

# Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

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NUMBER 25.

## Walla Walla Statesman.

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**WILLIAM H. NEWELL,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PROGRAMMES, B.L.K. RECEIPTS,

ADDRESS CARDS, PRAPERS,

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

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**D.R.A. J. HOGG,**

OFFICE OPPOSITE COLMAN'S DRUG STORE.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

**DR. J. E. MOORES,**

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

OFFICE AT THE "CITY HOTEL," WAITSBURG, W. T., where he may be found at all hours, unless absent on professional business.

**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, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

**DR. A. SHOUPE,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.

(late of Portland, Oregon) has located himself in Walla Walla. Consultations in French, German and English. Charges Moderate.

Office on Main street, opposite Colman's Drug Store; residence, Third street, second door from the Engine House.

**LEWIS H. GOODWIN, M. D.,**

TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla, in all the departments of Medicine and Surgery. He may be found on First street, three doors from the Court House.

**DENTISTRY.**

**T. S. MUYGRIDGE,**

DENTIST,

TEETH EXTRACTED with Chloroform, Ether or Gasoline. All work warranted.

Consultation and Advice Gratis.

A Powerful Galvanic Battery in the office, North end of Main Street, near the bridge.

**B. L. SHARPSTEIN,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, ONE DOOR south from Main street.

**W. T. WALLA WALLA, W. T.**

**JAS. H. LASATER,**

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.

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

March 8, 1867.

**W. G. LANGFORD,**

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

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

**TAYLOR & THOMPSON,**

Main Street, Walla Walla,

Two Doors Above the City Hotel.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-ware.

Also, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND ROOFING in the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

Repairing, and all orders in the above and hardware line promptly attended to.

**J. H. BLEWETT,**

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

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

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

Will also pay particular attention to the safe keeping of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent.

Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T.

June 30, 1865.

**WANTED!**

AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS to the following works in Walla Walla, Baker and Union Counties.

**Lee and His Generals.**

**FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF CHRIST.**

Inquire at Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON MAIN STREET, formerly known as the

Walla Walla Hotel, is offered for sale. For further particulars, inquire of

O. BECHTEL,

At the Walla Walla Bakery.

## Military Reconstruction a Success!

THE REBEL STATES READMITTED

AND IN 1868 WILL VOTE

FOR PRESIDENT!

**N. & E. BROWN**

ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE of Walla Walla and vicinity, that they are still in the field with the very

**BEST STOCK OF GOODS!**

—EVER—

**EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY,**

or any other city on the Pacific Coast, made to suit Ladies and Gentlemen, and consisting of

**CLOTHING!**

FOR THE MILLION,

**DRESS GOODS, DITTO,**

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds.

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

**Come One! Come All!**

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW, AND NO HARM TO SEE.

REMEMBER BY ALL MEANS

**N. & E. BROWN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

521 Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash. T.

**ORIENTAL HOTEL!**

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL,**

Having Just Been

Elegantly Furnished Throughout,

and now being ready for the

Reception of Guests.

The Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Walla Walla and the Traveling Public

that he is now ready to receive and entertain

**All Who May Give Him a Call.**

THE NEW ORIENTAL,

Is an Entirely New House.

SEALED AND PAINTED THROUGHOUT

—WITH—

**WELL FURNISHED ROOMS**

—SUFFICIENT TO—

**Accommodate 200 Guests.**

Accommodations

For Families of the Very Best.

—THE—

**DINING ROOM**

is Large and commodious, and the

Table will be Furnished,

—WITH THE—

**BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.**

PERMITTING

**No House to Excel it, Either**

—IN—

**QUALITY OR VARIETY.**

**GENERAL STAGE OFFICE:**

Daily Lines of Stages for all parts of the upper country, leave this house.

**FIRE-PROOF SAFE** for the deposit of valuables.

**HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.**

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

**M. HARTMAN, Proprietor.**

**ST. GEORGE**

**CHOP HOUSE,**

NEXT DOOR TO COCHRAN'S SALOON,

Main Street, Walla Walla, Washington T.

**LYNCH, Proprietor.**

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

**Private Suppers**

FOR FAMILIES, furnished on short notice.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords.

—5-11—

**Undertaking.**

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

**HEARSE.**

Ready for use on all funeral occasions.

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

**CAL. WINESET.**

May 5, 1865. 21ly

**Tom. Tierney's**

**LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.**

MAIN STREET, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office.

Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also,

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

Sept. 29, 1865. 42ly

**Important to Farmers.**

Land Business attended to. Contested Land Cases will receive Close attention.

## Woman's Dream.

Our little table is spread for two,

With quaint old china, gold and blue.

Weird things are wrought on the homely walls,

As the conjuring freight climbs and falls.

In the corner my reedy sea-chest stands,

Filled to the brim by the busiest hands.

Wife mirrors her face in the silver tongs;

I think of the morrow's rude sea songs.

"I have pictures, love," she says, "the gleam

From a troubled easel—last night's dream.

"A ship ashore on a cruel reef,

And a woman wringing her hands in grief.

"She kneels in prayer; a whirling wheel

Grows out of the dead ship's plank and keel.

"She stands in the spinner's toiling place,

Till the rose in her cheek hath lost its grace.

"Her lessening form is changed to wool;

Yet the hungering spindle ne'er is full.

"A weed-grown raft keeps company

With a vacant boat on a sailless sea."

How apt is woman's thought to build

Where a varying dream may darken or gild!

Life flies; my last sea voyage is done;

Or wind, or calm, to me 'tis one.

Ten things are set for a chosen few;

Again our china, quaint and blue.

