversation that self-government is a failure,
and popular suffrage a humbug. Said one of
the other night, "The strongest with least govern-
ment, and it is only a question whose are the strongest."
Soldiers of the Union, is this what you
ought for?

It is the great plan, as we have said, of this
high handed faction, is to enthroned themselves,
like the thirty tyrants of Athens, and keep up a
perpetual majority in all the branches of the
Government, by proscribing all opposition as
disloyal, and enforcing the discrimination with a
negro army. Once fairly established, only a
North, acting under the obvious coercion, but
to initiate it involves certain practical steps, and
we anxiously hope, an insuperable obstacle.
But this depends upon the people.

In the first place, no action is to be taken on
the claims of individual members elect to Con-
gress from the South, but that whole section is
to be treated as a unit. This is the first step to
be taken. But the rights of negroes and refugees of
the South are alleged to be the principal busi-
ness of the session. Therefore this Congress
may be said to profess to compromise a loyal
representation from the South, though no negro
is to be admitted to the floor, and no practical dif-
ference. But it is very necessary to the scheme
that the formality should hereafter be regularly
gone through with, and that there should be a
means of coercing the Executive to enforce the
 requisite prescription from time to time.

Hence the revolutionary bills, gotten up under
pretence of meeting the obvious occasion for
some provisional and temporary regulative ma-
chinery whereby to conserve the freedom of the
negro until the normal relations of society and
of States to the Federal Government shall have
had time to settle; but containing, in elaborate
ambiguities and novel and alarming provisions,
the seeds of mischief to the old United
States. Without amendments which cut off
these odious features, the people have in his
record a sufficient assurance that the President
will not approve such bills. Will they force
this revolutionary legislation? That answer de-
pends on the people. The appropriation bills,
so urgently necessary, has scarcely been begun.
A hundred forms in which the co-operation of
Congress is necessary to the Executive are yet
in the control of the former. The immense stake
of the North in the commercial and financial
legislation of this session is neglected.
The scheme of meeting the public debt and an un-
settled revenue system is practically without
representation in Congress. Southern negroes
are seemingly the only constituency.

We have said we solemnly warn the people.
We tell them a crisis is coming which can be
foreheaded by their simply taking heed and
exercising their right voice of command in support
of the Union.

Let meetings, therefore, be held all over
the North and West, with an indignant disregard
of party and party names, to about into the ears
of recreant Representatives and proclaim to the
world their sense of the inestimable sanctity of
civil supremacy, their loyalty to the old United
States, and their readiness to sustain the Chief Magistrate
in firmly and faithfully fulfilling the trust to which
the people have sworn him, against the infernal
plot of a revolutionary cabal.

MORMON LAW AND MORMON JUSTICE.
We are called upon this morning to chronicle
one of the most cold-blooded and inhuman mur-
ders that have ever fallen under our notice—un-
paralleled even in the bloody record of Utah's
foulest crimes. The victim of this last exhibi-
tion of the heinous doctrine of "blood atone-
ment," promulgated by these fiends of hell from
the rostrum of their Tabernacle is Mr. Squire New-
ton Brassfield, late a resident of Austin, Neva-
da, by business a freighter, and aged about 30
years. The circumstances which led to his mur-
der are briefly as follows:

On the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. Brassfield
was married by Judge M. Curdy, of the Supreme
Court to Mary, second wife of A. N. Hill, a Mor-
mon. After the marriage, Brassfield went with his
wife to her late residence to get her clothes and
household goods which had been packed up
ready for removal. While there he was arrested
by the city police, charged with retaining an offi-
cer, and lodged all night in the county jail. The
next morning he was taken before the Probate
Court to answer the charge and bound over in
the sum of five hundred dollars to await the ac-
tion of the Grand Jury. The next day two in-
dividuals were sought against him, one on the
charge above named, and the other for living
with his present and assisting in taking away
his wife's goods and clothing. He gave bail in
the sum of one thousand dollars. On Monday
last his counsel, Major C. H. Hempstead, quashed
the indictment for retaining an officer, and pro-
ceeded to trial on the charge of larceny. The
trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned
on Monday, and was to have been continued
on the following day.

The wife had two children, one nine and the
other five years of age. About these children a
contest was evident—Mrs. Brassfield claiming
them, and the friends of Hill being desirous
to keep them from her. The mother obtained a
writ of Habeas Corpus from Judge McSherry, and
the Hill party from the Probate Court, each
claiming the right to the custody of the children.
The writ of Judge McSherry was first executed,
and a hearing held by him last Saturday night.
Major Hempstead argued the case for the peti-
tioner, and claimed that as Hill had not been
at the time of his alleged marriage with Mr. Brass-
field, it was illegal and void, and that, as there
was no legal father, the mother was entitled to
the custody of the minor children. Thus the
legality of Pelagius marriages was made a
direct issue in the case. Judge Snow appeared
against the petitioner and argued in the case
of Deputy Attorney General of the Territory, and
did not further time to prepare the case of the
defendant, and the hearing was continued until
Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

At that hour the house was crowded, the
friends of both parties being present in large
numbers. After the preliminary remarks, and
the filing of some papers, by Judge Snow, the
hearing was again adjourned until Wednesday
morning, at 10 o'clock. The children in the
meantime had been committed to the custody of
the U. S. Marshal Homer, until further orders
of the Court, and on Monday the writ from the
Probate Court was served on the mother, when she
appeared before Judge Smith and stated that he
held the children by order of Judge McSherry,
and declined to produce them in that Court,
when he was threatened with an attachment for
contempt, and warned that unless he produced
the children he would be imprisoned in the County
Jail.

Thus stood the several phases of the case at
the adjournment of Judge McSherry's Court on
Monday evening. The Court adjourned at about
8 1/2 o'clock, and on his way home, and while
in company with the U. S. Marshal Homer, Mr.
Brassfield was shot and killed by adding another
to the long list of victims of Mormon "justice."

STATEMENT OF MARRIAGE.
About 8 1/2 o'clock, on Monday evening, the
27th inst., I was a companying Mr. Brassfield
home to the National Hotel, from Independence
Hall. As we returned the corner by the small
building west of the hotel, a man who stood be-
hind the bay-window and door of that building
advanced one step from the corner and fired at
Mr. Brassfield, the shot striking him in the
side; four buck shot entered the arm, one
striking the elbow joint and breaking the arm.
The fifth shot which was much larger than the
others, entered his right side. When the gun
was fired Mr. Brassfield fell, and said, "O, my
God! I am shot." He was carried into the In-
ternational Hotel, where he lingered in agony
about 45 minutes and then expired.—Salt Lake
Tribune.

TO YOUNG MEN.—In what way do you
spend your leisure evenings? In idleness—
in frivolous amusements, or in company with
those who will corrupt your morals? Re-
member, if you would prepare yourself for
future usefulness, you must devote every spare
moment to study. First, be industrious
in your several employments during the
hours of business; never complain that it is
your lot to work; count it an honor, go about
with cheerfulness and alacrity, it will be a
habit, and by becoming so will be a pleasure
and delight. Make it your business to pro-
mote the interest of your employer; by tak-
ing care of his, you will learn to take care
of your own. Remember, it is one of the
bestowing sins of young men of this extra-
vagant and indolent age to seek easy and lazy
employments; the result is that many of
them turn out worthless vagabonds. Avoid
the whirlpool of your worthless pleasure spot;
banish from your bosom the dangerous de-
sire to live without work. Labor is honora-
ble—dignified; it is the parent of health
and happiness; look upon it as an invalua-
ble blessing and avoid a burden and a curse.
Shun idleness and sloth, pursue some honest
calling, and be not ashamed to be useful.

