

Walla Walla Statesman.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME V.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1866.

NUMBER 35.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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JOB PRINTING of every description done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:

BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NOTES OF HAND, ORDERS BOOKS, BALANCE TICKETS, STAMPAID BILLS, CIRCULARS, RECEIPTS, INVOICES, BILLS OF LADING, BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES, MILLHEADS, SHOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECKS, PROGRAMMES, B.L.K. TICKETS, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

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DR. A. SHOU.

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

Office and residence, Third street, second door from the Engine House. 2117

DENTISTRY.

T. S. MUYBRIDGE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.

Four doors south of the Bridge, lately occupied by Dr. Bernard.

Consultation Free. Charges Moderate.

Walla Walla, July 13, 1865.

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 can be consulted at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

Tom Tierney's

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, opposite W. P. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also,

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

Sept. 29, 1865. 4217

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.

14-6m. Z. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

May 5, 1865. 2117

ELK CITY EXPRESS!

FROM

Lewiston to Clear Water Station, ELK CITY,

and intermediate points, connecting at Lewiston with WELLS, FALLS & CO'S EXPRESS, and at Clear Water with the Co. of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.

Office on door west of Kizer & Reese's Brick Store. Walla Walla, W. T. 3017

Sept. 1, 1865.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

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

P. B. JOHNSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Refers, by permission, to Hon. A. Hotbrook, Portland; Messrs. McCracken, Merrill & Co., Portland; Messrs. Patterson, Wallace & Stewart, Portland; San Francisco.

PIONEER BATHING

AND

SHAVING SALON.

Main street, opposite the "Empire Hotel."

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

Hair Dyed at Reasonable rates, and executed in neat style. Celebrated Hair Tonic and Restoratives constantly on hand.

Give MITCHELL a Call. 4717

J. H. BLEWETT,

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

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

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

Will also pay particular attention to the real estate, and care 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. 2917.

PAINTING!

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING done to order. Also

WHITEWASHING!

done with neatness, and dispatch, and so that it will be almost as durable as paint. The Cholera is coming; prepare in time by whitewashing. Shop at the upper end of Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. 3017

FARM & HOTEL

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM AND HOTEL, situated on Wild Horse Creek, on the Thomas Stage Road. A bargain will be given if applied for immediately.

For further particulars, apply to D. S. BAKER & CO. or on the premises, to CHAS. P. EAGAN.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods

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

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

Window Shades, Looking Glasses,
Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,
Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes,

Brushes, &c., &c.,
Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 17, 1865.

ATTENTION!

PACKERS AND MINERS.

FALL STOCK OF GROCERIES

—AND—

MINERS' GOODS.

NOW IN STOCK, 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.

Walla Walla, Nov. 10, 1865. J. C. ISAACS. 4717

The Rubber Clothing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RUBBER CLOTHING, JEWELRY, ETC.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

118 Montgomery Street,

Occidental Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY AND

Fancy Goods.

Bells, Toys, Crochet Hooks, Pillows, Bed Pans, Wagon Covers, Combs, Hair Pins, Folding Shuttles, Finger Cots, Gloves, Doll Heads, Pipes, Whip Sockets, Match Boxes, Cheat Expanders, Tobacco Pouches, Apron Straps, Stationer's Gums, Martingale Rings, Bands, Rings, Curry Combs, Saddle Bags, Inskands, Shaft Buttlers, Pouches, Knives, Wagon Springs, Penholders, Horse Covers, Cork Screws, Tumblers, Corks, Carriage Clocks, Napkin Rings, Enamelled Cloth, Thimbles, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Knitting Pins, Buttoning, Packing, Hose, Tubing.

P. M. SHERMAN, PRES. 347 Broadway, New York.

J. A. SHERMAN, Secy. 150 N. 3rd St., Chicago.

JOSEPH H. RABALA, Agent for the Pacific Coast.

2417

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE

Have Removed from their store known as

THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

To their New Brick Store, 125 Front st.,

Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'g.

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

Boots' Quilted and Dress Boots; Conrad's do;

Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Boots;

Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots;

Boys' long top and knee Rubber Boots;

Boys' Kip and Calf Boots;

Youths' Kip and Calf Boots;

Children's Kip and Calf Boots;

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in Heavy French and American Calf and Kip;

Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip;

Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather;

Harness, Skirting, Binding and Bridle Leather;

Colored Lining, Russes 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 increased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S. feel assured that they can do better by those who favor them with their patronage than any other house in the city. WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front street,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864.

Fire-proof Brick store

SOP POWDERS.

PLENTY NOW ON HAND, and a constant supply in the future, at (13-4w) J. C. ISAACS

"Baby Looking Out for Me."

Two little busy hands patting on the window;
Two laughing, bright eyes looking out at me;
Two rosy red cheeks dented with a dimple;
Mother-bird is coming; baby, do you see?

Down by the lilac-bush, something white and azure
Saw I in the window as I passed the tree;
Well I knew the apron and the shoulder-knots
of ribbon,
All belonged to baby, looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly
To myself, "as mothers will,
Spoke I softly, "Gods in Heaven
Keep my darling free from ill;
Worldly gain and worldly honors
Ask I not for her from Thee;
But from want and sin and sorrow
Keep her ever pure and free."

Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently;
Two little curled eyes,
Looking on no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimple-dented evermore;
Two little trodden shoes,
That will never touch the floor;
Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,
Apron folded, clean and white;
These are I see—and these only,
Of the childish presence bright.

Thus he sent an answer to my earnest praying,
That he keeps my darling free from earthly straying;
That he folds the pet lamb safe from harm;
But I miss her sadly by the window pane,
Till I look above it; then with purer vision,
Said, I weep no longer the lilac bush to pass,
For I see her, angel, pure and white and sweet,
Walking with the harpers on the sea of glass.

Two little snowy wings
Softly flutter and fro;
Two tiny childish hands;
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly,
Through the loop-holes of the stars;
Baby's looking out for me.

RELEASED.
A little low-ceilinged room. Four walls
Whose blank shutters all else of life,
And crowded close within their bound
A world of pain, and toil, and strife.

Her world. Scarcely further she knew
Of God's great globe, that wondrously
Outrills a glory of green earth,
And frames it with the restless sea.

Four closer walls of common pine;
And therein lie, cold and still,
The weary flesh that long hath borne
Its patient mystery of ill.

Regardless now of work to do;
No queen more careless in her state;
Hands crossed in their unbroken calm;
For other hands the work may wait.

Put by, at last, beneath the lid,
The exempted hands, the tranquil face;
Uplift her in her dreamless sleep,
And bear her gently from the place.

Of the hath gazed, with wistful eyes,
Out from that threshold on the night;
The narrow bourn she crosseth now;
She standeth in the Eternal Light.

Of the hath pressed with aching feet,
Those broken steps that reach the door;
Henceforth with angels she shall tread
Heaven's golden stair for ever more.