The conjuring homelight climbs and crawls

Or dainty laces and Indian shawls.

Wife mirrors her face in the silver tongs;

I think of yesterday's glad sea songs.

"Tell, love, I pray, of the ship on the reef

And the woman wringing her hands in grief;

"Of the spinner whose white arms changed to wool

And the hungering spindle that ne'er grew full.

There are tears imprisoned within her eyes,

Which are loosened soon, as her voice replies:

"Woman will dream, and man will build,

And each will have prophecies unfulfilled."

**FOUNDATIONS OF HOUSES.**—One of the greatest mistakes men make is in setting their houses too low. In former times they were often set on a level with the ground. The consequence was the house became damp and the lower part rotted out. Afterwards they set them on underpinning, which rested on a level with the ground. This brought the house some eighteen or twenty inches above the level ground, but did not allow the land to be drained off, and puddles of water would stand around the house, and the cellar would be wet or half full of water. Late years it has been the custom to elevate the sills so as to terrace up round the house. Still a great many buildings are set too low. We rarely see one elevated too high. A person inexperienced in house-building, levels up his sills and finds a low place on one side and it looks formidable to him to fill it up. Now a good rule is this, to elevate the sills so that if terraced up, the water will run away from the house readily on all sides. There should be a true slant from the bottom of the sill to the middle of the street. We have sometimes given a rule like the following: Place the sills as high as you think they ought to be, and then raise them a foot higher, and you will have it nearly as high as you will wish you had raised them when your house is finished. We have never known a person to wish his sills lowered who followed this rule. It is more easily drained, and if earth is not in abundance, it will be quite as easily hauled to terrace up with as to dig it from the cellar. No external costly finish, elegant front yards or any other contrivance can atone for a house squat to the ground. It is well to cultivate habits of correct taste, even in our humblest dwellings. In other words, it costs no more to do a thing right than to do it wrong.

**RESPECT FOR MONEY.**—It may be a most immoral and unpoetical sentiment, but those are always the best people who have a carefulness, and a wise respect for money. Not per se—not the mere having it or amassing it, but the prudent using of it—making it our servant and not our master. As a test of character, perhaps £. s. d. is one of the sharpest and most sure. A man who is indifferent and inaccurate in money matters, will be rarely found accurate in anything. He may have large benevolence—externally; you will see him throw half-crown to a beggar, and subscribe to every charity list in the Times; but if he forgets to pay you that five shillings he borrowed for coal hire, you may be quite sure that the beggar's half crown and the twenty pounds in the printed subscription will have to come out of somebody's pocket—probably not his own; for there is nothing like the meanness of your "generous" people—always robbing Peter to pay Paul. A liberal man is a generous man; but then he must be liberal in all his ways—even handed as well as open-handed. His expenditure must be, like his character, justly balanced and in due proportion.—Mrs. Craik.

**A STRANGE SCENE.**—A London journal gives the following brief account of the entrance into Parliament of Mr. Kavanagh, the armless and legless member from Ireland: "The honorable member entered the House from the direction of the Speaker's apartment, seated in a chair, the mechanism of which is so contrived that he can wheel himself with ease to any point which he wishes to reach. The large copy of the Testament used in administering the oath to members, was managed—one cannot use the word handled—by Mr. Kavanagh without the least difficulty, and he wrote his name with as much quickness and apparent ease, as any of his fellow members of Parliament. The process was as follows: The Clerk handed to Mr. Kavanagh a pen, with a handle the length to which he accustomed. The honorable member clasped the handle between two hands, and, steadying it by putting the end into his mouth, guided the pen over the parchment with singular firmness and steadiness.

## Offences and Penalties in Early Massachusetts.

The forger's doom was to stand in the pillory three several lecture days, and render double damages to the party wronged, and also be disabled to give any evidence or verdict to any court or magistrate. The burial place of the suicide was in the common highway, with a cart-load of stones laid upon the grave, as a brand of infamy. The profane swearer, in whose offence was included not only irreverence towards God, but wicked cursing of any person or creature, forfeited ten shillings for a single oath; if he swore more oaths than one at a time, before he removed out of the room or company where he so swore, it was at the cost of twenty shillings; and if the fine was not paid, he was to set in the stocks. Idlers, among whom were especially reckoned common conyers, unprofitable fowlers, and tobacco-takers, exposed themselves to commitment to the house of correction. It was punishable by a fine of five shillings to dance, or use the game of shuffle-board, or bowling, or any other play or game for any money or worth; or, to play at all, either at cards or at dice; or to observe any such day as Christmas or the like; and the bringing or keeping of cards within the jurisdiction, subjected the offender to a fine of five pounds. An attempt to draw away the affection of any maid, under the pretense of marriage, before obtaining allowance and liberty from her parents or governors, or, in absence of such, of the nearest magistrate, was punished by a forfeiture of five pounds. For a repetition of the attempt, the culprit was fined ten pounds, and compelled to enter into a recognizance for better behavior. If still unreclaimed, he was, on conviction by the county court, committed to prison, to remain there until the court of assistants should see cause to release him. No person whose wife or husband continued to live abroad was allowed to have a home in Massachusetts. No man might strike his wife, nor any woman her husband, on penalty of such fine, not exceeding ten pounds for one offense, or such corporal punishment as the county court should determine.—Fairfax's History of New England.

**THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.**—The Washington National Republican has an editorial to prove that, if the Southern States are, according to Stevens' theory and assertion, "conquered provinces," the United States, as the conqueror, is bound, by the law of nations, to pay the entire Confederate debt. The Republican says: "But it has been suggested that this point has been guarded by having the late rebels repudiate those Confederate debts. A very little reflection, however, will show that repudiation does not remove nor cancel the liability, at least, for the debts held in Europe. We must extend our views across the Atlantic for the data for resolving this point. Take the case of Admiral Wallace and his associates, who hold millions of Confederate bonds, as an example. They are all subjects of Great Britain, and by the laws of nations are entitled to call upon their Government to protect and enforce their legal rights as against the United States. Suppose the British Government shall entertain their appeal and demand the payment of those bonds on the ground that they were created by a de facto Government, and issued to British subjects, and that the United States merely occupies the position of conqueror of that Government, what answer can we make to the demand? Is it not obvious that we can make no substantial answer whatever if the Stevens' theory is sound.

**SMALL FEET.**—A writer in the San Francisco Sunday Mercury furnishes the following information: "I had the pleasure of an introduction, the other day, to a Peruvian lady of the 'upper crust,' and was particularly struck with the smallness of her feet and hands. The lady is a deep brunette, has a 'killing eye,' teeth as white as pearl, a voice of rare sweetness, and what will be decidedly interesting to my male readers—is mistress of \$500,000. She visits San Francisco for the purpose of observing our manners and customs, and to pass a few months perhaps in one of our female seminaries. She informs me that the ladies of Lima are noted for their extremely small feet, the secret being that the infants of the sex undergo, as a rule, the amputation of the little toe of each foot. So general is the custom that many women think that five toes on each foot is a state of things peculiar to the male sex. She also informs me that a famous Peruvian surgeon is coming up to San Francisco, where he expects to reap a rich harvest. He warrants to very young ladies the finest and gracefullest foot by means of the above named amputation and confinement to the house of only one week. A custom of this kind prevailed pretty generally in Paris some years ago, kept up by the very reprehensible complaisance of a surgeon who had acquired some reputation touching this silly mutilation. Ladies, be on the qui vive for the Peruvian surgeon."

**DISINFECTING AGENTS.**—Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle: 1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, in one pail of water, and one pound of charcoal of lime in another pail of water. This is, perhaps, the most effective of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon decayed vegetable matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odor. 2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron (coppers) dissolved in a pailful of water will, in many cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors. 3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.—Scientific American.

## A Horrible Traffic.

The New York correspondent of the Mobilis Advertiser, in a recent letter, gives the following:

It is notorious that one kind of child murder—fasticide—has become a common practice throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Persons whose nefarious business it is to supply the means to commit this crime carry on a thriving trade in every large city. The newspapers are impressed into their service, and in the columns of every paper claiming to be respectable, and some even entering households under the guise of religion, one may find open suggestions of the means by which births may be limited. Nine women out of every ten in the North know all about this, and thousands employ the means and commit the crime every year. And to such a degree of perfection has this pernicious practice been reduced that not more than one instance in one hundred of those that occur

A RESPIRE.—We believe that every right thinking man in the Territory will rejoice that the election is over, and that we are to have a truce to politics for the next two years.

Notwithstanding the intense excitement, the election, as a whole, passed off quietly. There was but one or two bores, and these were promptly quelled by the efficient Marshal Delaney, and his active assistant John Short. We also noticed Sheriff Seitel and Deputy Sheriff Gregory actively engaged in preserving order. Considering the intense excitement that prevailed, we have never seen a more quiet election, or one characterized by an equal amount of good nature.

SHIPMENT OF FLOUR.—Mr. Chas. Russell, of the "Pioneer Mill," informs us that within the last week he has shipped one thousand barrels of flour to San Francisco. The shipments from other sources, for the same period, foot up two thousand barrels, making a total of three thousand barrels.

MONEY ORDERS.—The Walla Walla Post Office is fully authorized to draw money orders on every important office in the United States. For the information of persons who may desire to avail themselves of this convenience, we append the tariff of charges: Orders not exceeding \$20, 10c; Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50, 25c; Over \$50 and up to \$100, 20c.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—A Washington letter to the Boise Statesman, has the following: "General Marshal F. Moore, of Ohio, is appointed and confirmed Governor of Washington Territory. The General is a Republican, and from personal acquaintance I can vouch for his being a gentleman. The Federal officers in Idaho remain. All the nominations made to supersede them were either rejected or not acted upon by the Senate."

CLARK COUNTY.—A private letter states that the Vancouver Precinct gave Clark, 173; Flanders, 148. The writer adds that eight precincts remain to be heard from, which will give Flanders not less than 25 majority in the county. We think there must be some mistake about this, inasmuch as the county was confidently counted upon for Clark by at least 100 majority.

FOR THE EAST.—The Nevada papers notice the departure of large numbers of persons for the Eastern States. In many instances whole families are taking up the line of journey for their early homes in the Atlantic or Western States. The depression in all branches of business on this coast leads to this exodus.

PORTLAND POLITICS.—The Republicans of Portland propose to nominate a full ticket for city offices, to be voted for on the third Monday in June. We believe that this is the first time politics has been allowed to have any influence in the city election.

SENATORS.—Corbett and Williams, the Oregon Senators, have arrived at Portland. The departure of these gentlemen from Washington, would seem to indicate that there will be no summer session of Congress.

THE CROPS.—The Eastern grain crops are represented as unusually promising, and a bounteous harvest is expected.

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OFFICE SEEKING.