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world
will make a man feel badly, except pinching
his fingers in the crack of a door, it is un-
questionably a quarrel. No man ever fails
to think less of himself after it than before,
it degrades him in the eyes of others, and
it is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the
one hand and increases the power of passion-
ate irritability on the other. The truth is, the
more peaceably and quietly we get on, the
better for our neighbors. In wine cases
of ten, the better course is, if a man abuses
you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive,
quit his company; and if he slanders you,
take care to live so that nobody will believe
him. No matter who he is, or how he mis-
uses you, the wisest way is to let him alone;
for there is nothing better than this cool,
calm and quiet way of feeling with the
wretch we meet with.

WARRING.—There being no fractions in
it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mis-
take. By no arithmetical process can so de-
sired information be obtained with so few fig-
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THE CROPS.—Thus far the crops look excellent, and the prospect is, that the farmers of this Valley will have a most abundant harvest. The wheat crop promises to double that of any former year—this in consequence of the greatly increased amount of land brought under cultivation. In cultivating their wheat crops, we trust that our farmers will not neglect the other great staples for which the mines afford a ready market. With this season, we should stop the shipment of beans from below, and secure for ourselves all the revenue growing out of the demand for this essential article of the miner's diet. In the article of bacon we should also take a great stride ahead. It is computed that during the last fall and winter, not to exceed fifteen hundred hogs were killed and cured in this Valley. This number should be improved upon, and with another season the figures should foot up after fifteen thousand, or even more if possible. At the price at which bacon rules in this market no business will pay better than that of raising hogs and curing bacon. In this article, as in that of grain, we should take advantage of the Willamette Valley in our favor, and this advantage it is our duty to improve. On the whole Pacific coast there is not an agricultural community to be found where the inducements to energy and activity are half so great as in Walla Walla Valley. In California the producer to a great extent is dependent upon foreign markets, the competition in which is very great, and as a consequence he can only expect the most moderate remuneration for his labor. The farmers of the Willamette Valley almost exclusively look to the Northern mines as a market for their surplus products, but owing to the expense attending transportation of articles so bulky, it very often happens that after the commission merchants and shippers are paid, there is little or nothing left for the producer. Here we have no such drawbacks. Almost at his door the farmer has a market for all that he can produce, and at paying figures. In this regard we are favored beyond any other people, and have every inducement to plough deep and stimulate our productive resources to their utmost capacity.

THE MAIL BETWEEN WALLA WALLA AND DALLES. An arrangement has been effected by Quincy A. Brooks, Esq., Special Agent of the Post Office Department, by which the mail between Walla Walla and the Dalles will hereafter be carried from five to six times per week, or as often as steamers ply up and down the Columbia river, instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. The inauguration of the new system makes a new era in the postal affairs of the country east of the Cascade mountains. As the mail is now carried by the same conveyance, and as frequently as the express, there is no reason why we should part with Wells, Fargo & Co. in preference to Uncle Sam. The importance of the new arrangement will be readily appreciated by every reflecting mind. The contract for carrying a tri-weekly mail from Salt Lake City to the Dalles was awarded to Ben. Holliday for the sum of \$186,000 per annum. From Walla Walla to the Dalles the mail is carried by sub-contractors, viz: from Walla Walla to Wallula by the stage Company of George F. Thomas & Co., and thence to Dalles by the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. The increased service which has been procured by the good management of Special Agent Brooks, to be performed without any extra compensation, would actually cost (according to the rate paid by the Government to Holliday) from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum. And this extra charge, being upon the most important end of the route, is well worth that sum. We presume this arrangement could have been consummated by the previous Agent. And in this affair we see how important and necessary it is that the postal affairs of this coast should be entrusted to a Special Agent possessing sense, tact, and energy, for in this one simple transaction Mr. Brooks has performed a service which is worth more to the Government and this people than the pay of half a dozen Special Agents.

HOME PRODUCTIONS.—It will be noticed in our market report for this week, that we have added two new items of domestic production—Walla Walla Whiskey and Brandy. For a year or two back the business of manufacturing liquors on a small scale has been carried on in this Valley, and has paid the manufacturer liberally. Recently, Mr. I. T. Rees, of the "Standard Mill," has gone into the business, and bringing to his aid machinery and the latest improvements, he is enabled to turn out liquors which competent judges pronounce to be of the best quality. The world would most likely be better off if there was no such thing as intoxicating drinks, but inasmuch as people will drink and spend their money for whiskey, we think it well to produce the "arudent" at home, and thus avoid sending our money abroad, and to that extent impoverishing the country. The liquors manufactured at Walla Walla, we are assured, are a much better article than can be laid down from below at the same figures, and have the additional recommendation of being free from adulteration. We commend these facts to the attention of parties in the mines engaged in the liquor trade. Orders sent to this market can be filled in less time and at lower figures than if sent below.

THE WOOL CROP.—The Spring clip of wool continues to come in freely, and from present indications the crop will greatly exceed that of any former year. Would it not be well to have this wool manufactured at home, instead of sending it away, and then buying it back again in the shape of blankets, cassimeres, etc? As a measure of economy the present system is a bad one; and we are not without hope that with another season we shall have facilities for converting the raw material into fabrics suited to the wants of our people.

TRAVEL.—To Wells, Fargo & Co., for express factors.

Mistaken Malguity.

It is the fashion of those journals, says the S. F. Call, who take pride in wearing the collar of Thad. Stevens & Co., and who abuse the President, to declare that he has deserted the union party, and been guilty of a great abuse of power—because of his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. According to these ferocious and intensely patriotic journals, Congress, in passing these bills, manifested the utmost patriotism and wisdom, while the President, for vetoing them, is guilty of treason, stratagem, and usurpation. These journals should be more discreet, and watch the bell-weather of their flock with greater care. One of their principal lie leaders in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, finds far other cause for opposition to the President than outrageous assumption of power, and plainly intimates that neither wisdom nor patriotism, but cringing subserviency, actuated Congress in the passage of the bills in question. In his speech on the veto, he says that the bills referred to had been shown to the President before being acted upon in Congress, that he did not say that he was opposed to them, and that if Congress had supposed he did not favor them, the bills would not have been passed; and the inference was held out that, because the President did not lobby against the passage of the bills, he must necessarily favor them. Here, then, was a distinct confession on the part of one of the leading champions of the bills, that in passing them, Congress was not actuated by any inherent wisdom, patriotism, or sense of right or justice, but solely by a desire to please the President; and, by inference, we are given plainly to understand that, had the President openly expressed his desire in favor of bills of a contrary nature, Congress would have endorsed them unhesitatingly. Says Mr. Trumbull: "The bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President." * * * When it was reported he was hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he was informed of the condition of the Civil Rights bill, then pending in the House, and a hope was expressed that if he had any objections to any of its provisions, he would make it known, that they might be remedied. There was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress, and certainly not on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve. He never intimated, so far as I know, the least objections to any provisions of the bill until after its passage. * * * The bill was framed, as was supposed, in harmony with his views." That is to say, if it had not been inferred that the President favored the bills, they would not have been passed, but something in their stead would have been adopted. So, according to their own statements, the leading radicals in Congress do not denounce the President because he disapproves of the bills; they do so because they disapprove of his vetoes; what they do in reality denounce him for, is, because he did not attempt to influence legislation in an improper manner by informing the members of Congress of his wishes; by preparing bills for them to endorse, and by lobbying in favor of their passage. No one who reads Trumbull's speech on the veto, can come to any other conclusion than this upon the subject. The primary cause of radical wrath in Congress against the President, is not his abuse of power, nor his disbelief in the bills referred to, but because he refused to abuse the privileges of his position by endeavoring to improperly influence legislation. Having run off the right track and got into the swamps, because the President did not go out of the way of his duties to keep them in the straight path, the leading radicals in Congress now endeavor to cover up their own mistakes by scolding the President with noisy fury, while their partisan journals help to swell the tumult by loudly charging him with conduct directly the contrary of that which he has pursued; their whole aim being to cover up radical blunders, and to mislead the public mind by raising false issues.