How soon!—The examination of John Sherwood for the killing of Harry Cooper took place yesterday, last. The evidence showed that Cooper, the deceased, had an altercation with Sherwood on last Sunday, at the store of Edwards & Creed, in Oro, Flint District, in which Harry was the aggressor, and that the parties were separated by the bystanders; that immediately Sherwood left the store and went to his cabin, about a quarter of a mile distant; that Cooper, on ascertaining that Sherwood had left, made various and divers threats against his life, and started for the cabin of Sherwood, vowing vengeance all the while. In the meantime, Myers, a friend of both parties, started by a more direct route to Sherwood's cabin and told him to keep out of the way as Cooper was coming and had threatened to take his life. Sherwood closed the door of the cabin and Myers advanced to meet Cooper, advising him to drop the difficulty and return. At this point Jose Ritchie, an officious friend of Cooper's, told him to "kill the s-n of a b—." This was within a short distance of Sherwood's cabin and in full hearing of Sherwood, who was therein. Cooper then went to his own tent, buckled on his revolver and knife—took his Henry rifle and started for Sherwood's cabin. When near the cabin he raised the gun to fire through the close door, but Myers ran up and wrested the rifle from his hands. Cooper then drew his revolver, rushed to the door and violently kicked it open. Here he was met by Sherwood who grasped the pistol and fired, striking Cooper in the chest and before Cooper could shoot again, Sherwood fired the fatal shot from his revolver which ended poor Harry's career. This is in substance the evidence before the examining magistrate. Sherwood was of course discharged, and all acquainted with the facts, or who heard the evidence, concur in the judgment. Even the District Attorney was forced to admit that the case was one of justifiable homicide. In justice to Harry Cooper, it must be said that he was intoxicated at the time of the sad event, and that his action was controlled by a drunken friend.—Oreg. Advocate.

GEN. GRANT AS A CANDIDATE.—A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says: "Much of this speculation is indulged in by political partisans for interested purposes. I can say upon good authority, that Gen. Grant will, in no event, be a candidate for the Presidency at the next Presidential election, and any use of his name in that connection is wholly unauthorized and deprecated by the General. With reference to the proposed constitutional amendment, Gen. Grant has on several occasions said that he could see no serious objection to the amendment in itself, and he in fact approves of its main features, but nevertheless, it is his opinion that the Southern loyal representatives should have been first admitted to their seats, and an opportunity given them to vote on the joint resolution to amend the Constitution before the same was submitted to the several State Legislatures. In brief, his views on the latter proposition are identical with those of the President."

ROMANTIC.—A Gaston officer hearing the brave deeds of a price described, who had in two battles killed six men with his own hand.—"Bah!" said he, "there's nothing wonderful in that; I want you to know that the mattress on which I repose my limbs is filled with the mustaches of men whom I have sent into the world."

The Gold and Cotton Crops.

Under the above heading the Springfield Republican publishes an elaborate article in which it proves that the gold and silver mines of the United States will produce half as many dollars this year as the cotton crop, to which Secretary McCulloch is looking for so much help in paying off the National debt.

In speaking of the cotton crop it says:
The general prospects are good; the most hopeless and unbelieving rebels do not place the cotton crop below a million and a half of bales; and other judgments range from this to three million bales. It is quite within bounds we think, to expect a crop of two million bales, of eight hundred million pounds. The price is now 40c. a pound. Estimate it at 25c., at which rate it can command the English market; and we have two hundred million dollars from this source alone.

This sum is probably twice the year's product of gold and silver. The most intelligent estimates place the yield, in precious metals of all our mining States, at two hundred million dollars. This will be at least one-third more than that of 1865 or any other year. Last year's products are estimated at about seventy-five millions.

Our own conviction is that these figures are too high; but so great a proportion of the product of the mining States is sold in the market in private bags and boxes, often carefully concealed; so much that gets recorded at the mints or in express offices gets counted twice; and so loose and exaggerated are the ideas and estimates of the people of the newer and richer mining districts, that it is impossible to reach more than an approximate of the truth, with the feeling that this must be generally too high.

But whether our gold and silver crop in 1865 was fifty or seventy-five millions, or half-way between these figures, we may safely count on its being full twenty-five millions more this year.

Our year's product of a hundred millions in gold and silver will be two-thirds of that of the whole world, or about the same proportion as our cotton crop bears to the grand total of that staple. Austria, Russia, Mexico, and South America are good for about fifty millions.

With such preponderating possession of these great elements of wealth—the real wealth itself—we have only to fear our own folly or cowardice in the safe and speedy reconstruction of our financial and business systems, in the prompt settlement of our accounts with the world, and in our continuous and rapid progress in national power and renown.

Santa Anna.
Few men have experienced so many ups and downs in life as Santa Anna, who is now quietly sojourning at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where he arrived recently from St. Thomas. He was born at Jalapa, Mexico, in 1794, and is therefore 66 years old. No man living has mingled so freely in the scores of revolutions and political changes which have taken place in Mexico since that time. He first came into public notice during the war of Mexican independence in 1821, and was given command of Vera Cruz in the following year, after expelling the royalists from the city. Yurbide, who proclaimed himself Emperor, soon deposed him, but Santa Anna, in true Mexican style, turned about and deposed Yurbide. In the numerous revolutions subsequent Santa Anna played a prominent part. He was made Commander-in-Chief of one of the armies of 1829. In 1832 he headed another insurrection, and in 1835, after completely defeating the opposing army, killing 2000 and taking 2700 prisoners, he was named Dictator. An insurrection broke out the following year in Texas, then under Mexican control, and heading an army of 6000 men, in person to suppress it, he was set at liberty in 1837. His services were soon called for the defense of Vera Cruz, where he defeated the French and lost a leg. From 1841 till 1844 he was virtually dictator of Mexico, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the republic in 1845 and banished for ten years. He went to Cuba, but in one year was recalled and through the connivance of our Government, which supposed him favorable to peace, reached Mexico in safety. In December 1846 he was made Provisional President, and immediately headed 20,000 men and attacked Gen. Taylor, with 5000 men, at Buena Vista, Santa Anna being badly beaten. He led the Mexican troops in all the great battles of the Mexican War. Discouraged at defeat, he left Mexico in 1846 for Jamaica, where he spent several years. He returned to Mexico in 1853, and was appointed President for one year, and immediately himself President for life, ruled with great rigor, and was obliged to sign his own abdication in 1855. Most of the time since he has lived at St. Thomas. On Maximilian's advent he declared for him, but now comes out for Juarez and proposes to fight for him.

YIELD OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—It would appear, says a contemporary, that the following is not an exaggerated estimate of the yield of gold and silver in the United States for 1866:

California,	\$25,000,000
Montana,	18,000,000
Idaho,	17,000,000
Colorado,	17,000,000
Nevada,	16,000,000
Oregon,	8,000,000
Other sources,	5,000,000

Total, \$106,000,000

This would be by far the largest yield of the precious metals ever obtained in the United States, in a single year, but from the statements given above there is no reason to believe that our estimate is too high, while Colorado and Montana may possibly largely exceed the amounts we have assigned them. Add to these the product of Australia, about \$20,000,000; of Russia, say \$15,000,000; of Mexico and South America, (silver) about \$15,000,000; and from all other sources \$5,000,000, and we have the immense quantity of one hundred and sixty-one millions of the precious metals, as the total supply for the year of grace, 1866. Thirty years ago, the total was less than twenty millions per annum, which was then sufficient for the necessities of commerce.—American Journal of Mining.

I SAW HER BUT A MOMENT.—She wore a handsome crinoline the day when first we met, and she scudded like a schooner with a cloud of canvas set; as she swept along the pavement with a grandeur fit to kill, I saw her but a moment, but methinks I see her still.

The wind was on a bender, and as easy as a witch, and it played the very dickens with dust, dimly and sick; the gaiters were delicious which her feet were made to fill—I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see her still.

She scouted round the corner, and streaming out behind, her crinoline and calico were romping in the wind; to have kept her in position would have baffled twice her skill—I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see her still.

I shut my eyes tremendously—I did not want to see, a display of pretty ankles when it wasn't meant for me; and until I lose my senses I am sure I never will—I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see her still.

The Cabinet and Congress.