Years since we came to the conclusion that editors should avoid seeking office. The venerable Ritchie, for half a century the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and a man who in his day wielded possibly more influence than any other individual in the country, never could be induced to accept office, and in this was the secret of much of his influence. Thurlow Weed is another illustration of the influence that can be wielded by a man who resolutely refuses to accept place for himself. Ritchie, in his times, literally was the Warwick of the democratic party, and at his bidding Presidents and Senators were made and unmade. In New York, Thurlow Weed has played the same role, and for thirty years has dictated who should represent the Empire State in the councils of the nation.

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Taxing Mining Property.

To the mines, we of the Pacific coast must look for much of our future prosperity. Every possible encouragement for their full development should be held out. Our mines, says an exchange, are now yielding many millions annually, and, wisely handled, it is believed that they can be made to yield still more. They cannot be exhausted during the next century; but we should, for our own sakes, strive to develop as much of their wealth as possible during our own day and generation. A large and thriving population in our mining regions would furnish a handy market for our agricultural produce. It would benefit our commerce, and, in fact, every interest. It should, then, be our aim to encourage, as much as possible, mining enterprises. It is well known that while often they yield the largest and most profitable returns, mining investments on the whole are attended with more risks—are more dangerous—than other investments. The risks of loss are more frequent than the chances of profit, though when the latter do occur they turn out greater fortunes than can be realized from any other business. Owing, then, to the great risks attending mining enterprises, we should, having a proper regard for all other interests, and knowing that those interests can only thoroughly thrive as the mining interests prosper, strive to encourage the investment of capital in the work of developing our mining resources. Much has been said in favor of heaping more taxes upon mining property. Is it not the part of good policy to relieve it from taxation as much as possible? If money invested in mining property should not be taxed until it began to yield a profit, would not more money be invested in that direction? Men hesitate long to invest \$20,000, or \$50,000 in a property upon which they must pay taxes, when such property is not very sure to yield any return. Men might invest money in a doubtful enterprise, holding out some promise of reward, if they were not certain of being taxed for investing it in one which will not pay anything. Men might invest \$5,000, \$10,000, or \$20,000 in a concern if they were not compelled to pay an additional sum for the privilege in the shape of taxes. Would it not, then, be a wise policy for us to say that neither mining claims nor mining expenses shall be taxed? To say to the world—Go invest your money in mines, open them, erect machinery thereon, and we will not tax you except on your profits? That is to say, if a party expends \$50,000 on a mine and machinery, he shall not be taxed for that; and if, independent of the interest on such investment, he shall expend \$1,000 a week to take out \$1,000, he shall not be taxed for that sum; but that upon all he takes out, over and above current expenses, exclusive of interest on cost of mine and machinery, he shall pay a certain tax? Would not such a policy encourage people to invest money in our mines? and would it not in a short time add double to the revenues now collected from mining property, as well as quadruple the general prosperity? We honestly think it would, though in days past we have held contrary opinions. We throw out these suggestions as to the non-taxation of mining property, in the hope that they will be considered in a broad and liberal spirit, believing that the principle suggested is one which, if put in practice, will redound to the best interests of the whole country.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.

We notice by our exchanges that liberal contributions are being made all over the Pacific coast, for the relief of the suffering people of the South. In the Boise Basin an active interest has been taken in this noble charity, and the result has been liberal contributions for the relief of those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The southern country was desolated by war, and now before they have time to recover from that great calamity, they are visited by famine. If ever the cup of human misery was full, the people of the South are in that condition, and hence it is that we again suggest that some measures be taken by our citizens for their relief. With a little effort, Walla Walla might contribute at least one thousand barrels of flour, to the relief of their starving Southern brethren. A contribution of this kind would at once best the proverbial liberality of our people, and would only be "casting our bread upon the water, to be returned to us after many days."

SOUND.—Thurlow Weed, who has recently taken editorial charge of the New York Commercial, says: We are in the second phase of the rebellion—a phase in some of its aspects more alarming than the first. Two years have been used up in disproving what it cost four years to establish, viz: that the Union is indissoluble. We fought, said the Radicals, to "maintain the integrity of the Union;" and now these same Radicals declare that the Union is dissolved; that the Southern States are out of the Union; that the right of secession is an admitted and established doctrine. If it is not, the Southern States are in the Union and entitled to all the constitutional rights and privileges of the Northern States.

The summer session of Congress is likely to prove a failure. All the Senators from the Pacific coast have returned to their homes, fully impressed with the belief that their services will not be required before the first Monday in December. The failure of the summer session effectually disposes of the impeachment question.

IMPEACHMENT.—Ashby, of Ohio, is still pressing the impeachment of the President, but thus far the prospect of success is not by any means flattering.

Election Returns.

We defer the publication of our full table of returns until the result is officially declared. All the precincts have been heard from, with the exception of Snake River and Pataha. In the former precinct, we are informed that no election was had. The returns from Pataha are in the Auditor's office, but being under seal, we are unable to learn with any certainty how the vote stands. Full returns from Walla Walla, French Town, Mill Creek, Russell Creek, Dry Creek, Wallula, Patit, Coppei, and Touchet show the following result:

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes Clark (d) 594, Flanders (u) 480, Clark's majority 114.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes W. H. Newell (d) 398, M. B. Ward (u) 351, J. D. Mix (b) 266.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes J. M. Vansyckle (d) 580, A. Cox (u) 434.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes W. P. Horton (d) 544, E. Ping (u) 519, B. F. Regan (u) 368.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes F. P. Dugan (d) 408, S. B. Fargo (u) 311, J. W. Stevens (u) 273.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes H. M. Hodais (d) 457, A. Seitel (ind.) 457, L. C. Bond (u) 138.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes J. D. Cook (u) 468, J. McAuliff (u) 409.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes H. M. Chase (d) 635, P. T. Shupe (u) 342.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes J. H. Blewett (d) 497, L. Day (u) 313, L. P. Berry (u) 223.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes L. H. Goodwin (d) 445, A. Shoue (u) 295, A. J. Hogg (b) 188.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes W. P. Horton (d) 291, O. P. Laey (d) 285, C. P. Winsett (b) 195.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes E. T. Lowe (d) 238, J. M. Rittenhouse (d) 226, A. J. Gregory (u) 212.

