

Walla Walla Statesman.



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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET

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WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1865.

NUMBER 34.

The Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING—Office, Esteyman Building, Third street, next door to Brown Bros. & Co's fire-proof brick store. R. R. and S. G. Rees, Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHEEL, M. D., PHYSICIAN. Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1865. 23ly

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES. Office at Drug Store, two doors above Brown & Co's fire-proof brick, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. A. J. Thibodo, M. A. M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy. Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

L. ASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office one door west of Ever & Rees's brick store, Walla Walla, W. T. Sept. 1, 1863. 20ly

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. Will attend the sessions of all the District and Superior Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 5, '63. ly

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Idaho Territory, Boise county. I. T. Prompt personal attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections punctually made and remitted. [Bannock City, 1864. 947

JAS. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office Main Street, over Bank Exchange. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the District and Superior Courts of the Territory. Walla Walla, Oct. 5, 1864.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and Ex-Recorder. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgments of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfer of real or personal property, etc. Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Exchange. (Dec. 5, 1863-ly

WALLA WALLA BREWERY.

JO. HELLMUTH & CO., At the old Stand, Main Street, Walla Walla, MANUFACTURERS OF LAGER BEER.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors. KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL stock of Lager Beer and Ale, of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal in quality to any manufactured elsewhere. Also keep constantly on hand a stock of Wines and Liquors of the best brands, which they invite everybody to call and partake of at 12 1/2 cents a drink. Dec. 8, 1864. 514ly

To Druggists and Painters.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE CONSTANTLY Manufacturing a superior article of Turpentine for the trade. We will fill orders in quantities to suit, at reduced prices. We are also manufacturing a superior article of Axle-grease for the Wholesale trade. T. A. WOOD & CO. Nov. 11, '64. Front street, Portland, Oregon.

NEW TIN SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has opened a new tin shop at the upper end of Main Street.

Two Doors Below the Oriental Hotel.

And is prepared to sell all articles in the line of his trade at living prices. Repairing of all kinds done to order with neatness and dispatch. He has now on the way and will soon have in store a LARGE assortment of stoves. Wm. M. MANSFIELD. Walla Walla, W. T. Jan. 6, 1865. 403

Painting.

E. B. HAWLEY, HOUSE AND SIGN AND Carriage Painter. Has a number of jobs in the line done with neatness, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Paper-Hanging and Glazing done to Order.

Shop on Main Street, 8 doors below Kraft's Livery Stable. Walla Walla, March 31, 1865. 174

Undertaking.

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

HEARSE.

Ready for use on all funeral occasions. Also Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. May 5, 1865. 21ly

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 the 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 solicited increased patronage from the traveling public, the whole being especially attractive in his terms of rooms, and arrangements for the accommodation of families. The RESTAURANT is under the immediate supervision, assisted by experts in the art of cooking, and he flatters himself now able to gratify the tastes and wishes of all. Hotel open at all hours. Portland, May 25, '65. 24ly

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now receiving from San Francisco a fresh supply of well selected merchandise, purchased at the reduced prices and will be sold at a small advance for

Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

FAMILY GROCERIES: A Full and Desirable Stock. Crockery and Glassware, at Low Prices. Wooden Ware—Desirable Articles for Families.

A Few Clocks—Cheap, Looking Glasses. A Choice Selection of Calicoes—only Staple Styles. Clothing, Coats, Pants, Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes—A few Good Styles.

HARDWARE.

A full and desirable Stock of IRON and STEEL, a complete assortment of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, and good assortment of SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS and FINDINGS. J. C. ISAACS. Walla Walla, May 5, '65. 21ly

Paints, Oils and Glass.

FOR STORE and for sale at BROWN, BROS. & CO.

Dry Goods.

LATEST Spring and Summer Styles just received and for sale at very low prices. BROWN, BROS. & CO.

Iron, Steel and Nails.

A FULL assortment just received and for sale at BROWN, BROS. & CO'S.

Fall Arrangement.

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

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE CELILO FOR WALLULA Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Will Leave WALLULA FOR CELILO Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 6 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer *Oregon*, Capt. J. McNulty will leave DALLIES Daily—Sundays excepted—at 5 o'clock a. m. for the CASCADES, connecting with the steamer *Wilson* G. Hunt, Capt. Wolf, for PORTLAND. J. S. RUCKLE, Pres't. Oct. 7, 1864. By L. Day, Ag't, Wallula.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. THIS CAPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOTEL, having just been built and furnished with entirely new furniture, is now prepared for the accommodation of the public in a style superior to any other house in the upper country. The rooms are large, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, having superior accommodations for families and a ladies' private dining-room; also, suites of rooms for parties.