Some flippant newspaper writers are frequently in the habit of denouncing the President and his Cabinet—the National Administration—as treacherous and treasonable, because they do not agree with the majority in Congress on some points of national policy. These same flippant critics, who so glibly endeavor to blow a character with a word, or stab a reputation with a sentence, claim that the man and his Cabinet are patriots, as well as political virtue and wisdom, are embodied in Congress. Is it not strange that the Congress thus lauded does not appear to agree with the estimation in which its laudators hold the President? Congress evidently has faith not only in the patriotism but in the wisdom of the Administration. Not long since, by its passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, it conferred upon the President power to appoint or remove a great number of officers, at his discretion. If Congress had doubted his capacity of patriotism, would it thus have trusted him? Assuredly not. Further, the Senate has confirmed all the appointments made by the President, most, if not all, of whom are undoubtedly supporters of his policy. Would the Senate have acted thus had it really believed the President to be treacherous, or his policy dangerous to the interests of the nation? If the President and his Cabinet are patriots, Robespierrean Press would have us believe they are, it cannot be claimed by the defamers of the Administration that Congress is any better than Johnson and his legal advisers, for Congress has in many ways increased the power of the Administration, either for good or evil, while the Senate has permitted him to do as he thought best in filling many important offices with his friends. The truth is, there is no more treachery or treason in the Administration than there is in Congress. The former differs from the latter upon a question of National policy, and though the difference may be radical and wholly irreconcilable, the opinions entertained on either side are such as may be entertained by patriotic and well-meaning men, however much we may doubt the wisdom of those entertained by at least one party to the dispute. We have yet to learn that an expression of opinion, or the belief in a particular line of policy to be pursued, is in a time of peace, in a Republican Government, treason or treachery to any power or organization. As we have before had occasion to remark, there has been altogether too much bandying of epithets in relation to the breach of faith by the President and Congress. When men resort to epithets to advance the cause they advocate, it is a pretty sure sign that they lack reason. Neither a Republican nor any other form of government can be maintained by appealing to the passions and prejudices of mankind; these furnish no bases for laws, no security in war, no protection for property, on the contrary, when encouraged and inflamed, they destroy all law, all security, all protection. In the issue between the President and Congress, now to be tried before the people, the good judgment, sense of right, reason and patriotism of the latter must be appealed to, if we desire a verdict which shall not prove shockingly ruinous to the best interests of the Nation.—S. F. Call.

LUCY COBB.—The New York Citizen does up the case of Mrs. Lucy Cobb, pardon brokeress, thus: "She is a woman of good genius, about five feet four inches high, and between the years of twenty-eight and thirty-two. She is slender and delicate-looking, though there are fine curves in her body; she has a wistful, dark blue eye, a Roman nose, a pretty mouth, generally well compressed, but when dispirited, she can see the teeth as like pearls. Her skin is clear as a peach and; she has brown hair, and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. Her dress is commonly tasteful and meant to show to advantage the shapeliness of her figure; but, in warm weather, she wears a tight laced wrapper, very white and tidy, and plump. Mrs. Cobb formerly kept a cigar store on the avenue, married a treasury clerk, left him, traveled, returned, and lives by her cheek at present.

WATCH AND PRAY.—A good story is told of the late Cardinal Wiseman. When he was plain Dr. Wiseman of the Sardinian Chapel, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a pious friend knelt to him in confession. After the process, he retired to a quiet corner and read a pretty mouth, generally well compressed, but when dispirited, she can see the teeth as like pearls. Her skin is clear as a peach and; she has brown hair, and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. Her dress is commonly tasteful and meant to show to advantage the shapeliness of her figure; but, in warm weather, she wears a tight laced wrapper, very white and tidy, and plump. Mrs. Cobb formerly kept a cigar store on the avenue, married a treasury clerk, left him, traveled, returned, and lives by her cheek at present.

WATER AND PRAY.—A good story is told of the late Cardinal Wiseman. When he was plain Dr. Wiseman of the Sardinian Chapel, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a pious friend knelt to him in confession. After the process, he retired to a quiet corner and read a pretty mouth, generally well compressed, but when dispirited, she can see the teeth as like pearls. Her skin is clear as a peach and; she has brown hair, and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. Her dress is commonly tasteful and meant to show to advantage the shapeliness

PRINTER WANTED—A Journeyman Printer will obtain employment on application at this office.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, August 14th, promises to be memorable in the annals of the nation. In the agitation and excitement resulting from the adjustment of questions growing out of the war, the conservative men of the country have lacked unity of purpose, and owing to this cause they have labored under great disadvantages in opposing the trained cohorts of radicalism. It will be the first duty of the Convention to adopt a platform and declaration of principles on which men of all shades of opinion can unite. The only test of membership will be a firm determination to sustain the Union, and with it the rights of the States unimpaired. As part of the great purpose for which this assemblage of the representative men of the nation was convened, a definite plan of action will be agreed upon looking to the immediate admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States late in rebellion. There can be no question that under the Constitution the right of these States to be represented in Congress is absolute and entirely independent of the whims and caprice of members representing other constituencies. The exclusion of the Southern States from representation in Congress is clearly a revolutionary measure, involving the worst form of secession and containing within it the seeds of future destruction. To checkmate and counteract the schemes of the disunion fanatics who control Congress, and whose past history conclusively shows that they are unfit to direct the destinies of a free people, it is met and proper that the true friends of the Union should assemble in National Convention and counsel as to the measures best calculated to avert the danger that now threatens the country. From the first we hailed the call for the Philadelphia Convention as an auspicious movement, and we are still firm in the opinion that it will result in great good to the country. From Philadelphia went forth the call that summoned the nation into existence, and from the men who are now assembled within the portals of Old Independence Hall we expect another declaration which will serve to point the way to a full and perfect restoration of the Union of these States.

GOING BACKWARD.—At the commencement of the quarrel between the President and the radicals in Congress the Oregon Statesman sided with the Executive and forcibly sustained the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, as also the general policy of the Administration. The Eugene Journal and Jacksonville Sentinel followed in the same strain and were classed as supporting the President. This was previous to the June election, and through the influence of these papers hundreds of true friends of the President were induced to support the radical State ticket, honestly believing that in thus voting they were sustaining the Administration. Now that the election is over and there is no longer any purpose to be gained by deception, these papers throw of all disguise, and are not a whit behind the Oregonian in abusing and vilifying the President and his policy. Newspapers like individuals are privileged to oppose or favor any given policy, but when a position has been deliberately taken it should not be abandoned without sufficient cause. The President's policy was as well understood in the month of May last as it is today, and the newspaper that sustained Andrew Johnson at that date will find it difficult to assign any sufficient reason for opposing him now. The change in the tone of the Statesman may possibly be accounted for in the fact that its principal owner and controlling genius is at the East on business connected with the Department over which he so creditably presides. In his absence the paper seems to have fallen under radical control. The Eugene Journal is understood to draw its inspiration from the Surveyor General's office, and inasmuch as we have not heard of any change of base on the part of General Applegate, we can only account for the changed tone of the paper in a hanker after Senatorial honors, the dispensation of which is supposed to be with the radicals. Defections are always to be regretted, but notwithstanding this trio of Oregon newspapers have gone back on their record we still have an abiding faith that President Johnson will continue on in the work he has so nobly commenced, and that his crowning glory will be the restoration of the Union with the rights of the States unimpaired.

IDAHO ELECTION.—The election for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature was held on Monday, the 13th. The latest papers from the Basin were filled with politics and both parties claimed to have a "sure thing." In a day or two we shall have the returns and then all doubt as to the successful party will vanish.