Table with columns for Candidate, Party, and Votes. Includes W. P. Horton (d) 291, O. P. Laey (d) 285, C. P. Winsett (b) 195.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—By this time, to-morrow, our political atmosphere will have purified itself. Politics will have spent the fury of its storm, and, as it always is the case, we, the people, will, for a while, enjoy a calm, and I think I may safely say that we will all be glad of it.

Some may say that I am violating the sanctity of the sabbath day, in thus using it to jot down these remarks, but when they come to know that there is not a church within thirty miles of me, and that I know of no congregation where the gospel is being promulgated, in Washington Territory, nearer than thirty miles of where I am writing, I am satisfied they will look with a lenient eye on all poor devils situated like myself, and feel glad that we are doing nothing worse.

The trade of our little town is looking up, we begin to feel the rebound from our mining section of country. The early spring pack trains are beginning to return, and the days of cash sales, are taking the place of the credit system. By one small move of the O. S. N. Co., in the right direction, the Walla Walla valley is reaping a small profit; teamsters are making what they would not have made under the old rule of the Steamboat Company. But very little freight is coming up the Columbia, for the very reason that the wants of the country don't demand it. All our merchants have heavy stocks on hand, quite sufficient to run them until late in the summer; but this is no drawback to the merchants. Had they anticipated a large trade this season and, on that idea, had laid in more goods, they would have been in a much worse condition than they are now.

By a little foresight of the O. S. N. Co. in putting down their charges on down freights from this point, trade has turned upon them, and when they, heretofore, had nothing to carry down, they now have thousands of lbs of flour by every steamer. The road from Walla Walla to Wallula is literally lined with heavy freight teams. Eight and ten yoke cattle, and four, six, eight, and ten mule teams, all heavily loaded with flour, are coming in every day. Two ten mule teams are at the present time unloading 20,000 lbs of flour, at the steamer. The "Yakama" will take away from here, to-morrow, at least 100,000 lbs of flour alone.

This is as it should be, but, let me ask, how many pounds of flour would the steamer have to take down to the Dalles, to-morrow, had the Company stuck to their old price of \$17.50 per ton?—not a pound. But six dollars per ton gives teamsters something to do, gives our farmers and mill men a market, and puts money in the purse of the O. S. N. Co. To-morrow's trip will give a clear gain to the Company of at least 300 dollars. It don't cost them one cent more to take down a three, or five hundred dollars freight than it does to go down, as they have done heretofore—empty.

In a proper showing of the wants and demands of this Valley, I have found it necessary to complain often of the policy of the O. S. N. Co. towards this section of country, but I can assure them that I have never, knowingly, uttered an untruth, or in any way maliciously vilified them, but have frequently condemned their policy, which I claim as the right of every public journalist, when treating a public matter. Therefore I am glad to see the changes that are taking place in their policy, and can assure them, they meet the hearty approval of every man in this Valley. The reduction on down freights, and on their warehouse charges, I can assure them, has proved satisfactory to me, (and not a pound of freight coming up or going down, and none to store) and to all, and I sincerely hope it will "put money in their purses."—CARRY.

LATER ELECTION NEWS.—The Oregonian, of the 5th, has the following in relation to the Washington Territory election: "In consequence of the failure of the line to work during a considerable part of yesterday, we have only meagre returns from the election in Washington Territory. The returns received indicate the election of Clark by one or two hundred majority, if Walla Walla gives him the majority, his friends have counted upon the 173. Additional returns show that the vote in Clark county is about a tie; possibly Flanders has a small majority. At the Cascades Clark has a majority of two. A telegram from Cowlitz county shows that the vote there is very close. Flanders may have a small majority. In Lewis county Clark's majority is twenty-three. Thurston gives Flanders twenty-five majority. Whatcom is understood to have given Clark a majority of eighteen. Nothing has been heard from the counties on the west side of the Sound. The vote of those counties, with Pacific and Chehalis, will probably give Flanders a small majority west of the Cascade mountains. Walla Walla is expected to give Clark from one hundred to two hundred majority. It is impossible to tell what the new counties east of the mountains will do, as their polling strength can only be guessed at. The indications are that the result will be closer than that of any previous election in Washington Territory."

In addition to the above, Mr. Lew Day has a private letter, which says that Clarke county gave Flanders 60 majority. Skamania county returns 15 majority for Clark. Clatsop county 25 majority for Flanders. The writer of the above claims the election of Flanders as certain.

SAD AFFAIR.—The Lafayette Courier, of the 28th ult., has the following melancholy details: "Wm. Squires brings the news that, on Monday, the 20th inst., Lieut. Cincoles, of the coast survey staff, with Chas. West, E. Stallcup, T. Stallcup, H. Ballough, Josiah Glendenin and another gentleman, was drowned in Tillamook Bay while prosecuting the work of surveying the harbor. A boat, bearing seven men in all, was capsized by a breaker, only one of the party reaching the shore in safety. The bodies of none of the drowned men had been recovered when our informant left. The survey of the harbor was about completed when the accident occurred."