SEVERE ON OLD TRAD.—The Richmond Examiner is terribly severe upon Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the House committee on reconstruction, and chief stumbling block in the way of an early restoration of the Union. In language more forcible than refined, it thus refers to the radical chief: "The Socratic pudler of the national fondry grins as he sees the sparks fly off from the mass of metal that he is manipulating with devilish glee in his fiery furnace. He knows that they will fall cold and lifeless, mere fakes of inert iron. 'But, Mr. Stevens, God helping us, we do not intend to put through your rolling-mill; and day may not be distant when the fire of your forge will be kindled by a thunderbolt from the red right hand of Cæsar!'"

ANNEXATION.—A private letter from Washington, of late date, says that "the bill introduced by Williams will undoubtedly pass. The Committee on Territories have reported it in its favor, and so you Walla Wallians may calculate upon becoming a part and parcel of Oregon, and that too at an early day." The writer of the foregoing is an attorney of the Senate, and as such has unusual facilities for obtaining information in relation to bills that may be pending before Congress.

SENTENCED.—A man who came up yesterday's boat, tells us that James E. Buchanan, who was arrested and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, was further heard that the friends of the unfortunate man will immediately take steps to secure his pardon.

THE BRANCH MIN. Our Idaho friends seem to be really in earnest about the early establishing of a Branch Mint. So far, the ambitious little town, Boise City, seems the favored spot where to locate it. The Owyhee Advertiser, always a faithful advocate of local interests, seems to have given up the idea of establishing the Mint at Ruby City. The country of Owyhee is itself capable of supporting a dense population. What with the continuous, rich discoveries and the already tested mineral wealth, it will soon rival the famous Washoe country. Government has granted a Mint to the State of Nevada, the location of which has already been conceded. I therefore do not see why the government should not be equally interested in establishing a Mint in Idaho, somewhere. But it is impossible for Uncle Sam to establish Mints in the little towns in this golden country, and therefore while the people of some localities may feel slighted in not having Branch Mints erected among their premises, those residing at the favored town in Idaho can congratulate themselves on their unusually good luck in securing his institution.

REPROBATIONS OF THE CANYON CITY ROAD. There seems to be no end to the warfare of the bloody savages against the whites. The Canyon City road has always had its share of bloodshed committed by the wild man. All treaties and pledges have been of no avail. Government should send some protection on this route and establish more forts.

DALLES CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MERCHANTS' COMBINATION AT SAN FRANCISCO. Ever since peace has returned to our now happy and prosperous country, the question has often been asked why it is that goods continue to rise on this coast? And this, too, at a time when we learn that low prices are ruling in the eastern markets, and gold continually falling. A gentleman who arrived lately from the Bay City gives me a little light on this subject. First, the shrewd traders of that City, in view of the continuous falling of goods in the east, keep but very small stocks on hand, and in order for the country dealer to get his assortment filled, he is obliged to open accounts with at least twenty firms. Second, as there is a combination existing between the merchants, it is certainly to their interest to keep up prices, and this partly explains for the high prices which rule on this coast. At a time when the cities of St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati are making great efforts to secure for themselves the full trade of the Territories of Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, it should be the policy of the San Francisco merchants to deal fair, and thereby benefit themselves and the whole Pacific coast. But, as matters stand now, it is fair to presume that the merchants of Oregon, Montana and Idaho will import their goods direct from the east. The New York merchant would just as soon open account with an Oregon merchant as one of San Francisco.

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THE STEAMER SIBERIAN. A passenger who arrived lately from Boise City, informs us that the best building for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company is very near completed, and will make her trial trip in a few weeks. The company certainly deserves praise and encouragement for their endeavor to please the traveling public, and it certainly will be after the completion of the new boat, a pleasure trip to the countries of Owyhee and Boise. The people of Owyhee, have the most reason of feeling thankful for this great enterprise, as certainly no one could be more benefited, but the Chico organ "can't see it."

LOCAL. The Spring term of the Circuit Court for our County commenced on Monday last. The docket comprises fifty two cases. Rather heavy, is it not? There is no news of any importance in this City. Business remains active, and as the roads are getting in good condition, freighting has commenced in earnest. It is soon to be sent to the different stations on the Canyon City road. Captain Burland's Company were mustered out of service last Saturday, and as a consequence the Boys have plenty of greenbacks.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We learn that Quincy A. Brooks, Special Postal Agent, has recommended the establishment of a post-office at Wail's Mill, on the Touchet. Mr. B. desires the people in that locality to hold a meeting and designate some suitable person to hold the position of Postmaster. When this is done, let the name of the party thus selected be forwarded to Mr. B. at Portland, and he will take all necessary steps for the establishment of the office. Quite a little town is springing up around Wail's Mill, the people of which will be greatly benefited by having postal facilities extended to them. Mr. B. has also recommended the appointment of a Postmaster at Wallula—a most excellent movement.

AN IMPOSTER.—We learn that a man named A. J. Vinson, is traveling through the country and representing himself as a Special Postal Agent. In this way he has managed to get "dead-headed" over steamboat and stage lines. We have good authority for saying that the fellow is an imposter. As the last accounts he was traveling through the Boise country. Our friends of the press will pass his name around, and thus warn stage men and postmasters against the impostor.

MESSES. DUSENBERT BROTHERS, for years leading merchants at the Dalles, have closed their establishment at that place, and in future will confine their operations to Walla Walla. Messrs. Brown & Brothers, also leading Dalles merchants, are closing out their stock preparatory to giving up business at the Dalles. The withdrawal of leading merchants like these most seriously affect the business prospects of the Dalles.