A CHANCE FOR GLORY.—A regiment of dragons is to be recruited on the Pacific coast. Those who pitch in and are most successful in securing recruits will receive commissions as company commanders.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

The duties that devolve upon a public journalist are manifold, but we take it that his highest duty is to advocate the material interests of the community in which he lives. The success of parties, or the elevation of favorites to office, should always be held secondary to the promotion of schemes that have for their object the material prosperity of the community. There is a philosophy in this. The man who is prosperous and well to do in the world—other things being equal—will be a better citizen than one who is reduced to the straits of poverty, and finds it difficult to make ends meet. The prosperous citizen has far less temptation to the commission of dishonest acts than has he who is pinched by poverty, and at every step finds grinning want staring him in the face. We have here the key to the familiar expression, "poor but honest," not by any means admitting that poverty necessarily implies dishonesty, but that when reduced to want the temptation to dishonesty is infinitely greater than when in the possession of affluence. So generally has this fact come to be recognized that it has left its impression upon the literature of the age, and the quotation given above is in such common use that it fails to strike the ear. In giving the pedigree of a man born to wealth, whoever thinks of describing him as the "son of rich but respectable parents?" Such an expression sounds strange, and in this very strangeness, we have the evidence that wealth and respectability are invariably associated. We by no means intend to argue in favor of the proposition, but taking things as they are, and desiring to make the most we can of the world in which we live, we accept a condition of affairs which we had no hand in forming, and are willing to concede all the advantages that can possibly be claimed for the possession of wealth. It is here we find a motive for the exercise of economy and that prudent thrift which steadily adhered to, transforms the poor man of to-day into the millionaire of to-morrow, and brings with it the respect and esteem of the great world which is ever sure to worship success, it matters not at what sacrifice attained. The Israelites understand this, and hence we find that in proportion to their number, they furnish fewer criminals, a less number of gamblers, or of offenders against the law, than any other class of people. By the habits of industry, they manage to place themselves beyond the reach of want, and hence have less inducement to the commission of crime or offenses against person or property. Bearing these facts in mind, parents and all those having the care of youth, should constantly strive to impress upon them the importance of cultivating habits of industry and economy. A son who grows up with these principles thoroughly impressed upon his mind, has taken a bond, as it were, against fate and although his name may never be enrolled on the scroll of the great he is sure to leave behind him the odor of a good name.

Farmer's vs. Miller's.

FOOT OF BLUE MOUNTAINS, Aug. 13, 1866. ED. STATESMAN:—Seeing that you solicit communications that may be of interest to your subscribers, and being a farmer, I propose to give you a few items which are very important to the farmers of this valley, viz: the prices of grain. Wheat, the principal article of surplus produced in this valley (this season, appears to be dull sale; only commencing at 60 cents per bushel. Now, let us see what is the actual cost of flour per barrel to the miller. Estimating the yield of four per bushel of wheat at 46 lbs, it will take 47 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, which will amount to \$2.55; sacks \$1.00; total, \$3.55. Now, there is 14 lbs. of offal, which is worth from 2c. to 14c. per lb., amounting to about 55c. to the barrel of flour, which will leave \$3 as the actual cost of flour to the miller, exclusive of manufacturing. Now, ask the miller the reason of wheat being so low, and his answer is, "There are good crops in Oregon and California, and flour is bound to be very low here."

Now, we will make another calculation on the cost of Oregon flour, aside from the price of wheat and manufacturing. Sacks, \$1.00; freight from Portland to Wallula, \$1.00, and freight from Wallula to Walla Walla \$1.00, making \$3.00 as extra over and above the wheat and manufacturing, or \$2.50 over and above what our millers pay. Divide this by 47, the number of bushels of wheat it takes to make a barrel of flour, and we have nearly 50 cents—only one cent less than the present price of wheat. Probably the cost of manufacturing is a trifle more here than in Oregon, but there are other things on the other side of the balance sheet, which will more than overbalance this difference, such as drayage and profits by our merchants importing the flour, &c. Now, instead of paying us but 60 cents per bushel, they should pay us 50 cents per bushel more than the Portland price.

As I have already gone beyond my intended limits I will close for the present. More anon. GUILDFORD.

AT SALT LAKE.—Messrs. Vandyk & Whitman, who moved their Livery establishment last spring from here to Helena, concluded that the business of that place would not justify them in remaining there and have removed to Salt Lake City, to establish at that point.

We learn from returned "Blackfoot" that Mr. W. P. Adams, formerly of this place, also contemplates moving his store from Reynolds City to Salt Lake. The tide of emigration with the business men, it would seem, is now from instead of towards Blackfoot.

AN APOSTATE.—The Idaho World publishes a card numerously signed in which P. J. Malow is denounced as a traitor to the democratic party, and a being wholly unfit for good men of any party to associate with.

Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1866. ED. STATESMAN:—San Francisco is without doubt a "right smart chance" of a place, and there seems to be a good many people here this year, particularly on Montgomery street. I felt inclined to step into some shop and wait till the crowd got past!

But it is not the particular growth of San Francisco, nor the number of houses erected last year, nor the number of stores high they may be, nor whether they have stone, marble or brick fronts, that will interest you or your citizens. To you, particularly, a few items relative to the position of the newspapers would be related; your merchants would like to know the condition of the markets, prices of goods and quantity in market, and your farmers would like to hear about the crops and ruling prices of grain, &c.

Well, as to the papers, they are all having a gay time of it—some are floating "round in space." The little Call don't seem to know who she "belongs to," politically. The Alta is all over nothing politically. The Bulletin seems to be divided against itself. One of its owners and editors in the East and supports President Johnson in all his editorial communications, while the San Francisco editors and owners support Congress, good and strong; so the Bulletin on the outside is Johnson, and the Bulletin on the inside is Congress. One of its San Francisco editors has gone East, it is presumed to make some arrangements with "J. W. S.," so the paper hereafter may be one thing or the other. The Examiner hammers at nothing but Democracy, takes Johnson and Congress both under its folds, when right, and throws them higher than a kite when he conceives they are wrong.

As for the "craps" they are reported huge, and of vegetables and fruits there is no end—they stare you in the face everywhere. The investment of two bits would be the death of you, if fruit hungry—in cholera times. Merchants seem to be busy and large lots of goods are moving in every direction. There is no lack of any kind of goods you can call for. Boats, vessels, wharves, warehouses and stores seem to be "chuck-a-block," and hundreds of tons arriving every day.

The merchants of San Francisco seem to be deeply interested in the Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory trade. From those I have conversed with, I am convinced they know more about Montana and its approaches than the people of Portland. The great stumbling block with the San Francisco merchants comes at first word—Oregon Steam Navigation Company. They forced us to seek other approaches to Idaho, and through these channels we are now forced to travel to Montana, rather than enrich a hogish and unreasonable monopoly, simply because they claim the exclusive right to the great highway leading to that section of country from this side—the Columbia river. They say the only hope for them, through Oregon, is an opposition steamboat company on the Columbia that will pay attention to freighting on that river, and land freight where required by the shipper, at pro rata freight now charged by the O. S. N. Co. and not do as the O. S. N. Co. are now doing—charge us \$7.00 per ton and take our freight one hundred miles out of our way; or charge us \$20 per ton to land (same distance by boat, but one hundred and fifty miles nearer than the \$7.50 point) when any set of men attempt to force business in this way, they say, they ought to be put down, and I think they are right.

The points alluded to by the San Francisco merchants are the difference in distance and price of freight charged by the O. S. N. Co. between Wallula and White Bluffs and Wallula and Palouse Rapids, on Snake river. The O. S. N. Co. keep a boat at Wallula to run once a week to Lewiston, 165 miles, a little north of east of Wallula, on Snake river, and once a week to White Bluffs, on the Columbia, about sixty miles north-west of Wallula. Palouse Landing is sixty miles up Snake river, and is north-west from Wallula; and your proper direction in leaving Wallula is north-east to the lake. Now, why should the O. S. N. Co. only charge \$7.50 per ton, from Wallula to White Bluffs, which is 60 miles north-west, (100 miles out of the way, and no road) and charge \$20 per ton from Wallula to Palouse Landing, which is sixty miles north-east, in the right direction?