FROM WARRENS.—Expressman Hunt arrived here, on Friday, five days from Warrens. He reports the snow all off in Warrens, and miners getting to work. He says the snow is yet too deep on the mountain side, to admit animals into that camp. About twenty-five or thirty men and two or three pack trains camped at French Creek, awaiting the departure of the snow. At Florence a few miners had got to work, and about one and a half feet of snow in the basin. Alvord & Shisler's train was calculating to leave Slat Creek for that camp yesterday. Shisler & Co.'s ditch was nearly completed. The miners on the bars of Salmon, below White Bird creek, were doing well. The Frenchman's ditch was completed at Skokum Creek.—Leiston Journal.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.—The returns are not yet full enough to indicate the result of the election in Washington Territory for Delegate to Congress; but, we were informed yesterday morning, that the friends of Mr. Flanders were confident of his success in the Territory. The Democrats had counted on a much larger majority in Vancouver precinct, than was obtained; and judging of the rest of the Territory by the vote there, they were rather disappointed. Our informant says, there was rather surprising amount of money ready in Vancouver to be put up on Flanders' election.—Oregonian.

POORMAN.—The lower tunnel and south shaft on this mine connected a few days ago. The tunnel is eight hundred feet in length and at the intersection with the South Poorman shaft is two hundred and fifty feet below the surface. This mine is now in better condition than ever, and cheaply any given quantity of ore than any other camp—if not the best in the Territory. It is being thoroughly ventilated by means of a shaft on the old Hays and Ray location, and a clearly defined ledge into the original shaft of the Poorman, establishing beyond a doubt, that the two claims were but one.—Owyhee Advertiser.

THE Oro Fino & Morning Star Company made a rough clean-up, last Sunday, of nearly five tons of ore—giving a brick of \$1,700. In conversation with the Superintendent, we were told that all things considered, the result is satisfactory. If a close clean-up had been made, it would have given \$40 per ton. A shaft, started downwards from the lower level, and to reach the depth of fifty feet as soon as possible. The ore coming from this shaft looks very well, and there is full five feet of quartz in the ledge. As soon as the new shaft is put down, the product of the mine can be largely increased. The high reputation of the Oro Fino will be established and maintained.—Owyhee Advertiser.

WHEN Charles Francis Adams was on the eve of his departure to the court of St. James, in the spring of 1861, he received from William Seward certain instructions for the regulation of his conduct as Minister there. The instructions were approved by him before their transmission to Mr. Adams. We append those of them which are of interest to the States: "You will all the while remember that those States are now as they always have been, and notwithstanding their temporary self-delusion, they must always continue to be equal and honorable members of this Federal Union."

BLER GULCH.—The placer-miners in Bler Gulch are doing a large amount of digging about now, and the prospects for several weeks heavy pressure are satisfactory. On Jubilee Gulch, the condition of things is about as usual. The miners are working hard, and are running every possible moment. No change as yet, we believe. Estimates of the amount of placer gold that will be unearthed here, and including Long Gulch, the present season, are placed as high as \$100,000 by the better informed.—Owyhee Advertiser.

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Personal Vindication.

H. PARKER, Esq., Sir:—I have received yours of the 6th inst. I enclose herewith the usual receipts. I have filed the declaratory statement of Simon G. Fields, as follows: March 1, 1864, the N. W. 1/4 of section 26-7-37, filed April 14th, 1864. Yours, J. M. FLETCHER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Vancouver, W. T. June 23d, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq., Sir:—I have received your letter of the 15th inst. By referring to your plat you will find that the N. E. 1/4 of 26-7-37 has not been offered at public sale, or even surveyed, hence it cannot be sold at private sale. I filed the statement of Mr. Fields on the N. E. 1/4 of said section, in order to bring the same before the Commissioner. I wrote him on the subject, April 14th, 1864, and expect to hear from him soon. I have marked the names of Rohn and Falls on the plat, but can do no more until I hear from the Commissioner. Yours, J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Vancouver, W. T. June 30th, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq., Sir:—I have received your favor of June 23d and 27th, with declaratory statement of Mr. Clancy, and homestead papers of Messrs. Langley and King, also declaratory statement of Isaac Harrington. With reference to Mr. Clancy's statement, see J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Vancouver, W. T. July 13th, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq., Sir:—I have received your letter of the 8th inst., and herewith enclose certificate for Mr. Levere—his homestead receipt came duly to hand. I also enclose Mr. Wilson's receipt, corrected. I have received a letter from the Commissioner at Washington, in relation to section 25 and 26, in township No. 7-37. As expected, he directs that if the parties claim to be on said lands, they will be required to have it surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General. To do this, it is necessary that they forward a written application to the Surveyor General, and he will delegate some suitable person to make the survey, which must be at the expense of the settlers. The said notes must be forwarded to the Surveyor General, who will, if he approve the survey, return it to this office, and the parties can then take the land by legal subdivisions, either under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws. J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Vancouver, W. T. May 24th, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq.:—Your letter of the 15th inst., in reference to the declaratory statements of Simon G. Fields, J. J. Rohn, John N. Fall, and Cornelius Clancy is at hand. I have to say in reply, in reference to the map of the township T. N. 37 E. that I did not make it myself. It was made by a draftsman employed by me. I certified that the claims thereon were correctly represented. The plat you have sent me to inspect represents sections Nos. 25 and 26, as surveyed, which is not true. When you sent me Mr. Fields' Statement, I knew the land was not surveyed, but as it was in the same township with the land I had surveyed, I thought it could readily be described. I did not know of the declaratory statements of the other parties named above, with the fees. I then wrote to the Commissioner stating the facts in the case, and I also stated that in my opinion a settler ought not to be deburred because the Surveyor thought the land not yet settled, especially so, when the settler proposed to pay for the land. The Commissioner answered, instructing me not to file the papers until the settlers had had the land surveyed at their own expense; therefore I would not file the papers, but I find the names of the settlers are not yet settled. Hereon, the matter ended, so far as I am concerned. The papers I have laid aside as useless, and I really do not understand why I should look for them, as after I had found them, they would be of no use to any one. Your action in the matter was fair enough. I have before stated, in answer to others, that I had nothing to do with the arrangements with those who employ me, and it is solely a matter between you and them, but so far as your business with me is concerned, you have always acted fairly and promptly. I do not mean by this to say, that you have acted more fairly than others, but I do mean to say that you have never, to my knowledge, acted unfairly towards those for whom you have done business at this office.