J. W. P. HUNTINGDON, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, has been sojourning at Walla Walla for several days. Mr. H. was an early settler in this Valley, and now comes back to witness the wonderful progress our people have made in all that goes to constitute a wealthy and flourishing community.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Our readers are already familiar with the particulars of a terrible explosion which occurred at San Francisco a few days since, and which resulted in the death of a large number of persons, many of them of the highest respectability. We have now to chronicle another casualty of the same character, attended with still greater loss of life. A job intended with glycerine oil, a newly discovered explosive material, was the agent of death and destruction. This last accident occurred at Aspinwall, and is thus described in a telegraphic dispatch to the Oregonian: "The European arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 24th instant, and on the afternoon of the same day came to anchor in the Railroad Company's wharf, used by this line in discharging cargo. Nearly all local freight was off, when, about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, a terrific explosion occurred on board, which took away the upper parts of the ship and blew several large planks off the side. The wharf at which the vessel was lying, and which was some four hundred feet long, was literally torn to pieces. The superstructure was completely demolished to within a hundred feet of the freight house, and hardly a plank remained in the entire length of the structure that was not wrenched from its fastenings. Immediately in front of where the vessel lay, a fire broke out through the wharf, piles, planking, etc., all disappearing. The ship and wharf both disappeared, and the latter was saved from entire destruction only by the exertion of several citizens who got the fire engine to work, and after a full hour, extinguished the flames, regardless of the risk they incurred from another explosion of the burning ship. The Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight house is left a pile of ruins. The force of air caused by the concussion seems to have raised the iron and slate upward a few feet, its own weight bringing it down with immense force. The top of the iron smoke stack, on both ends of the house, except the side walls, which appeared but little if at all injured, a mass of ruins. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete wreck than that presented by the freight house and wharf. Persons being entertained that night, were taken to the opposite side of the disaster was still unknown, and none of the officers or crew of the ship were left who could give any planation of its cause, it was thought best to have the burning ship towed into the stream. The royal mail steamship Lamart, which had arrived the evening before, immediately got up to the wharf, and the burning ship was towed to a safe place, though not sufficient force to cause any injury. It was supposed to be the magazine, which contained a small quantity of powder for the ship's use. The Lamart, then made fast to the wharf, and towed her out. The two vessels barely reached the opposite side of the bay when another explosion occurred more terrific than the first occurred, but fortunately the ship being far from the city and in deep water, no harm resulted. The last explosion is supposed to have broken up the hull, as in less than half an hour after it occurred the unfortunate ship went down. The top of her smoke stack is the only part visible. The West Indian and Pacific Co.'s Steamship Caribbean, which lay in close proximity to the European at the time of the first explosion has sustained serious injury. Her immense iron girders were snapped in twain. Twelve of her iron beams were broken and the knees were bent. The top of her smoke stack is torn from their places. All her boats are rendered useless by the concussion and everything of a fragile nature shattered into fragments. It is now pretty certain that the explosion was caused by the combustion of glycerine oil. There was a boat shipped under an ordinary bill of lading for a cargo of glycerine. The estimated value of the cargo, at the least computation, \$1,000,000, and very possibly it will exceed that amount. Scarcely a building in the place escaped without damage; those of a substantial nature suffering most. Nearly all the brick and stone buildings were badly injured, but the freight house is the only one rendered uninhabitable. Half of the window of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glassware, crockery and such like, is really wonderful. Although many vessels were lying in close proximity to the European at the time of the disaster, none excepting the Lamart, sustained any serious damage. Some of the iron girders, nearly two feet in diameter, were snapped off like pipe stems. Thirteen of her frames were broken. The knees and braces of the heaviest timbers were torn from their places. All her boats, and in fact everything light was torn to pieces.

REVEREND VILLAIN.—REV. W. F. Boyakin, has finally capped the climax of his infamous and atrocious career, by dragging two girls and debauching their persons. The outrage, so deliberate, diabolical and unjust, surpassed Boyakin, who has been residing in Salem during the winter and officiating as pastor of the Baptist Church, recently went to Yamhill county to deliver a series of lectures on the Revelations. Here he became the guest of a worthy minister in the same church, and for some time a partook of the hospitalities of that good man and his very estimable family. The family consisted of the minister's wife and three daughters, the eldest of whom is married, and was at her father's house, at the time of the outrage. The parents had changed their sleeping room to one adjacent to that of their sick daughter in order to administer to her wants, and Boyakin was permitted to occupy the vacant room, which was of convenient access to the chamber of the two young girls, who are about thirteen and sixteen years of age respectively. Into this chamber Boyakin introduced himself in the night, and with the aid of drugs, overcame their innocence and outraged their persons as stated. Night after night did this lecherous old ruffian satiate his infernal lusts upon his powerless victims, until the crime speedily manifested itself in the appearance of the daughters. It was with difficulty that the lives of the unfortunate sufferers were saved, never, however, to recover from the sufferings that Boyakin's crime has brought upon themselves and their stricken parents. Boyakin escaped the just retribution prepared for him by the neighborhood, by fleeing from it. He is supposed to have effected his escape on the Sierra Nevada, on her last outward trip. He is about 50 years of age, with hair and beard quite gray. He was guilty of some impropriety in Salem last winter, while at the theatre, and public indignation was quite strong against him, but the church of which he was pastor, nestled him in her lap and screened his unworthy career. The family in which he has wrought this ruin is one of the most estimable in the State, and it is a pity that they gave such implicit confidence to a man about whom the world had rumored bad things, even if he was gray-haired and a minister. But what is most to be regretted is that the Baptist Church in Salem did not, when his notorious conduct in the Salem Theatre had excited such universal comment, put its foot upon the monster and crush him, instead of giving him a passport into homes to blight and destroy them.—Portland Herald.

HAIL STORM.—About five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a terrible hail storm passed over Walla Walla. The hail continued to descend for ten or fifteen minutes, and in that space of time the earth was fairly covered with hail drops of the average size of a hazel-nut.

LETTER FROM A FARMER.

WALLA WALLA, April 25th, 1886. EDITOR STATESMAN: To proceed with an article on the various kinds of produce adapted to the climate and market of Walla Walla, is a little embarrassing, for it seems to me that every intelligent man knows as well as I what is needed, and what he can produce on his farm toward supplying the demand. But there are some who experience hereto—learn what is adapted to their soil or climate, or the demand of our market. To meet this class and assist them or others who have not taken time to experiment, I propose a few words. In the first place I will state that there are four great staple articles which can be profitably produced here, and which we fall far short of in supplying the demand. These are flour, bacon, beans and brooms. From the best cultivation I can make, Walla Walla falls to furnish one-tenth part of the flour used in the mines adjacent to Walla Walla Valley—that is, those mines to which it would be profitable to ship. Walla Walla then from any other growing country. Then it is safe to say that we could raise ten times as much wheat as we now do and still find a market. Now the question is, how is it to be done? We cannot do it. We raise all the wheat we can unless we hire more help, and in that case we would run in debt; that the present price of wheat will not justify us in hiring hands to produce it. Now, right here I will say to my fellow-farmers that my experience proves this to be incorrect; we can produce wheat at the present price, or even less, and make money from the crop. But we cannot make the farm and the wheat both the same year and have any money in the pocket after paying for the labor hired. Here lies the mistake. We hire a man by the year or by the month, and if we pay what the laborer thinks fair wages, he will have the most money at the end of the year, and we say the wheat crop is not profitable. But let us see what we can do. What has our man been doing the last year? He plowed and seeded one month in the fall, and one half month in the spring; harvested one month, and threshed one half month. But this is only three months working at the wheat crop, aside from a couple of week's delivery at the mill. What was he doing the other eight and one half months? The answer is, he was hedging rails and building fences, breaking new ground, grubbing, herding stock, &c. Ah, that's what's the matter with the wheat crop. Now, I will put this down as a fact, that we can produce as much wheat per acre here as in the Willamette, and as with much less labor as our dry goods and groceries cost more here than they do in the Willamette, and we are doing the last year? He plowed and seeded one month in the fall, and one half month in the spring; harvested one month, and threshed one half month. But this is only three months working at the wheat crop, aside from a couple of week's delivery at the mill. What was he doing the other eight and one half months? 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Money Market. San Francisco Local Tender rates, 70@80 New York Gold Quotations, 170@

Wob. Several loads of wood will be received at this office in payment of subscriptions, if delivered early.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Benj. L. Sharpstein, J. W. Johnson, S. Ellsworth, P. B. Johnson, have been admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law, at this term of the District Court.

P. B. JOHNSON, formerly Quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla, having laid aside his uniform, offers his services to those who may require legal advice.

AT WORK.—Dr. Steinberger, after having spent the winter in California, is again at Fort Walla Walla, in the occupancy of his old position, that of physician to the post.