These were questions I could not answer, but they were answered by a San Francisco merchant: I can tell you some of the reasons that prompt this O. S. N. Co. to act in this manifest bad faith; they are looking towards railroad interests. Three of their Company, including their Vice President, are in the east. They are playing to have some of the Pacific Rail Road strike the Columbia river, at or near Wallula, then turn their steamboat stock into cars from there to Portland. But they still want towns above Wallula. They know Palouse, Wallula, Walla Walla and Lewiston are natural points, and will take care of themselves; but they will force White Bluffs and Ringold City and Skunk Hollow, for they can't stand alone.

But while the O. S. N. Co. are "plotting against the nation," I can assure them that there are parties here who are looking in other directions that will make quite a large difference to these one-sided men. If San Francisco merchants once concentrate on any one route outside of the Columbia river, then good-bye O. S. N. Co.

Parties are now examining the feasibility of shipping goods to some point on the Sound and from thence across the country to Wallula, both for Idaho and Montana Territories, using the road lately built. They sell me they can raise \$50,000 in San Francisco to put a good road through from the Sound to the Columbia; another point now under discussion is Los Angeles. Ohio and Red Bluffs are considered too far for freight teams, but will answer for stages and emigrants.

The bill that passed Congress lately for a Rail Road from Wallula to Salt Lake City, I am told, is an O. S. N. Co. move. This would put their steamboat stock immediately in good condition, for from Wallula to Portland the Columbia furnishes almost an air line. The shares in this Company are put down at \$60,000—one hundred dollars each.

Had the O. S. N. Co. manifested any liberality in the opening of the Montana trade, San Francisco would not have looked for any route but the Columbia River. The people of Portland, the O. S. N. Co. and San Francisco combined would have laid St. Louis out in the Mon-

tana trade; but by the attempt of the O. S. N. Co. to force the trade into their hands, at enormous rates per ton and high passenger tariff, she has lost the sympathy of San Francisco, and consequently scattered the trade and actually left San Francisco to fight St. Louis alone; and to do this essentially under the choking policy of the O. S. N. Co., she has had to seek every available avenue through which to send goods to Montana, outside of the Columbia river route—leaving the O. S. N. Co. with the Portland trade only. Branch houses from Portland to Montana must of course use the O. S. N. Co. The suicidal policy of this Oregon monopoly has denuded the country east of the Cascades and been the incentive to action of every rail road project throughout this and the Atlantic side, pointing towards Montana and Idaho Territories, when this O. S. N. Co. had pursued a more enlightened course, and with the aid of San Francisco had secured the Montana and Idaho trade, much of the capital now seeking investment in rail roads, pointing towards the rich mining regions of Montana and Idaho would have sought a starting point from the Columbia river, and no doubt the principal point would have been Wallula, running directly through the whole length of the Walla Walla valley, of which Wallula is the entrepot.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

WALLULA, August 14, 1866. ED. STATESMAN:—We have had quite a busy time during the past week. As for steamers, we have had the Yakima, Onyhee and Spray. Wallula and Lewiston are hurrying up their freights. Lewiston Merchants are laying in large stocks of goods. Snake river is getting quiet low, which causes great activity in steam-boating to that point. Two weeks more will about let the present class of boats out of that trade. After that goods will be hauled from Wallula to Lewiston. I learned from a Lewiston merchant that trade has been quite brisk at that place during the latter part of July and fore part of August.

Rich discoveries at Warren's, Florence and Elk City have caused a brisk trade in that direction, and the Lolo Fork Trail being open has enabled the Lewiston merchants to supply Montana with a large amount of goods. Lewiston now has a bright future before her.

Wallula is full of goods for Blackfoot, which are being rapidly hurried away on pack trains. Quite a number of pack trains have left, and a large number are now "putting up cargo," among which are the trains of Messrs. Wm. Ford, Perry Kent, Frank Johnson, Pat Mahoney and John Hern, besides others I do not know the owners of.

A large majority of the goods for Blackfoot now at Wallula come direct from San Francisco, and I notice some new merchants among the shippers. This shows an improvement in capital, permanent population, and an increase in trade.

Added to all this activity, six hundred and fifty head of cattle passed through Wallula last Saturday, for Cariboo, British Columbia, having been driven all the way from Marysville, California. They swam Snake river, at the mouth, on Saturday afternoon, without losing a hoof. The cattle belong to Jerome Harper and J. H. Parsons. They are heavy cattle dealers and have been engaged in driving cattle through to British Columbia since 1860. They usually pass through here about the last of July or 1st of August. They drive from six hundred to a thousand head every year.

Since the passage through our section of country of the Military "types," I notice Government has been very active pushing forward supplies to the outposts. The Government warehouse at this point is unable to hold all the goods for Boise. Notwithstanding a constant stream of goods is going out, the large (upper) warehouse of the O. S. N. Co. has been rented by Government. I noticed yesterday that the Government Agent was stowing away goods in the Quartermaster's stable.

A personal inspection of the different routes by General Halleck, Steel and Ingalls is the cause of this activity and the concentration of the Government goods to this point as the nearest and best. Government has a fine, large warehouse at this point, forty feet by seventy-five, but its capacity is not enough to hold the goods. When transportation inland is scarce, as it is now, from this point, quite a number of teams belonging to Grand Ronde valley are engaged in the freighting business from this point. All go over the Blue mountains via the Ruckle & Thomas Road.

The O. S. N. Co.'s arrangement of steamers is bringing a large amount of freight to this point—the Yakima and Onyhee to and from Celilo, and the Spray from here to Lewiston.

One of our "untaxed citizens" took his life in his own hands before yesterday and passed to "that bourne whence no traveller e'er returns." He had been nearly blind for some time, and becoming disgusted with eating salmon he could not see, he rushed from his couch of skins to the "chuck" and stabbed himself with a knife several times, and, for the time, found a watery grave. CURTIS.

NEW OFFICE.—Mr. Wm. Kohlsaat is erecting a new building in the rear of his store, fronting the STATESMAN office. When completed it is to be occupied by P. B. Johnson, as a law office.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN. Attorney-at-Law. OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, WALLA WALLA, W. T. \$10 REWARD!

LOST, by the subscriber, on Sunday, the 12th inst., an ordinary OLASP WALLER, containing a Watch Buckle and Quartz Seal. The above reward will be paid to the finder on delivery of the articles. (32) A. L. BROWN.

CIVIL ACTION UPON RECOGNIZANCE. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. DISTRICT COURT OF THE 1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT. County of Walla Walla, ss. John K. Wilkins, W. H. Stark and Daniel Inman.

To John B. Wilkins, W. H. Stark and Daniel Inman: You are hereby notified that Sheldon B. Fargo, Prosecuting Attorney, has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after Friday, August 17th, A. D. 1866. And unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one thousand dollars and a certified recognizance in favor of said county. Complaint filed August 16th, 1866. SHELDON B. FARGO, Prosecuting Attorney.

Ordinance No. 16.

The people of the city of Walla Walla do ordain as follows: Sec. 1st. That the Main street of this city, commencing at the western line of First street, and thence down said Main street to the eastern line of Fifth street, shall be graded and improved according to the specifications and survey on file with the City Clerk.

Sec. 2. That an assessment be and the same is hereby levied on all lots and parcels of lots fronting on Main street, between the points above indicated, (to-wit: between the western line of First street and the eastern line of Fifth street,) of two dollars and sixty-eight cents per foot front, to defray the expense of said grade and improvement.