WALLA WALLA, May 25, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq.:—In reply to certain inquiries made of me, I have to state, that some time prior to June 1866, you wrote me requesting to have the unsurveyed portion of section No. 7 North of Range No. 37 East, lying upon the waters of Mill Creek, surveyed, and in June of the same year you came to my office at Olympia on the same business. I have also received letters upon the same subject from you since. Owing to the difficulty in getting up contracts, bonds, &c., for small tracts of land, and the work above referred to has not yet been done; but as soon as a competent deputy makes the necessary application and qualifies according to law, and the necessary funds are at my disposal to pay for the work, I shall take great pleasure in obliging the settlers in that vicinity by having the land surveyed and subdivided. S. GARFIELD, Surr. Gen., W. T.

Editor Statesman:—I have been forced into this personal vindication by the acts of malicious enemies—after the signal was given, as believed by the knowing ones, by Wyche, in his personal attack on Mr. Cox and myself—appearing before that august body called the Grand Jury, where such enemies can give in secret their version of a business transaction, and the Jury arrive at a belief without hearing both sides. There has been a great deal of barking at Parker for the last five years, which has passed without my deigning to reply, but as I am now in the business, I will treat all barking for the next four weeks with due consideration, after that time I must pass it with silent contempt. I court investigation of all my dealings with the citizens of this Valley, or of any other place where I have lived. Some of the parties against me will be compelled to sift some of their acts in the courts at Vancouver—until the Bench here is occupied by some other Judge. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I return thanks for your kindness in allowing me the use of your columns in this personal vindication, and sincerely trust, that hereafter, should other political aspirants be sent up Sak River by my help, they will not make it a "personal matter," but let me survive and be on hand to attend faithfully to the interests of my clients.

Established 1857. Established 1857.

JOHN O'CONNOR, No. 10, First Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, Nuts, Vegetables, and Provisions.

Also, FEEDS—Grass Seed, Flower Seed, and Vegetable Seed. None but FRESH and RELIABLE SEEDSOLD.

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French Medical Office.

DR. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University of Quebec, and Physician of the St. John Baptiste Society of San Francisco.

Dr. Perrault has pleasure to inform patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Army Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 9, 10, 11, first floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento street.

Dr. Perrault's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the result of injuries, habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a life and the welfare of posterity, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards.

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Government Proposals.

Office A. A. Q. M. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., May 1st, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, up to 12 M., Saturday, May 25th, 1867, for furnishing the following Articles, for the use of the Garrison, at this Post, for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1867, viz: Two Hundred Bushels Charcoal, Five Hundred and Seventy-five Cords Wood, 4 ft. long, of good marketable quality, sound, and split to convenient size. Separate bids required for each article.

Bids to be in duplicate, stating the price in coin per bushel for Charcoal—and price in coin per cord for Wood. Proposals to be made at the end of each month, or when funds are on hand for that purpose, in coin, or its equivalent in U. S. Legal Tenders. Bidders required to give bonds, with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of any contract which may be awarded them under this advertisement.

Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee in writing, that if the proposal is accepted, the contract will be executed. Contractors and Sureties to take the oath of allegiance. The envelope enclosing bids should be marked to indicate the kind of supply named in the proposal. All contracts made subject to the approval of the Department and Division Commanders—and not in force until approved.

Contractors to pay for this advertisement pro rata. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. WM. C. MANNING, Lieut. 23d Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Government Proposals. Office A. A. Q. M. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., May 1st, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, up to 12 M., Saturday, May 15th, 1867, for delivery of the following quantities of FLOUR and STRAW, at this POST, for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1867, viz: Nine Thousand Bushels of Oats, Three Thousand and Ten Tons Hay, Sixty Tons Straw.

Separate bids required for each article. Bids to be in duplicate, stating the price per bushel, coin, for Oats and Hay per ton, coin, for Hay and Straw. Oats and Barley to be of this Post Q. M. may require. Hay to be neatly stacked and well raked out. Payment to be made at the end of each month, or when funds are on hand for that purpose, in coin, or its equivalent in U. S. Legal Tenders.

Bidders required to give bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of any contract which may be awarded them under this advertisement. Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee in writing, that if the proposal is accepted, the contract will be executed. Contractors and Sureties to take the Oath of Allegiance. All contracts made subject to the approval of the Department and Division Commanders, and not in force until approved.

Contractors to pay for this Advertisement pro rata. The envelope enclosing bids should be marked to indicate the kind of supply named in the proposal. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. WM. C. MANNING, Lieut. 22d Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Army Supplies. Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, April 29th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WHICH MUST BE IN DUPLICATE, and include the following, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, P. M., Monday, the 10th day of June, 1867, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 400 Barrels Extra Flour, (in new quarter and half sacks, gunned).