THE WEATHER.—If variety is the spice of life, then the climate of Walla Walla is certainly all that can be desired. On Monday we had it warm enough for the "bores litudes," and at this writing over-coats and fires are decided luxuries. These changes may be pleasant, but we doubt whether they are healthy.

TO VOTERS.—Parties who may desire to vote at the ensuing election should bear in mind that under the new election law, they are required to have their names registered at least twenty days previous to the election. Mr. Hodges, the County Assessor, is charged with the duty of registering the names of voters, and those who desire to exercise the right of suffrage will do well to "see him" within the time stated.

BLACK MARKET.—We have noticed a statement going the rounds of the lower country papers to the effect that horses are scarce this side of the mountains, and as a consequence command high prices. Now, the very reverse of this is the fact. Throughout the whole season there has been a perfect plethora of horses in this market, and prices have uniformly ruled low. Pack animals in any number can be had in this market at from \$20 to \$50. These are the figures for good "Cayuses"—inferior animals sell for less. Dealers and others buying animals below, and paying steeper charges on the passage up the river, will find that they are losers by the operation.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court, Judge Wyche presiding, still remains in session. It is thought that all the business on the docket will be disposed of by Saturday, at which date the Court will adjourn. The publication of the list of civil cases, and the disposition of the same, will be completed in our next issue. In the case of John Dunn, indicted for perjury, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case of Francis F. Loehr, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon, was submitted to a jury, and resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. Thomas Davis and Lewis Allerton, convicted of theft, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail. The case of John R. Wilkins, charged with murder in the second degree, was continued to the next term of the District Court, and defendant ordered to find bail in the sum of \$1,000.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The members of Enterprise, I. O. O. F., turned out in procession, on Thursday last, in honor of the forty-seventh anniversary of American Oddfellowship. The members appeared in the rich regalia peculiar to their Order, and altogether the demonstration was highly creditable. After parading through the principal streets, the procession repaired to the M. E. Church, where an address detailing very many of the incidents connected with the early history of Odd Fellowship, was read by Dr. Craig. The ceremonies concluded at the Church, the procession was reformed, and marched in a body to the Masonic Hall, and there dismissed. The demonstration afforded the very best evidence of the prosperity of the Order, and was calculated to inspire new enthusiasm in the breasts of the members.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.—Towns, like individuals, should always keep up with the times, and certainly in the matter of street lamps, Walla Walla is behind the age. At night it would appear to be rather an expensive undertaking to provide our streets with lights. Investigation will show this to be a mistake. Twenty lamps, suitably distributed with sufficient to light all the more thickly settled portions of the city. Let it be borne in mind that a lamp placed at the intersection of two streets, throws its rays in four different directions, and measurably serves to light up four blocks. The safety to life and property resulting from lighting the streets, would vastly more than compensate for the outlay. A shrewd individual has well said that two street lamps are worth as much as a half dozen sleepwalkers in preventing crime, and we concur in the opinion. The burglar and assassin invariably shun the light, and it is only under the cover of darkness that they practice their nefarious callings. So well is the horror of this class for light understood, that the merchants in the Eastern cities and San Francisco, who have very valuable stocks of goods, resort to the expedient of keeping their stores lit up all night, and burglars have never been known to depredate upon buildings thus illuminated. To procure twenty lamps, and place them at convenient intervals throughout the city would not involve an expense of \$500 for the original outlay. Street lamps, in all respects suitable for the purpose need not cost more than \$25 each, post and all. At this figure the whole arrangement for lighting the city would cost from \$300 to \$500. The subsequent expense for oil and lighting would be very trifling. We commend these suggestions to the City Board, in the hope that they will take measures to give their constituents light.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Judge Horton. APRIL 17.—C. Miller, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct in a Chinese brothel. Fined \$10 and costs, but not having the money, served time in the city jail.

APRIL 21.—John Medina, charged with assault and battery. Confessed his guilt, and was fined \$5. There being no prosecuting witnesses, no costs were charged by the officers.

APRIL 25th.—B. Baumeister, charged with exhibiting a deadly weapon; was fined \$25 and costs.

APRIL 25.—J. S. Smith, charged with assault and battery, on confession was fined the sum of \$10 and costs.

APRIL 28.—W. H. Collins, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct, on April 24th and 25th, and bantering to fight a duel, was fined \$15 and costs.

APRIL 25.—J. Sheedy, charged with assault and battery, was discharged—declining appearing to the Court he acted in self-defense.

TRUTH.—Hall's Pulmonary Balm will cure any cough or cold, if taken according to directions. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Another Speech by the President.

The Oregonian has a telegraphic dispatch as follows: Ocala, April 19.—President Johnson, in reply to a message from the soldiers and sailors last evening, said: We are involved in the most critical and trying struggle that has occurred since this Government came into existence.

The Government has a better trial suit to go through than it has to give evidence to the malice of the earth and its own citizens that it has power enough to put down treachery and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.] We have commenced that struggle, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. The organized and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are distinguished and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are no enemies and traitors against our present form of Government and our institutions. I stood in the Senate of the United States during the session of 1862, when I felt that I have often seen the evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole pack of slanderers are snapping at my heels. [Cheers.] Why is it they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people? and when I stand on the side of the people and soldiers and sailors, they are arrayed against me? [Cheers.] Why are they vilifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice—"at home in bed."] In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed it would be to the interest of the nation to assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate in strong protest? A voice—"You could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger; [cheers] while I was opposed personally and publicly by some of my present traders and calumniators, who were far removed from the war, and who were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them. I care not that slander, that foul whisper has been let loose against me. I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall survive long enough to live down the whole pack of traders and slanderers. [Applause.] They have turned the whole pack loose in the Senate in strong protest. A voice—"They cannot do that." [Cheer.] Tray, Sweepheart, and all the little dogs come along snapping at my heels, but I heed them not. [Cheers.] The American people, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present hour, I have always been the champion of the unwavering defender of their rights and interests. What did the rebellion in Massachusetts put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? When rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So when the recent great rebellion was closed, those States constituting a part of the United States were restored. A great deal of the time in Tennessee under my predecessor. We commenced the work together; we succeeded before I assumed my present position in restoring the troubles which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union with one exception, and that was representation. I came to Washington under extraordinary circumstances and succeeded in the Presidency. What then? Congress had adjourned without presenting any plan. I then proceeded, as I had been doing in my own State, to restore the other States. We found the people had no Courts, and we said to the Judges, District Attorney and Marshal: Go down and hold your courts; the people need that; the trial of justice shall be opened. Was there anything the Courts were opened. We looked about and saw that the people down there had no mails. They had been interrupted and cut off by the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, let the people have mail facilities and then they will begin to understand that all feel and think we are one people. We looked about and saw there was a blockade; they had custom houses closed, and we said let the doors of the custom houses be opened and the blockade removed. Let trade and commerce be restored, and it was done. We thus traveled, opening custom houses, restoring mails and re-establishing all the customs that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything here that was not authorized by the Constitution and justified by the great necessities of the case? Now, what remains to be done? It is to admit their representatives. [Cheers.] When we say admit their representatives in a constitutional manner, we mean we intend to admit the members of the Government, all the people need is for the Houses respectively to determine the question. But some one will say, a traitor might come in. The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge; and when traitors present themselves, cannot either House know that they are traitors? Cannot they kick them out of doors, and send them back, saying to the people who sent them, you may send us loyal men? [Cheers, and a voice—"that's logic."] What is the difficulty about that? None. [Cheers.] If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say, no, you cannot be admitted to either body; go back; we will not deny you people representation, but they must send us loyal representatives. [Cheers.] When the State does send loyal representatives, can you have any better loyalty? While I have been contending against traitors, treason, secession and dissolution of the Union, I have at the same time been contending against the consolidation of power here. I think the consolidation of power here equally as dangerous as the secession of the States. That danger would not be better warded and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and entail even monarchy. But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot; that one man can be an usurper, but that one or two hundred men cannot. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that despotism can be exercised by many more rigorously than by one. What power has your President? What can he do? What can he originate? Why, they say he exercises the veto power. What is the veto power? [A voice—"A vote to put down the nigger. Laughter."] Who is President? [Voice—"Andy Johnson."] Is he not elected by the people? The President is nothing more than the Tribune of the people—the office a Tribune in character. In olden times when the Roman Senate was encroaching on the people's rights, and putting its heels' power on the necks of the people, the people chose a Tribune and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that power ventured such an act he was clothed with power to say, "I forbid." Your President now is the Tribune of this people. I trust God, and intend to assert the power which the people have placed in my hands.