Sec. 3. That said assessment shall be paid by the owners of said lots and parts of lots as soon as they or their agents shall be notified by the Clerk of the City Council, in writing, that said grade in front of said lot or part of lot has been completed according to the specifications and contract.

Sec. 4. That said assessment shall be payable in current money; but if paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States a premium of fifty per cent will be allowed thereon.

Sec. 5. That if said assessment is not paid as herein provided for ten days after service of notice, an additional assessment of ten per cent shall be added to said original assessment, and the same may be collected by action from the owner or owners of said property.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed August 14th, 1866. I. L. ROBERTS, City Clerk.

Ordinance No. 27.

The People of Walla Walla City, W. T., do ordain as follows: Sec. 1. That Ordinance No. 9, Section 16, shall be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 2. No person or persons shall stack, store or deposit any hay, or unthreshed grain, or straw, on any lot or ground within the limits of the city of Walla Walla, W. T., unless enclosed, and under a wooden or other secure covering, subject to the approval of the City Council.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed August 14th, 1866. I. L. ROBERTS, City Clerk.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of ISAAC KELLOGG, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly verified, to me at my residence, in Walla Walla county, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to settle the same immediately. ANN KELLOGG, Administratrix. Walla Walla, W. T., August 11, 1866. 3-4*

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES! Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 617 KEARNY STREET.

Dr. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned to this State, after an absence of one year, during which he has visited all the principal hospitals of Europe, among them those of Dublin, London and Paris. He is fully and completely conversant with the treatment of the following diseases: Gonorrhoea, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Stricture, and Ulcerated Legs, and successfully treated.

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REDINGTON & CO'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION, containing the most highly concentrated form of the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a Tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to Nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea-sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. 35-6m

STOP THAT COUGHING

SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE FEEL SURE YOU DON'T. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all other preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trusty compounds listed on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

and with one accord give their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are acquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompany every bottle of

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER!

THIS IS A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, and stands above comparison with any other article for the hair ever brought to the public. A PERFECT Hair Restorer and Hair Dresser. Both Combined in One.

1st. It is not a Dye. 2d. Will not cover the Skin. 3d. Will restore Gray Hair to a beautiful Black, Brown, Auburn, or whatever might have been its original color, and cause it to assume its former beauty. 4th. Will cure all Humors and Diseases of the scalp. 5th. Will remove Dandruff and Scurf from the head, and keep the hair moist and silk-like in its appearance as in youthful days. 6th. Will produce a healthy growth. 7th. Will prevent it from falling out, and cause it to grow on bald heads, where there is life and vitality at the roots, but where there is no hope of success. 8th. The best testimony that can be given will be found inside of each bottle.

Warranted to do all we claim for it, or the money refunded after using two bottles. Try it and be convinced.

Sold Everywhere. PRICE, \$1. SIMMONS & CO., Proprietors, FITZWILLIAM, N. H. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S Flavoring Extracts

are made from Fresh Fruits. Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and the best. USE NO OTHER. REDINGTON & CO., Agents for the Pacific Coast.

GRAEFENBERG Uterine Catholicon

If faithfully used according to directions, will cure every case of Diabetes, and greatly mitigate the troublesome effects caused by a relaxation of the outlet of the bladder. It is a most successful remedy for Gravel and other diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and for Female Diseases is unequalled. The Catholicon uniformly cures Protrusion Uteri, Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly Turns, Suppression, Incontinence of Urine, Bleeding and Dropsical Swellings, and all Diseases of Pregnancy. The specific action of this medicine is immediate and certain upon the Uterine and Abdominal Muscles and Ligaments, restoring them to a healthy state as those of childhood and youth, so that patients who have used the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon cannot sufficiently express their gratitude for the relief afforded.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

WHY WILL YOU DELAY!

We are sorry that there are persons who suffer on day by day, month after month, and year after year, when their friends and neighbors have been cured of the same malady that afflicts them. Now, it has been proved, by substantial evidence that SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVERSYRUP will cure the worst cases of Scrophula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.; yet still there are those who neglect this sure and valuable remedy. To such we say, try the Syrup and be convinced.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco. 35-ly

Walla Walla Statesman.

THE SICK-ROOM.—Nothing is more necessary in a successful attendance upon the sick than a watchful care that their room be rendered as cheerful and tidy as possible.

Especially in lingering or nervous sickness, where the invalid is easily disturbed or soothed by surroundings, it is important to keep out of sight all those 'disagreeables' which so often render the sick-room a terror to the young.

This is often a hard task, for vials, cups, and glasses so naturally accumulate in a sick-room, that one is often puzzled to know just how to begin the process of "cleaning-up."

In such cases, we have seen all these articles arranged upon the indispensable round-table or mantle board, with such order and neatness, that the most fastidious could not take offense.

A bouquet of fresh flowers, introduced into the arrangement of a sick-room, does double duty—renders it pleasant to both invalid and visiting friends.

Caution would suggest their removal at night, however, since flowers cannot remain in the sleeping-room of a well person with perfect safety.

Invalids often tell us how weary they grow lying on their backs, counting over and over again every figure upon the papered-wall, or accidental crack in the ceiling of the room, until their eyes ache.

How gladly would they hail the introduction of a picture on the wall—a landscape, with a slice of blue sky, a glimpse of distant mountains, a patch of green grass with cows feeding upon it; or a combination of natural objects that would lead the mind gently away from a consciousness of bodily pain.

Some one has gilded pictures the windows of the sick-room, and their introduction into the sick-room, that the weary soul may be refreshed by a glimpse into the field of fancy.—Oregon Medical Journal.

BEDS FOR THE SICK.—A properly arranged couch, to one who is racked with pain, searching with fever and obliged to remain in bed both day and night, is a blessing which should never be denied to an invalid.

At all times and places feathers must be entirely discarded for such purposes. Some well persons can endure to sleep a few hours each night on feathers without any obvious physical suffering; but as well might a sick person have cold sausages or fat bacon for his diet, because well persons have taken such food and survived the experiment, as to be made to sleep on feather beds.

Under all circumstances, the physician should have feathers removed from under his patients, and their places supplied with clean, dry straw. But this straw should be merely stuffed in the sack; it should be placed across the bed smoothly and carefully, a little at a time and with the ends carried out evenly against the sides of the tick.

Placed in this way, it makes a uniform, flat and elastic couch—the most grateful of all grateful beds to weary bones, and one that will not sag into furrows under the weight of the patient. It is always comfortable, always made up, and should not be shaken until the breaking of the straw calls for its removal and renewal.—Oregon Medical Journal.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.—A little girl was recently drowned in a mill-race at Titusville, Pa. Her parents are of foreign birth, and they have since brought a charge of abduction against a man and his wife of the same nationality. It appears that about a fortnight since, the defendants moved into a new house. They have a superstition, in common with others of their own people, that whoever first occupies a new dwelling for a period of two hours will meet with a shocking and untimely death.

Anxious to relieve themselves of this dire fatality, they deposed the little girl (deceased) and a younger sister into the house and detained them there several hours by locking them in a room. A few days after, one of them was drowned. While the superstition is preposterous, in the hearts and purposes of those who committed the act the child was virtually doomed to a horrible and untimely end, and it is not surprising that the parents should seek to bring them to account for their unfeeling conduct.

THE MISSOURI.—Hayard Taylor finds nothing lovely in the Missouri river. He says of it, in a letter to the New York Tribune: "Even when one reaches the Missouri river there is little in that ugliest of all rivers to divert one's attention. A single picture of the swift tide of liquid yellow mud, with its dull green wall of cottonwood trees beyond, is equivalent to a panorama of the whole globe." For the seventy or eighty miles during which we skirted the turbid surface we were beset by a sail, unbroken by the patches of a single steamer. Deserted, monotonous, hideous, treacherous, with its forever shifting sands and snags, it almost seems to repel settlement, even as it repels poetry and art.