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

The Bar

Will always be found stocked with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. M. HARTMAN, & CO. N. B.—The House is kept open all night. Sept. 9, 1864. 29ly Proprietors.

Challenge Saloon.

Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. RYAN & GREEN, HAVING PURCHASED THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT from Ball & Stone, have improved and refitted it in superior style, making it in all its departments a First Class Saloon. And as it has always been the house where "Everybody goes," they intend that it shall be in future a place where everybody will be made comfortable. They keep only the Best Quality of Wines and Liquors, Among which is a large stock of Superior Old Nabob Sazarc, Vintage 1704.

Full files of all the Sporting papers, and of all the prominent California, Eastern and European papers and periodicals can always be seen at the Challenge. Sept. 2, 1864. 281y

Watch Repairing.

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

He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible price to the public. JACOB COHEN, Portland, Oregon, April 17, 1862. 1120y

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 Placerilla, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS, Connecting with The Walla Walla Line of Stages and the Box of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. GEO. F. THOMAS & CO. Proprietors. August 5, 1864. 111y

CRAIG & MIX, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.

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

DR. J. W. HUNTER.

(LATE OF DALLIES CITY, OREGON.) OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. OFFICE and residence at the City Hotel, where he may be found at all hours of the day and night when not professionally engaged. Walla Walla, March 10, 1865. 112ly

B. M. DURELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

Tormy's Ferry.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED A ferry at Texas Wood yard, On Snake river, five miles above Kellogg & McCall's ferry, on the most direct route to Kootenai and Colville—25 miles nearer than any other route. The road leading to this ferry leaves the Kellogg & McCall road at the upper end of McKay & Woodward's ranch. The crossing is superior to any other on Snake river, with smooth banks on either side. The best and safest kind of boats will be found at the ferry. March 10, 1865. 12m17y MICHAEL TORMY.

E. W. TRACY & CO.

(Successors to Tracy & King,) Assayers, Portland, Oregon. Highest Price Paid For Gold Dust, Legal Tenders, &c. Mining Stocks Bought and Sold. OFFICE—68 Front Street, 1st door below Arrigoni's Portland, March 24, '65. 14ly

I've Been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking, What a glorious world were this, Did folks mind their own business more And mind their neighbors less, For instance, you and I my friend, Are sadly prone to take the life of others, Of matters that concern us not, And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin To mind our own affairs, Possibly our neighbors might Conceive to manage things. We've faulted enough at home to mind—It may be true of others: It would seem strange if it were not, Since all mankind are brothers.

O, would that we had charity For every man and woman! Forgiveness is the mark of those who are in the right above us, Let us let our fallen brother, And as we journey down life's road, Do good to one another.

What is Home. Home's not made of palace walls, Though with pictures hung and gilded, Home is where the heart is true, Filled with shrines the heart has builded; Home to which the faithful dove, Home is where the heart can find, Home is where there's one to love—Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and floor; Home needs something to endure it; Home is where the heart can find, Where there's some kind life to cheer it. What is home, home to meet, None to welcome, none to greet? Home is sweet—and only sweet, Where there's one we love to meet us.

Part of Sherman's Report.

I again met Gen. Johnston on the 18th and we resumed the conversation. He testified me of his power to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, viz: North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The points on which he expressed special solicitude were, lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress; or any separate political existence whatever; and the absolute necessity of their cooperation in the south powers and exposed to deprivations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers. The President's Message of 1864, his amnesty proclamation; Gen. Grant's terms to Gen. Lee, substantially extending the benefit of that proclamation to all officers above the rank of Colonel; the invitation to the Virginia legislature to reassemble at Richmond, by Gen. Weitzel, with the supposed approval of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant, then on the spot; and a firm belief that it would be for the benefit of the Constitution of the United States; and last, but not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that led me to join the subject. By the close, at one blow to dissipate the memory of the Confederacy which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification alteration and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum; and by no false reasoning can be construed into an ultimatum of any kind. I have my opinions on the questions involved, but this forms no part of a military report.