Mr. Dover and another gentleman arrived in town from Rocky Bar, Sunday afternoon, bringing the news that D. Q. Updyke and Jake Dixon were hanging at Syrup Creek. Mr. Dover and his companion occupied at Syrup Creek about dark on Saturday night, and had occasion to go down to the house, a short distance, and were surprised at finding no one living there, but Updyke and Dixon in the head between the two houses. On his body was pinned the following card:

DAVE UPDYKE, The aider of Murderers and Hotse Thieves. XXX.

The discovery had the effect of making their camp a focus of interest for that night. Nothing on the next morning, they learned that Jake Dixon was also hung to a tree a few miles down the creek. They could not tell how long the bodies had been there. Justice Kline started yesterday morning for Syrup Creek for the purpose of disposing of them. Monday morning the following card was found pinned on the main street, written in the same hand-writing as the one found on Clark a week ago:

DAVE UPDYKE, Accessory after the fact of the Port Neuf stage robbery. Accessory and accomplice to the robbery of the stage near Boise City, in 1864. Chief conspirator in burning property on the Overland Stage line. Guilty of aiding and assisting West Jenkins, the murderer, and other criminals to escape, while you were Sheriff of Ada county.

Accessory and accomplice to the murder of Raymond. Threatening the lives and property of an already outraged and suffering community. Justice has overtaken you. XXX.

JAKE DIXON, Horse thief, counterfeit and road agent generally. A dupe and tool of Dave Updyke. XXX.

All the living accomplices in the above crimes are well known through Updyke's confession, and will surely be attended to. The roll is being called. XXX. In addition to the above, from the Boise Statesman, we have a rumor that two other men have been hung by the vigilantes, but of this there is no certainty. Passengers, who have lately come through from Boise, state that an intense excitement prevails, and that the hanging of Updyke and his partner is only the prelude to further trouble. The opponents to the vigilantes were arming, and a collision between the two parties was liable to occur at any moment. The Idaho World condemns the course of the vigilantes in the severest terms, whilst the Statesman just as decidedly approves of all that has been done. In the moral as well as in the natural world, storms are sometimes necessary to purify the atmosphere, and after the storm that now prevails in Idaho subsides, we doubt not the people of that section will enjoy a season of quiet.

DEATHS. April 18th, wife of James Conlon—a son. April 18th, wife of Joseph Hancock—a daughter.

April 22, wife of N. Crisman—a son. April 25, wife of J. W. Patrick—a daughter. April 26, wife of J. Bauer—a son. April 27th, the wife of B. Scheideinan—a daughter.

DIED. On the 24th of April, Frank Edgar, son of D. M. and S. J. Jesse. Aged nine years and 5 months. Complaint—cognitive chills. Oregon papers please copy.

LATEST NEWS!!

ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN, EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES! Received regularly by every steamer by S. J. McORMICK, FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, 105 Front Street, Portland.

Papers and Magazines Packed and Forwarded by Mail or Express to any portion of the Mining Region in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, or Montana. Subscriptions received for any Newspaper or Magazine published. NEW BOOKS, MUSIC, &c. by every Steamer.

\$30.000 WORTH OF BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS!

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. D. D. STEPHENSON, 181 1/2 Main Street, Walla Walla, where I am prepared to do all kinds of

WORK. In a superior style and skilled manner. All operations warranted. Teeth inserted on Gold or Rubber Plates.

LIST OF PRICES: Full Set on Gold Plate, per Tooth, \$6 to \$10 Partial Set on Gold Plate, from \$40 to \$125 Rubber, partial set, per Tooth, from \$2 to \$7.50 Fine Gold Fillings, from \$1 to \$2.50 Persons having work done by me, not proving satisfactory, will neither be required to receive or pay for the same.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE! STORE, WITH ALL THE NECESSARY FIXTURES; adjoining WAIT'S FLOUR MILL on the Touchet, is now offered for sale at a most reasonable price. The present proprietors have a good assortment of STAPLE PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, &c., on hand, and would greatly prefer selling them at COST.

The location is first-class being within one hundred yards of the best Flouring Mill in the Valley, is in the centre of a populous farming community, and is also on one of the most direct roads to the Blackfoot Mine.

For further information, apply to HAGGERTY & REPPLE, at the Store, or to F. W. COLMAN'S Drug Store, Main Street, Walla Walla.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BLOCH, MILLER & CO. and LOUIS T. M. doing business at Walla Walla, under the firm name of L. T. M. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm must be paid to BLOCH, MILLER & CO. LOUIS T. M. Dallas, April 12th, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by me to J. M. Yancyke, May 9th, 1865, was this day annulled. J. C. ISAACS, Walla Walla, March 19th, 1865.

Plows! Plows! PEORIA CLIPPERS, and BREAKING DOWNS, For Sale at [13-4] J. C. ISAACS.

More of the Vigilantes—Updyke and Dixon

Mr. Dover and another gentleman arrived in town from Rocky Bar, Sunday afternoon, bringing the news that D. Q. Updyke and Jake Dixon were hanging at Syrup Creek. Mr. Dover and his companion occupied at Syrup Creek about dark on Saturday night, and had occasion to go down to the house, a short distance, and were surprised at finding no one living there, but Updyke and Dixon in the head between the two houses. On his body was pinned the following card:

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A. FRANK & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A Large and Well-Selected Stock

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; Consisting of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, CUTLERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, CHOCOLATE, GLASSWARE, Paints and Oils, Window Glass, PATENT MEDICINES, HARDWARE

And many other articles too numerous to mention. A. FRANK & CO., Respectfully announce to the public that they will sell the above goods

Cheaper than any other House IN THIS UPPER COUNTRY FOR CASH.

Remember the Place! A. FRANK & CO., NEXT DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

All kinds of Grain and Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. All persons indebted to us are requested to come and settle forthwith, in Cash, or Grain, and thereby a

A. FRANK & CO., Walla Walla, Feb. 8, 1865.

HODGE & CALEF, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, Brushes, Painters' Materials, &c. &c. 97 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

CELEBRATED HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the Stomach, Investigate the nerves, Regulate the bowels, Regenerate the liver, Improve the appetite, Refresh the spirits, Enliven the circulation, Tone the whole system, And thus prolong life.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Purify unwholesome air, Guard impure water, Quail against damp, Prevent malarious fevers, Relieve indigestion, Baffle fever and ague, Drive all climates, Recruit exhausted nature, Sustain body and mind.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Enfeeble dyspepsia, Toll-wearied operatives, Soldiers in the Hospital, Pale, care worn citizens, Settlers on new lands, Travelers and explorers, Victims of sea sickness, The aged and decrepit, Would all be provided

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Harmless as a Stimulant, Powerful as a Tonic, Quick as a Corrective, Safe as an Alternative, Mild as a Laxative, Sure as a Restorative, Good as an Appetizer, Pleasant as a Cordial, Life has no safeguard

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FURNITURE!