CLEARING SAVANNAH HARBOR.—The Government have awarded a contract for raising the vessels in the river and harbor of Savannah, which were sunk by the rebels to obstruct the channel. The gunboats and other vessels were scuttled and sunk at the time the city was evacuated. There are in all about 20, some of them valuable, with all their guns and armament on board.

A WRITER in the New Orleans Christian Advocate says that so far as he has ascertained between 1,000 and 1,200 churches were burned during the war. These churches, he thinks, had cost the people not less than \$5,000,000. In the loss the Methodists were the greatest sufferers, the Baptists next, then the Presbyterians, the Catholics least.

A CONVENTION of railroad engineers, representing all organizations in the United States and Canada, has been in session at Rochester, N. Y., with the object of devising some plan, satisfactory to companies and employees, for avoiding strikes.

GIANTIC omnibuses on a new middle have been constructed in Paris, specially for horse races and other out door sports. They are so contrived that upwards of fifty persons can be seated on top, and become a grand stand.

The man who made a shoe for the foot of the mountain, is now engaged in manufacturing a hat for the head of a discourse—after which he will manufacture a plume for General Intelligence.

THE FRIGHTFUL WHITE MAN.—There must be something (says Livingstone) in the appearance of a white man frightfully repulsive to the unsophisticated natives of Africa; for on entering villages previously unvisited by Europeans, if we met a child coming quietly and unsuspectingly towards us, the moment he raised his eyes and saw the men in "bags" he would take to his heels in an agony of terror, such as we would feel if we met a live Egyptian mummy at the door of the British museum.

Alarmed by the child's wild outcries, the mother rushes out of her hut, but darts back again at the first glimpse of the same fearful apparition. The dogs run tail, and scour off in dismay; hens abandon their chickens and fly screaming to the tops of their houses. The so late peaceful village becomes a scene of confusion and hubbub until calmed by the laughing assurance of our men that white people do not eat black folks; a joke having oftentimes greater influence in Africa than solemn assertions. Some of our young swells, on entering an African village, might experience a collapse of self-satisfaction at the sight of all the pretty girls fleeing from them as from some hideous cannibal, or by witnessing, as we have done, the conversion of themselves into public hobgoblins, the mammas holding naughty children away from them, and saying: "Be good, or I shall call the white man to bite you."

EVERLASTING TRUTH.—Some men say that "wealth is power," and some that "knowledge is power," above them all, I would assert that "Truth is power."—Wealth cannot purchase—talent cannot refute—knowledge cannot overreach—authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Fling her in the most tremendous billows of popular commotion; cast her into the sevenfold heated furnace of tyrants' wrath; she walks aloft in the ark upon the summit of the deluge; she walks through the conflagration. She is the ministering spirit which sheds on man that bright and indestructible principle of life, light and glory, which is given by his mighty Author to animate, to illumine, and to inspire the immortal soul, and which, like himself, "is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." When wealth, and talent, and knowledge, and authority—when earth and heaven itself shall have passed away, Truth shall rise like the angel of Manoa's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven and her home—the bosom of the holy and eternal God.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.—A gentleman dropped into one of our city churches one day last week, to hear a "noted revivalist," and being an "outsider," he modestly took a retired seat in the gallery. At the close of the sermon, which was from the text "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested, "all those present who would like to die the death of the righteous, to stand up." The gentleman in the gallery, feeling that he was only a "looker-on," retained his seat, but he speedily found that he should have risen with the rest, for the preacher, after all were again seated, threw a withering glance into the gallery, accompanied with the remark, "the number of those who did not rise is so small that I will not take advantage of them." Moreover, somebody, in his immediate vicinity, audibly whispered, "why here, in our very midst is a man who doesn't want to die the death of the righteous," and, again, as the gentleman was trying to escape unobserved down the stairway, he overheard one of the sisters say to another, (and in no undertone either), "sakes alive! If that isn't the poor critter who is against dying the death of the righteous."—Boston Paper.

ALAS, POOR SAMBO!—"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will, but the scent of the rose will cling to it still." After all that is said and done, people do not appear inclined to place the negro on a social level with the white race, nor to remove the distinction heretofore made between the white and colored children in the public schools. Even Radical Brooklyn "sees it." In that city, a few weeks since, the question came before the Board of Trustees, on the application of a negro to have his children admitted to one of the public schools, and was unanimously negative. "Poor Sambo! Death is the only true republicanism after all. His is the liberal hand that lays the beggar by the side of the king."

It is said that a single policeman at Hull, who has been commissioned to hunt up all dogs in the town for which taxes have not been paid, has destroyed not less than fifteen hundred.

A SURGICAL JOURNAL speaks of a man who lived five years with a ball in his head. Job Squires says he has known ladies to live twice as long with nothing but balls in their head.

THE Police have discovered the ramifications of a Bourbon-Napoleonic plot in Paris, and seized letters tending to implicate the Spanish Government.

The late Dr. Seymour was asked if he considered tight lacing bad for the consumption? "Not at all; it is what it lives on." A wise man and a witty reply.

Kossuth was, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary.

The informer Nagle left Ireland, by the mail boat on the 1st, for England. It is said that he is afraid to remain in the country.

A JOVIAL doctor on being asked "How do you treat the cholera?" replied, "Treat it with the utmost contempt."

The Italian Government is said to be now engaging steamers in London to carry troops, stores, and war materials.

The Post of Head Surgeon to the Emperor of the French has been assigned to the celebrated M. Nelaton.

DR. CULLEN left Dublin for Rome, recently, to be invested with the insignia of his new dignity the Cardinal.

CARLENESS.—Carlelessness is a vice to be scrupulously guarded against.

C. JACOBS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware.

A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand; also, MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

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 his SEWING MACHINES, and arrangements for the accommodation of families. The BEST LAUNDRY is under his immediate supervision, assisted by experts in the art of dyeing, and he flatters himself now able to gratify the tastes and wishes of all. Hotel open all hours. Portland, May 26, '85.

REAPERS.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED OHIO REAPER, (called the New York Improved, or Seymour & Morgan) Combined Machine, with great improvements, having a Steel Cutter-Bar.

Can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in ten minutes; cuts 6 and 6 1/2 feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 or 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any soil where the Machines will not work. They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper.

THE GIANT REAPER cuts a SEVEN FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day. McCormick's 6-Foot Reapers and Mowers. Hall's Ohio Mower's; Wood's Prize Mowers; Union, Bay State, Kerby's, etc.

Pitt's Improved Threshing Machines, Russell's Massillon Sweepstake, 30 to 31 inch cylinders. ALSO, 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.

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, Oil Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, And in fact, everything appertaining to a First Class Drug Store.

Strict personal attention paid to putting up prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. Sept. 1, 1865.

SNAKE RIVER FERRY.

DIRECT ROUTE TO Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root 40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE PALOUSE RIVER. CRONLY & CO., having purchased the entire interest of McWhirk Brothers in the above old established Ferry, are now prepared with new boats and wire to cross a thousand animals an hour. This route is the Shortest, Safest and Best road to the northern mining camps. Attentive and obliging Ferry-men will be kept in attendance, and any detention in crossing on their part, upon being reported to the proprietors, will be attended with immediate dismissal. Hay and Grain constantly on hand. Aug. 15, 1865. CRONLY & CO., Proprietors.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE 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 Bores, take Hall's SARSAPARILLA. For All Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Kidneys, Hall's SARSAPARILLA will be found superior to any Alternative Medicine offered. Sold Everywhere for \$1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Corner Sansome and Commercial Streets, San Francisco.

LOST NOTES!

OST, some time in the month of February, 1865, two joint PROMISSORY NOTES, on G. W. Loundagin and Robert Duncan, and payable to W. F. Bruce or order. One Note calls for \$1000, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from September 1st, 1862, and payable in 60 days one year from that date. The other Note calls for \$500, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from September 1st, 1862, and payable in about two months from that date. There were several endorsements on said Notes, and but little due besides the interest. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating said Notes as payment has been stopped. W. F. BRUCE, 33-1/2

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANT. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.—In the District Court, First Judicial District. To JOSEPH PETTY and MARY PETTY, his wife.—You are hereby notified that Daniel Imbler has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 10th day of June, A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to set aside on the ground of fraud—a certain conveyance bearing date of October 17th, 1863, whereby Thomas J. Brown and Lucinda Brown conveyed to Mary Petty Lot No. three (3) in Block No. thirty-two (32) in the City of Walla Walla, W. T. Complaint filed Jan. 11th, 1865. LACATER & LANGFORD, 26 1/2

JAS. W. STEVENS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice at the Courts of the Territory. Walla Walla, July 13, 1865.

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., Together with

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS. PURCHASES MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED & PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Walla Walla, W. T., March 15, 1866.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. S. SIMMONS, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

HAS recently returned from San Francisco with a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the REPAIRING OF Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c. He has also on hand a well selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. Such is the interest he offers to the public of Walla Walla and vicinity AT SAN FRANCISCO PROVES.

All work entrusted to his care will be done in a Workmanlike manner and Guaranteed. S. SIMMONS, Main St., next door to Green & Ryan's Saloon. May 26, 1865.

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 of

Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings. I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF. June 2, '65. S. M. WAIT, Proprietor.

R. G. SNEATH, Wholesale Grocer, 25 Front Street, (Opposite U. 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 desired. Portland, March 31, 1865. 16m.

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 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, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders, Case and Canned Goods.

HARDWARE. Shovels, Spades, Bludge-Perks, and Brushes, WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES, (With and without Handles) PICK and HANDLES, SLEDGES, CROW BARS, WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS, MINING AND FRYING-PANS, Nails, BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse, Quicksilver, &c.

FLOUR, BACON, BEANS AND LARD. LIQUORS. FINE BRANDIES, All the genuine brands of WHISKY; A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WINES, Old, Rum, Alcohol, Pure Spirits, &c. Tobacco and Cigars, GROCERY AND GLASSWARE, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS, Kept Constantly on Hand. Jan. 30, 1864. BROWN BRO'S & CO.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Main street, Walla Walla, Oregon. Established expressly to treat the neglected and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, Syphilitic cases, cases of searce, &c. TO ALL AFFLICTED.

DR. KINNEY returns his thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage since locating here in 1859, and takes this method of notifying the public that he has leased the large and commodious building of Mr. Joseph Hellmuth, on Main street, and has had the same fitted up for the purpose of a Hospital, with every comfort for the cure and attention of those who require Medical or Surgical assistance.

Special attention will be paid to affections of the Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, and Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs. Disorders of a private nature will receive prompt attention and managed successfully. Diseases peculiar to women and children will be treated with the most judicious and affections of the eye and ear, and in all the maladies to which human flesh is heir will claim a patient.

Letters from persons unable personally to communicate with the Dr. accompanied by the usual fee, will receive prompt attention. The Doctor would state that he has had a large number of more than thirty years in treating cases of disease occurring in Northern and Southern climates, besides, having enjoyed a large hospital practice, both in civil life, and with our army in the Mexican War—where he was AFFLICTED.

It too often occurs that persons requiring Medical aid, arriving here from the various mining towns in the upper country, at the instance of their friends, are induced to go to San Francisco, thinking that they will not find proper treatment short of that city, thus involving an unnecessary expenditure of both time and money. To show that there is no necessity for this, the Doctor refers to parties whom he has treated, and those now under his care in hospital.

There is a number of persons to whom Dr. K. is authorized to refer, who were cured by him after having been treated by other physicians without obtaining any relief. Making the treatment of chronic diseases a specialty, and fully provided with all the appliances of modern medicine, Dr. K. is warranted in guaranteeing a permanent and speedy cure in even the worst cases. To him the afflicted can apply in full confidence of obtaining relief. Remember the address, DR. L. C. KINNEY, Main street, Walla Walla.

French Medical Office. DR. JULIEN PERREAU, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University of Quebec and President of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco.

DR. PERREAU has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Army and Navy building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 10, 11, 1st floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets.

DR. PERREAU'S studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical debility, the results of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently injure all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret indolence exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness and impotence in life, etc. have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the latter fruit lasting long afterward.

Patients laboring under this complaint will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Neuralgic Emotions, Pains in the Back and Head, Weakness of Memory and Sight, Discharge from the Urinary Organs, etc. in the morning, etc. Patients suffering from venereal diseases in any stage, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Bubos Ulcerae, Cutaneous Eruptions, etc. will be treated successfully. A Syphilitic and Mercurotic taint entirely removed from the system.

DR. PERREAU'S diagnosis are in his office, where patients can see for themselves the way in which the cure of a regularly educated practitioner. The best references given if required.

Patients suffering under chronic diseases can call and examine for themselves. We insist on investigation; claim not to know anything, nor to cure everybody, but we do claim that in all cases taken under treatment we fulfill our promises. We particularly request those who are afflicted with chronic diseases, and that advertised physician till worn out and discouraged, to call upon us.

Low charges in all cases. Ladies suffering with any complaint incidental to their sex, can consult the doctor with the assurance of relief.

Female Monthly Pills. DR. PERREAU's Female Monthly Pills, in California, Dr. Perreau has established their reputation as a female remedy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other remedy for suppression and irregularity, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express to any part of the world, secure from curiosity or damage.

Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to DR. PERREAU, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, Rooms 10 and 11, of Box 978, P. O. San Francisco, stating the case as minutely as possible, general habits of living, occupation, etc. etc. All communications confidential. July 7, 1866.

EVERY PHYSICIAN located in the country of a small village, and engaged in the practice of his profession, has more or less frequently found the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases difficult, if not impossible, owing to the absence of many facilities which are within the reach of those residing in the cities and larger towns.

The undersigned has for this reason made arrangements for the treatment of this class of cases, by which patients can have the benefit of all appliances at present known to the profession.

Persons placed under his care will receive in addition to correct medical and surgical treatment, the benefit of Dr. Langdon Parker's method of treatment by fumigation, the use of many of the mineral and saline waters, both for bathing and general use; bathing in sea-water, &c., when indicated; beside the ordinary general and local baths of water, heated air and vapor.

Physicians having under their care or knowing of persons afflicted by obstinate Rheumatism, Scurvy, Gonorrhoea, or other chronic diseases, which have resisted ordinary treatment, will confer a great favor upon such persons by calling their attention to the facilities here afforded.

For special information, apply in person or by letter, to J. L. COOMBS, M. D., Portland, Oregon.

Consultation Rooms in Cass's Building, Walla, Fargo & Co. Entrance from Stark st. Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Walla Walla, Oregon, under the firm name of I. W. Case & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1866, the said I. W. Case, J. B. HARKER, ASA HARKER, and J. B. HARKER, who will settle all claims against the said concern. I. W. CASE, ASA HARKER, J. B. HARKER, Umalla, March 2, 1866.

ASA & J. B. HARKER having purchased the interest of I. W. Case, in the late firm of I. W. Case & Co., will continue the business at the old stand in Umalla, under the firm name of Harker Brothers. J. B. HARKER, ASA HARKER, Umalla, March 2, 1866.