Immediately on my return to Raleigh I dispatched one of my staff, Major Hitchcock, to meet me on the 20th, and to be most prudent and avoid spies and informers that would be sure to infest him by the way, and to say nothing to anybody until the President could make known to me his feelings and wishes in the matter.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination, on the 14th of April, (wrongly reported to me as having occurred on 11th) reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command, most fortunately with the necessity of dispatching officers to the scene of the crime, and to the effects on the country. But when the property and interests of millions still living were involved I saw no good reason why to change my policy. My duty was to go on, and to respect his memory by following, after his death, that policy which if living, I felt certain he would have approved, or at least would not have rejected with disdain.

Up to that hour, I had never received one word of instruction, advice or counsel as to the plan or policy of the Government looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South. Whenever asked an opinion on the points involved, I had always responded that I was not rebuked by the War Department for it. My letter to Mr. Savannah, was shown by me to Mr. Stanton before his publication, and all that my memory retains of his answer is that he said, like my letters generally, it was sufficiently emphatic and would not be misunderstood. Both of these letters asserted my belief that according to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and Messrs. Sherman's and Sheridan's, the rebel States were to be submitted to the legal authority of the United States *ipso facto*, which was over to them; and furthermore, that if any State in rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, cease to support its Senators and Representatives to Congress if admitted (of which each house of Congress is alone the judge) that State become instant as much in the Union as New York. Nor was I rebuked for these expressions though it was universally known and commented on at the time. And again Mr. Stanton in person at Savannah, speaking of the terrific expense of the war and the difficulty of realizing the money for the daily wants of Government, impressed me most forcibly with the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible for financial reasons.

Gen. Grant had directions from the President to direct the military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me, or express a wish to assume command.

All things were in readiness, when on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from Gen. Johnston, asking another interview to renew negotiations. General Grant not only approved but urged me to accept, and appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General Johnston was delayed by an accident to the train, but at 2 p. m. arrived.

We then consulted, concluded and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to Gen. Grant and met his immediate approval and signature. Gen. Johnston was not even aware of the presence of Gen. Grant at Raleigh at the time—There was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy and though under no compulsion has been given to the rebels preferred to be expelled from the country, it was made "unknown" to him. But even on this point I inclose a copy of my

letter to Admiral Dahlgren, at Charleston, sent him by a fleet steamer from Wilmington, on the 25th of April, two days before the fall of Richmond had imperiled to Gen. Halleck the important secrets of Davis' movements, designed, doubtless, to stimulate his troops to march their legs off to catch their treasure for their own use. I know that Admiral Dahlgren did receive my letter on the 26th; before I had even thought of the matter. But I don't believe a word of the treasure story, it is absurd on its face, and Gen. Halleck or anybody has my full permission to chase Jeff. Davis and Cabinet, with their stolen treasure, through any part of the country occupied by my command.

The last and most odious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is where he goes out of his way and advises that my subordinates, Generals Thomas, Stoneman and Wilson, should be instructed "not to obey Sherman's commands." This, I deem, a most odious feature of the subject with feelings too strong for words merely recording my belief that so much mischief was never before embraced in so small a space as the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's terms." This odious feature is "official" as stated by Mr. Secretary Stanton, and published in the newspapers of April 28.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—An Abolition paper says: "The Connecticut Legislature by a two-thirds vote and over has adopted a constitutional amendment striking out the word 'white,' and giving the negro the ballot. So far as the Legislature can speak for it, the land of steady habits goes for universal suffrage. It is a victory on the side of freedom that at any time would have been important, and never more so than now. For as we of the North have a great battle to fight in order to secure suffrage to the negro at the South, it behooves us to clear our own skirts as fast as rapidly as possible."

The amendment goes now to the people of Connecticut, and we have notice in advance from the Democratic party that it is to be resisted at the polls. Party lines will be drawn tightly on that side against the amendment, and that party avowedly based on moral ideas and devoted to free principles has no business to turn its back on the cause of universal suffrage.