THE Subscriber has made arrangements to receive Eastern Furniture of good quality and style.

Bureaus and Tables, Dining and Parlor Chairs, Bedsteads and Lounges, Children's Chairs & Cribs, &c.

Which will be sold at Moderate Prices. For Cash. He is also prepared to manufacture

MATRASSES, and execute UPHOLSTERY In all its departments.

Sept. 22, 1865. 4M J. C. ISAACS.

REAPERS! THE WELL KNOWN AND CELEBRATED OHIO REAPER

(called the New York Improved, or Seymour & Morgan's Improved Machine, with great improvements, having a

Steel Cutter-Bar, Can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in ten minutes; cuts and 4 1/2 feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 15 or 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where other Machines will not. They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. Two

GIANT REAPER McCormick's 6-Foot Reapers and Mowers. Bally's Ohio

Pitt's Improved Threshing Machines. Russell's, Massillon, and Sweepstake, 30 to 35 inch Cylinders.

Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header); Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels; Revolving all sizes; Portable Power Hay-Presses, with a general assortment of AGRICULTURAL GOODS, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Cor. California and Davis streets, San Francisco, California.

PRICES OF IRON REDUCED. TIRE IRON SHOES, 100 lbs. per lb. NEW YORK SHOES, 100 lbs. per lb. All other sizes in proportion. For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO., Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE, Iron, Steel and WAGON TIMBER, Portland, Oregon, Feb. 16, 1865. 52m Dwelling House For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the corner of Broadway and Sixth streets, containing THREE ROOMS, besides a good kitchen, will be sold on most reasonable terms. Enquire at adjoining the store of Brown Bros. & Co. is also FOR RENT. For particulars concerning both apply to the

WALLA WALLA BAKERY. FOR BLACKFOOT AND COLVILLE. WE WILL, ON THE 1ST APRIL, 1865, start from Walla Walla.

SADDLE TRAIN! to the above named places, to be continued regularly through the coming season. We will have Saddle and Animals, and will give THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSENGER AND BOARD.

For further particulars, inquire at the stores of A. Kyger or A. Frank. MCGORY & WALKER, FRED W. COLMAN.

DRUGGIST & CHEMIST, Sign of the Eagle and Mortar, Main St., Walla Walla. WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to his new and Extensive Stock, consisting of a complete assortment of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes, Oils, Lumps, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS PUTTY.

And in fact, everything pertaining to a First Class Drug Store. Strict personal attention paid to putting up prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. 35m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS! From and After THE 15TH INSTANT, OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. WILL REQUIRE

RIGHTS TO BE PAID. Arranged for Portland, O. J. C. AINSWORTH, U. S. Post Office, March 13, 1865.

Oregon Steam Navigation CO. NOTICE. The rates of freight have been est

THE undersigned, having fitted up a shop at the upper end of Main Street, Walla Walla, opposite a wagon shop, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of CARPENTRY AND UNDERTAKING, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage

Walla Walla Statesman.

THE CHILDREN.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
The little ones gather around me...

My heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fount of feelings will flow,
When I think of the paths I have trod...

WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.—Woman should
be more trusted and confided in, as wives,
mothers, and sisters. They have a perception...

DISSIMULATION.—Dissimulation in youth
is the forerunner of perfidy in old age; its
appearance is the fatal omen of growing...

WISDOM AND FOLLY.—He is not thorough-
ly wise who can't play the fool on occasion.
NOBLE ART.—The greatest cunning is to
have none at all.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Umatilla,
Oregon, under the firm name of I. W. CASE & CO.,
is dissolved by limitation on the 1st inst.
All debts due the late firm must be paid to HARKER
BROTHERS, who will settle all claims against the
said concern.

AFFECTING INCIDENT AT A THEATRE.—
Our city readers all remember McKean Buchanan,
an actor, who with his daughter Virginia, played
a short season at Farrar Hall, some two months
since. The wife of Mr. Buchanan, who is not an
actress, accompanied them, but owing to delicate
health, scarce ever left her room. A few nights ago
Mr. Buchanan and his daughter were announced for
"Hamlet," at Terre Haute. Mrs. Buchanan was at the
same time lying very dangerously ill at the Terre Haute
House, of neuralgia of the heart. After the first
scene, it was announced that Miss B. would not be
able to appear as "Ophelia," on account of her mother's
illness, and if the play went on, her part would have to
be omitted. The audience desired the drama to proceed,
but when Mr. Buchanan appeared and commenced the
soliloquy, "To be or not to be," he was noticed to lack his
usual fire and energy. He had not proceeded half a dozen
lines, when his faltering voice broke, and falling
into a chair, he exclaimed: "My wife is dying—take your
money—run down the curtain—I cannot play!" and the
audience slowly and sadly dispersed. Mrs. Buchanan
was dead when her husband reached the hotel.

GOOD NIGHT.—How common place is the
expression, and yet what volumes it may
speak for all future time! We never listen to
its passage that this thought does not
force itself upon us, be the tone in which
it is uttered ever so gay. The lapse of a few
fatal hours or minutes may surround and
hedge it with horrors, that all the million
words which a lifetime has recorded, these
two little words alone shall seem to be
remembered. Good night! The little child
has lapsed as it passed to a brighter morn-
ing than ours: the lover with his gay dream
of nuptial morn; the wife and mother, all
the fragile threads of household cares still in
her fingers; the father with appealing eyes
of childhood all unanswerable. Good night!
That seal upon days past and days to come,
what had so rash as to rend aside the veil
that hides it to-morrow?

THE YOUNG WIFE.—The marriage of middle
age is companionship; the second mar-
riage is maturity; perhaps the reparation of
a mistake, perhaps the pallid transcript of a
married joy; but the marriage of the young
is only the realization of the complete ideal
of a lovely human life. Let those who have
found that pearl hold it fast and keep it safe.
Within the doors where love dwells, no ev-
il thing should enter; and the loving bride
should be the happy wife, must especially
guard against her own impatience and de-
spair when the lover is merging into the hus-
band, the flatterer into the friend. The last
state may sometimes be better than the first.

GRATITUDE AND GENEROSITY.—When-
ever you find a great deal of gratitude in a
poor man, take it for granted that there
would be as much generosity if he were rich.

A WORD TO FARMERS' BOYS.

The sons of farmers commonly think their lot is a hard
one. Unlike most city youths, they are com-
pelled to perform daily toil. Their life is not
one of constant amusement. They cannot
see and hear as much as their city cousins.
They do not dress in as fine clothes—cannot
treat and be treated at the popular saloons,
or visit the costly gambling resorts which
abound in every city. They feel that their
lot is indeed a hard one, and the highest
ambition of many of them is, to arrive at a
date when they can go to the city and see
"all the sights." But let us talk to our farmers'
boys. You are learning habits of industry
and frugality. By your daily toil you are
acquiring a sound constitution—a most im-
portant matter. And this is one of the
reasons that our great men have all come up
from the farm. They have all grown up
with constitutions that could endure a
great amount of mental labor which youths
from the city, with weak and feeble frames,
could not stand. If you cannot see as much
as city youths, neither are you exposed to
the vices and temptation of city life, which
prove the destruction of nearly all raised in
the city. You are then on the right track—
go ahead. Resolve to form no bad habits.
Indulge in no intoxicating drinks. If you
form a love for them, it is almost impossible
to subdue it. Do not acquire the habit of
using tobacco. Read good books; let no
opportunity for improvement pass away neglected,
and you will grow up a useful and in-
telligent man.—Rural World.