The flour to be delivered free of charge, subject to inspection at the Subsistence Warehouse, Fort Boise, I. T., each day, to be marked as designated by the undersigned. Proposals must specify the brand, and express the price per barrel in coin; each to have a copy of this advertisement attached, and accompanied by guarantee of two responsible parties, that should contract be awarded, contractor will give bonds in half the value of flour to be furnished.

Samples of the flour must accompany each bid. Bidders to be responsible for the quality of the flour, and the United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes to be marked "Proposals for Flour," and to be addressed to the undersigned at Fort Vancouver, W. T. Successful bidder to pay for this advertisement. J. T. HASKELL, Captain 23d Infantry, and A. C. S.

Shupe's Photograph Gallery, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

WHERE ARTISTIC AND LIFE-LIKE PICTURES are being taken by all the various processes of the art, infinite durability, and the greatest boldness of color and beauty of finish.

SUN PEARLS—Exceeded, for beauty and brilliancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of tone, by nothing known to the art.

ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest and greatest discovery in photography, rendering imperishable and giving the most beautiful and complete finish to the picture.

Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Stereoscopic Pictures, Taken Equally well in all kind of Weather. Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (31.) P. T. SHUPE.

PIONEER BRIDGE, Spokane River.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above named Bridge patronize especially, that being the public, and old patronage, they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. The will cross STOCK TEAMS, &c. CHEAPER than any other Bridge or Ferry on the River. They will also keep on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. THE BAR will be stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS, SEAGRASS, &c. Also, Sherry Gobblers and food Baskets, in season, and every thing connected with a first class house. 16 1/2m. TIM. LEE & CO.

Notice to Edward Sawtell. I SHALL, on the 4th day of June, 1867, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., proceed to take the depositions of witnesses before the Clerk of the District Court, 1st Judicial District, W. T., at his office, in the City and County of Walla Walla, W. T., said depositions to be submitted to the proper Land Office, on the 15th day of June, 1867, that it may be described as the N. 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 6, T. 9, N. for part E and S. E. 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 3, T. 9, N. for part E and S. W. 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 3, T. 9, N. R. 34 E. JOSEPH D. KNIGHT, Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T., April 24, 1867. 16-4w

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. TRAVELERS AND FARMERS—LOOK FOR JOSEPH HANCOCK'S Livery and Feed Stable, Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Walla Walla, W. T., where you can get your Horses Kept Cheaper! than any other stable in the city. Horses kept to Hay and Grain, per night, 25 cts. Horses kept to Hay, per night, 25 cts. Horses lunched, per month, \$2 50

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE! Also, SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE. Travelers and Farmers, you will find every accommodation at this Stable. A good Shed and Yard for Wagons. Give Hancock a call, and satisfy yourself of the fact that it is the BEST STABLE in the city. JOSEPH HANCOCK, Proprietor. Walla Walla, Sept. 5, 1866. 38-7

1867. BROWN BROS & CO., 1867. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c., FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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

CLOTHING. Coats, Pants, Vests, D. & J. and ATKINSON'S SHIRTS, PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLEN SHIRTS, Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

GROCERIES. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES, PEPPER AND SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, Case and Canned Goods, FLOUR, BACON BEANS AND LARD, LIQUORS, FINE BRANDIES, All the genuine brands of WHISKY, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WINES, Gin, Rum, Alcohol, Pure Spirits, &c. Tobacco and Cigars. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS, Kept Constantly on Hand BROWN BROS & CO. Jan. 20, 1865.

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND. S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, during the last two months, has been entirely repaired, refitted and enlarged by an addition of a number of new rooms, and the proprietor is now able to offer additional inducements to the patrons of the house, and also solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.

Special attention is called to the Bar, Room, and arrangements for the accommodation of families. THE RESTAURANT is under his immediate supervision, assisted by experts in the art, and he flatters himself now able to gratify the taste and wishes of all. Hotel open at all hours. Portland, May 26, '65. 24ly

R. F. FORD & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Wines and Liquors, ALES AND PORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Front Street, Umatilla, Oregon.

Lyon's CALIFORNIA ALE. R. F. FORD & CO. ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS Celebrated Ale, and will have a supply on hand at all times, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. 10-4f

Hodge, Calef & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, &c., &c. 97 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

HOUSE AND GARDEN FOR RENT OR SALE! The undersigned will either sell or rent cheap, a good commodious HOUSE and a good GARDEN SPOT of five acres of land. The Premises corner with the City of Walla Walla, W. T. (10-1m) W. G. LANGFORD, READ AND REMEMBER.

I WISH TO NOTIFY MY CUSTOMERS and the public generally that hereafter I will do a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS! and have REDUCED MY PRICES accordingly. I have been cautious and careful in business, and after all have lost within the last year at least 15 per cent. of all the proceeds of my credit sales. Acting on the principle that it is unjust to bleed the man who pays for the benefit of those who never pay, I will sell at REDUCED PRICES, and for CASH ONLY! Stage Companies and Livery Stable keepers astio money. W. J. D. COOK, Walla Walla, April 18, 1867. 18-3m

BACON, LARD, Hogs, Liquors, Flour, Corn Meal and Mill Feed, Exchanged for Wheat! AT THE I. T. REESE. Administrator's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN MOUNTNEY deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them to me at my residence, in Walla Walla City, properly verified, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred. F. VETTER, Administrator. Walla Walla, May 30, 1867. 24-1w