ON THE EVENING OF THE 2d of May, I returned to Hilton Head, and there for the first time returned to the New York and North Carolina, retaining Secretary Stanton's dispatch of 9 a. m. of the 27th of April to Gen. Dix, including Gen. Halleck's of 9 p. m. of the night before, which seems to have reached with extreme haste before a public meeting, viz: morning of the 28th. You will observe from the dates that these dispatches were running backward and forth from Richmond and Washington to New York, and there published, while Gen. Grant and I were together in Raleigh, N. C., adjusting the best of our minds the terms of surrender of the rebel remaining formidable rebel army in existence at the time east of the Mississippi river. Not one word of instruction had been sent to me of the displeasure of the Government with my official conduct in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying letter to Gen. Halleck, Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton, of even date though at hand, were suppressed. In all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that I would not fight, but if I packed I would "disband" and scatter into small and dangerous guerrilla parties, as injurious to the people of the United States as to the people themselves; that all parties admitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned, and the negroes were free, that the temper of all was most favorable to a lasting peace. I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public with a seeming purpose. And I do contend that my official experience and former services, as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South entitle my opinions to at least a decent respect.

Although this dispatch (Mr. Stanton's of April 27th), was printed "official," it had come to me only in the questionable shape of a newspaper article, and I had no opportunity to regard it. I had already done what General Wilson wanted me to do, viz: had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out the terms of the surrender, and the names of arms and paroling the prisoners made by Gen. Johnston's capitulation of April 26, and had properly and most opportunely ordered General Gilmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augustusville, as well as all the great works at all times in peace and war. But the Secretary had taken upon himself to order my subordinate general to disobey "orders," I explained to Gen. Gilmore that I would no longer confuse him or Gen. Wilson with "orders" that might conflict with those of the Secretary, who, as reported were not sent through me, but in open disregard of me and my lawful authority.

It now becomes my duty to point in justly severe character the still more offensive and dangerous character of Gen. Halleck's dispatch of April 26th to the Secretary of War, embodied in his to Gen. Dix of April 27. Gen. Halleck had been chief of staff of the army at Washington, in which capacity he received my official letter of April 28, where I wrote clearly that if Johnston's army would not fight, but if I packed I would "disperse;" an event I wished to prevent. About that time he seems to have been present from Washington to Richmond to command the new military division of the James, in assuming charge of which on the 23d he defines the terms of his authority as "Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major General Sherman." [See his General Orders, No. 1.]

On the 25th (April 25) he reports to the Secretary that he had ordered General Meade, Sheridan and Wright to invade that part of North Carolina which was occupied by my command, and to pay "no regard to any true or order" of mine. They were ordered to "push forward regardless of any orders save those of Lt. Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat." He knew, at the time he wrote that dispatch and made those orders, that Johnston was not retreating, but was held under a forty-eight hours' truce with me, and was laboring to surrender his command and prevent its dispersion into guerrilla bands, and that I had on the spot a magnificent army at my command, amply sufficient for all purposes required by the occasion. The plan of cutting off a retreat from the direction of Burkeville and Danville is hardly worthy of one of his military education and genius.

When he contemplated an act so questionable as the violation of a true and my command authority, he should have gone himself and not sent subordinates, for he knew I was bound in honor to defend and maintain my own true and pledge of faith, even at the cost of my own life. When an officer pledges the faith of his Government he is bound to defend it, and he is no soldier who would violate it knowingly.

As to Davis and his stolen treasure, did Gen. Halleck, as chief of staff, or commanding officer of the neighboring military division, notify me of the facts contained in his dispatch to the Secretary? No, he did not. If the Secretary of War was not Davis caught, why not order instead of publishing it in the newspapers, putting him on his guard to hide away and escape? No orders or intimation to arrest Davis or his stolen treasure ever came to me, but, on the contrary, I was led to believe that the Secretary of War preferred he should escape from the country, it was made "unknown" to him. But even on this point I inclose a copy of my

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Attempted Political Assassinations Since 1850.

The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following list of all the attempts at political assassination that have been made since 1850:

"Queen Victoria can count four attempts on her life. On June 28, 1850, she received a violent blow with a stick from one Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant of the Tenth Hussars.

"In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia received, as he was mounting a railway carriage, a shot from a holster pistol of large bore in the forearm. The assassin, Setzeige, of Weizlow, cried out as he fired, 'Liberty forever.' The life of the Present King was in danger at Baden, on the morning of July 14, 1861. Two pistol shots were fired at him by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipzig. The regicide declared that he wished to kill the King because he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany.

"On February 18, 1853, at Vienna, Francis Joseph I. was struck with a knife in the nape of the neck. The murderer's name was Libeuy, of Albe, in Hungary, aged 20, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade.

"On March 20, 1854, Ferdinand, Charles III. Duke of Parma, returning from an excursion, was lusted by an individual who at the same time stabbed him in the abdomen, left the pained in the wound, and subsequently escaped. The Duke expired in cruel torture at the end of 28 hours.

"On May 28, 1856, as Queen Isabella was passing in her carriage along the Rue de l'Arseuil at Madrid, a young man named Raymond Fuenteca, drew a pistol from his pocket and would have discharged it at her head but it was not caught, and his weapon taken from him by an agent of the police.

"On December 8, 1856, whilst Ferdinand II. was reviewing his troops at Naples, a soldier, named Ageras Milanac struck him with his bayonet, and, at a later period, Garibaldi honored the memory of the regicide.

"In October, 1852, when Napoleon III, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marselles, there had been prepared an infernal machine, formed by two hundred and fifty gun-barrels charged with fifteen hundred balls, intended to go off all at once against the Prince and his cortege; but the attempt was not carried out. July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. April 28, 1855, Jean Ligerani fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1857, Thibault, Bartolotti, and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried and punished. January 14, 1858, Orsini, Gomez, Pierri and Rudio threw their murderous shells at the Emperor of the French and shed the blood of a great number of honest citizens in Paris. December 24, 18

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

Don't do it.—Some persons—inconsiderate ones, of course—have been inclined to ensure the firemen for "mismanagement" at the fire the other night.

Legal Notice. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court, First Judicial District.

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS

JEWELRY SELLING OFF!

CEO, SAVERE, Watchmaker and Jeweler, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he is now selling off his stock of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

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TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON

In the District Court, First Judicial District. County of Walla Walla. October Term, A. D. 1865.

In the District Court, First Judicial District. County of Walla Walla. October Term, A. D. 1865.

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CALIFORNIA BAKERY

THE PROPRIETOR HAS JUST OPENED THE establishment of the California Bakery stand, corner of Main and Second streets.

Cakes, Pies, Pilot Bread, Butter, Family Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables of all kinds, &c.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the best brands always on hand.

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Spring Goods!

A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES.

Next Door to the Post Office, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF A Full and Complete Assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Men's Superfine and Brown Cloth Coats; Mens' Cassimere and Business Suits.

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SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BRY 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. One of our firm residing in New York, and purchasing for the house, we are in constant receipt of the

Latest and Newest Styles of Goods, and having our goods from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements second to no other house on the coast.

We call the attention of purchasers and the public in general to our present large and well selected stock, consisting of:

Dry Goods: SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY; DELAINES, PLAINS AND BEBEGES; FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS; AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH PRINTS; FLANNELS of all kinds, figured and colors; SHAWLS AND CLOAKS; TIES, SCARFS, and a full assortment of GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

CLOTHING: French Dress Overcoats; Beaver Dress Coats; Cassimere Business Coats; Cape Overcoats; Business Suits; Chinchilla Frock Coats; Black and Taney French Dressing Pants; Hareton Pants; Latest style Nouveaute Pants; Silk, Cassimere Velvet and Pluget Vests; Davis & Jones' and Atkinson's Shirts; Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers; Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Banker's Quilted Bottom Boots.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Large Stock of Groceries, Consisting, in part, of SUGAR—San Francisco refined (coffee); Sandwich Island, New Orleans, Crushed, and Batavia. TEA—Young Hyson, Comet, China and Japan, in papers and in bulk. COFFEE—Rio, Logaira, Java, Manila, and Costa Rica. ALSO—SOAP, CANDLES, APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES, CURRANTS and RAISINS, PRESERVED FRUIT, Standard Mills, Plain and Self-rising FLOUR, OREGON BACON—SIDES and HAMS, OREGON LARD, BEANS, OF ALL KINDS. HARDWARE: MECHANICS' AND MINERS' TOOLS, Such as: Shovels and Spades, Sledge Hammers and Axes, Wright's Picks, Hunt's Axes, Pick and Ax Handles, Sledges and Crowbars, Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files, Hoeker Irons, Mining and Frying Pans, Nails of all sizes; Together with a full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Butcher's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Shoemaker's, Saddler's and Packer's Tools and Material. N. B. Remember the place—Fire-Proof Brick, Main street, Walla Walla, and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SCHWABACHER BROS & CO. Jan. 16, 1864.