DR. LETHBRY, in his report to the City
Commissioner of Sewers, states the following
characters by which good and bad meat may
be distinguished: Good meat is neither of a
pale pinkish color nor of a deep purple tint.
The former is indicative of disease, and the
latter a sign that the animal has died from
natural causes. Good meat has also a mar-
bled appearance from the ramifications of
little veins of intercellular fat; and the fat
especially of the internal organs, is hard and
suey, and is never wet; whereas that of dis-
eased meat is soft and watery, often like jelly
or sordid parchment. Again, the touch or
feel of healthy meat is firm and elastic, and it
hardly moistens the fingers; whereas that of
diseased meat is soft and wet; in fact, it is
often so wet that serum runs from it, and then
it is technically called wet. Good meat has
but little odor, and this is not disagreeable;
whereas diseased meat smells faint and cadav-
erous, and it often has the odor of medicine.
This is best observed by cutting it and smell-
ing the knife, or by pouring a little warm
water upon it. Good meat will bear cooking
without losing very much in weight; but bad
meat shrivels up, and it often boils to pieces.

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ly wise who can't play the fool on occasion.
NOBLE ART.—The greatest cunning is to
have none at all.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Umatilla,
Oregon, under the firm name of I. W. CASE & CO.,
is dissolved by limitation on the 1st inst.
All debts due the late firm must be paid to HARKER
BROTHERS, who will settle all claims against the
said concern.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COMMISSION STORE

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

R. GUICHARD, DEALER IN

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets,

Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c.,

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

PURCHASES MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED & PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Walla Walla, W. T., March 15, 1865.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

HAS recently returned from San Francisco with
a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for
the REPAIRING of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Engraving, Seal and Steel Cutting, &c.
He has also on hand a well selected stock of
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains,
Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.
which he offers to the public of Walla Walla and
vicinity AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
All work entrusted to his care will be done in a
Workmanlike manner and Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public
that his Mill, situated on the
Touchet,
20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston
Road,

is now in successful operation; and prepared to do
perfect work. Constantly on hand and for sale, the best

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Screenings.

I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO
SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

S. M. WATT, Proprietor.

June 2, '65.

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

25 Front Street,

(Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf.)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOODS BY THE PACKAGE

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if de-
sired.

Portland, March 31, 1865. 16m6.

Leather.

FRENCH CALF and KIP SKINS, Harness and
Skirting Leather, at BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

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

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

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

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the special attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners

to our very large stock of Goods selected especially

for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests,

D. & J. and

ATKINSON'S SHIRTS

PLAIN AND FANCY

WOOLEN SHIRTS,

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino

Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades, Slices, Parks, and

Brushes,

WRIGHT'S PATENT HUNTS AXES,

(With and without Handles)

PICKS, HANDLES,

SAWS, CROW BARS,

WHIP SAWS, SICKLE IRONS,

MINING TOOLS,

BLASTING

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND

PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

Kept Constantly on Hand

Jan. 20, 1865.

BROWN BRO'S & CO.

W.M. PHILLIPS,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese ware.

Also, ALL KINDS OF JOBING AND Roof-

ing in the above branches attended to, on short

notice and in a workmanlike manner.

He also keeps on hand a

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

HARDWARE

Consisting of

Miners and Carpenters Tools,

Blacksmiths Iron, Steel and Tools,

Painting Implements,

House Furnishing of all kinds in the line,

Buggy and Carriage Springs,

Axes and Bells of all kinds and sizes,

Log Chains, Hooks and Mule Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails,

Woolen Bowls, Meal Sieves,

and his other goods too numerous to mention.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Old Granite State, and from all other States and Terri-

tories. I invite you all to come and examine my stock,

and I will assure you that I can please you all in the

quality of the goods, and more especially in the

prices of my goods, for my motto is,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

W. M. PHILLIPS,

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 15TH UN-

TIL FURTHER NOTICE

THE STEAMER

SPRAY,

CAPT. C. C. FELLON, Commander.

Will leave WALLULA at 2 o'clock P. M. on Mon-

day, Wednesday and Fridays, to UMA-

TILLA with the steamer.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

W. M. PHILLIPS,

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

CASCADE,

CAPT. JOHN WOLFE, Commander.

Will leave Portland, daily (Sundays excepted) at

5 o'clock A. M., for the Cascades and Dalles,

Connecting with the steamers

TENINO AND OWYHEE,

Which leave Celilo on alternate days.

L. DAY,

Walla Walla, Nov. 13th, 1865. 45ft.

For Boise Mines Direct!

THE

Walla Walla and Boise Line of

CONCORD STAGES

CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS

and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is now

making regular trips from

Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines)

THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS,

Connecting with

The Walla Walla Line of Stages and the Boa-

rd of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.

GEO. F. THOMAS & CO.,

Proprietors.

August 5, 1864.

FRANK DUGAN, (Notary Public) B. L. SHARPSTEIN

Dugan & Sharpstein,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Main Street, opposite Post Office, Walla Walla,

April 1862.

HAVING formed a copartnership under the

above name and style we are now prepared, with

one of the best libraries north of San Francisco, to

practice in the courts of Washington, Oregon and

Idaho, and will pay particular, personal attention to

every branch of our profession, including business

before the different Land Offices. Collections made

at current rates and prosecuted vigorously. Satisfac-

tory returns will be given in all cases.

DUGAN & SHARPSTEIN,

Sept. 22, 1862.

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE

STABLES.

OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK,

with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first

class establishment on

Main Street, Walla Walla,

will bear the public service at fair remunerative rates.

Stable Open Day and Night,

Saddle Horses,

Buggies,

Carriages, and

Draught Teams,

50 HEAD OF HORSES,

for parties en route for the mines, at LOW PRICES.

Everything pertaining to our line of business, we

are prepared to furnish with dispatch and satisfac-

tory returns. VAN DYK & WHITMAN,

Walla Walla, March 13, 1862. 13ly

HALL'S

SARSAPARILLA

THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE OF POTASS.

For Rheumatism, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Scrofula, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Neuralgia, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Pains in the Bones, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Pains in the Back, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Impure Blood, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Morbid Liver, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Salt Rheum, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Pimples and Boils, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Kidneys,

Hall's Sarsaparilla will be found superior to any Al-

ternative Medicine offered.

Sold Everywhere for 25¢ per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

Corner Sansone and Commercial Streets,

San Francisco.

For Sale by

F. W. COLMAN & CO., Walla Walla.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Umatilla,

Oregon, under the firm name of THERESA M. BASSETT & CHAS. H. BASSETT,

is dissolved by limitation on the 1st inst. of

February, 1866, and unless you appear at said

term and answer, the complaint will be taken

as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to re-

cover from you the sum of seven hundred and fifty

dollars, and the balance due on the contract made

comply with the contract set out in the complaint,

and to foreclose the mortgage executed by you on

the 27th day of February, 1865, to said plaintiff, in

security for the performance of said contract, and to

cancel the same. The contract is in full view of the

court, and is a part of the record in this case.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Walla Walla,

in the County of Walla Walla, State of Oregon, this

13th day of March, 1866.

JAS. D. MIX,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Walla Walla, February 8th, 1866.

Encourage Home Industry.

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR