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WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1864.

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The Washington Statesman.

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door to Brown Bros' & Co.'s fine print store.
R. R. and S. C. REEDS,
Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN.
Surgeon and Accoucher, has resumed the
practice of his profession. Office, in his house, next
to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1863. 23ly

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS. SUR-
geons and Midwives—
Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's
Fire-proof brick, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.
A. J. Thibodo, 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.

J. BOSWELL, M. D., OFFICE WEST SIDE
of Walla Walla, W. T., two doors
above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's
Store. Residence above the Bridge.
Will faithfully attend to all calls in his
profession. Will consult with all physicians in good
standing and none others. Will attend upon those
who are unable to pay, provided the distance is not
too great.
A reasonable time will be given for the payment of
bills, but long credits will not be given unless by spe-
cial agreement. April 2, 1864. 21ly

BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walla Walla, W. T. Will attend faithfully and
promptly to Collections, and will attend the Courts
in Washington Territory and Oregon.
Dec. 29, 1862. 21ly
EDWARD L. BRIDGES,
J. J. BRIDGES.

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS
at Law. Will practice in the Courts of Wash-
ington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office on corner of Third and Second streets.
Walla Walla, W. T.
Sept. 1, 1863. 20ly

J. JAY S. TURNEY, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law, Walla Walla, W. T. Prac-
tices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives
undivided attention to his profession and remits
promptly. Office Second door west of Walla, Far-
go & Co's Express office. [August 22, 1863. 205t

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 Su-
preme Courts in the Territory. (Mar. 6, '63. 17-ly

JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE
and Retail Dealers in—Liquor, Groceries,
and Provision. Walla Walla City, W. T.
Feb. 29, 1863. 11ly

HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COM-
mission Merchant, Front street, Portland, Me.
Importer and Dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs,
Spokes, Felles, &c. Also on hand and for sale, a
special assortment of Oregon and California
Fruit. Also on hand and for sale, a special
assortment of the celebrated Standard Mills Flour
on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET.
Portland, Oregon.
J. P. CHANNING, Proprietor.
The What Cheer House Wagon, is on the
wharf to convey passengers and large free of
charge. A good safe for keeping baggage principles
of fire and burglar proof.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE
and Granite. Double Stones, Table and Con-
tombes, Marble, and Granite, Stone for
building purposes, &c. &c.
Largest and best assortment on order.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15ly

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
and Ex-Recorder. Will attend to collection
of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of
deeds, and all other business of a personal
nature. Office, City Council chamber, 24 street of Bank Ex-
change.

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF FIRST
and Second streets, Portland, Oregon.
S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.
This Hotel is centrally located, and has been
recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in
front, containing a large number of handsomely
furnished rooms, for the accommodation of regular
or transient boarders.

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Idaho
City, Boise county, I. T. Promptly
attends to all business connected with
his profession. Collections promptly
made and remitted. [Bannock City, 1864. 24t

DR. ISBAIL,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST—
Office at Frank's Hotel—Walla Walla.
Those desiring the services of a skillful Dentist
and operator would do well to give him an early call,
as his time in Walla Walla is limited. Charges very
reasonable for practical and dental operations.
All operations guaranteed to give the best satisfac-
tion. April 2, 1864. 17

MRS. SEAMAN
Wishes to inform her friends
and the public that she has permanent
residence in Walla Walla.
Second door below Walla, Fargo & Co's Express Office,
where she will do all kinds of
Sewing, Embroidery, Binding and Stamping
She also has on hand a fine assortment of Fancy
Articles, such as BONNETS, HATS, VEILS, NETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, PLAYS, LACES, JACK-
NET EDGE, INSERTION, &c. [May 20, 1864. 17

BLACK & MACK,
DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office and Laboratory No. 19, Alder street, between
Front and First.
Persons favoring them with their
patrons may rely upon their best endeavors
to promote the interests of their patients.
Portland, Dec. 12, 1863. 25t

DENTISTRY.
DR. FR. KOEHLER, MECHANICAL AND
SURGICAL DENTIST.
Office one door below Walla, Fargo & Co's Express
Office, Walla Walla.
Respectfully states to the citizens of Walla Walla and
vicinity that he has permanently located here and is
preparing to do work and perform all operations be-
longing to his profession in the most scientific and
skillful manner.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gold, Silver or Valuable
Metal. Fish or continuous gum—from one to full
sets.
Difficult Dental operations particularly solicited.
Special attention paid to the treatment of chil-
dren's teeth. Consultation free.
Office hours at all times day and night.
July 9, 1864. 30ly

DR. JIM. A. M. D., PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon—Graduate of the Imperial Medical In-
stitute of China, and formerly resident Surgeon
of the Imperial Hospital for men, women and children
in the City of Canton, China. The public may rest
assured that cases of disease and sickness committed
to his professional care, whether in town or at a dis-
tance, will receive his skill and his skill and ex-
perience can afford. He returns his thanks to the
citizens of the city and the county of Walla Walla
for their former very liberal patronage. Office on Main
street, opposite Captain Jack's Empire Restaurant.
Office hours from 5 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to
6 P. M.
The best Family Medicines always on hand. Give
me a call and try my medicines; then you can speak
for yourself. [Jan. 17, 1863. 27md

CRUSHED, New Orleans, San Francisco, Consi-
pored and Chion Sugars, &c.
KOLLELAUF & GUICHARD'S.

City Hotel.

Having rented and thoroughly refitted the
above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 30 day of
May upon special Preparation Systems, at the
following
KATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:
Single Meals, per Week, Fifty cents.
Board and Lodging per Week, \$ 9 00
Single Bed, per Week, 12 00
Bed and Lodging per Week, 15 00
Let it be distinctly understood that terms are
Cash in Advance.
E. E. TAYLOR,
Proprietor.
April 29, 1864.

EMPIRE HOTEL
RESTAURANT.
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.
"Captain Jack," Proprietor.

THINK ABOVE HOTEL, HAVING BEEN MUCH
enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is
again open to the public. As it has heretofore been
the best Hotel and Restaurant in Walla Walla, it is
now conceded to be the best house east of Portland.
It will be conducted as heretofore, on the hotel and
restaurant principles.
Meals at all hours, Day and Night.
feel Creams, Oysters, Soup, or any other "eatables"
served those who may desire them. A full stock of
Fine Wines, for Table Use,
kept constantly on hand.
NEW SITTING ROOMS, SLEEPING
Apartments have been added to the house and fur-
nished in such manner as to make the Empire not only
a good boarding-house, but a comfortable home for
the traveler and boarder.
The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal pa-
tronage heretofore extended him, and feels confident
that with his new improvements he can render the re-
sidence of strangers with him in every respect com-
fortable.
Board per week, ten dollars.
Single meals, seventy-five cents.
Lodging per night, fifty cents.
JOHN SELBY.

Walla Walla Drug Store.
Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.
JUST RECEIVED and for sale
cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh
assortment of Drugs.
Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty,
Wine-glasses, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medi-
cines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene,
to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla
Walla and vicinity.
Prescriptions put up with care and Advice
gratis.
Dr. JAMES S. C. K. A. H.
Jan. 31, 1863. 21ly

Watch Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens
of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has
work entrusted to his care (through the ex-
press) will receive his personal attention. From his
long experience in the business, he is enabled to per-
form it in a manner unsurpassed in the State.
Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work war-
ranted.
He is also prepared to do any order in the watch
and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest
possible price, at moderate prices. JACOB COHEN,
Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1863. 10md

FRANKLIN MARKET,
East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard &
Cady's Store.
JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef,
Pork and Mutton, also HAMS,
CORNED MEAT, and Lard, and
to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Con-
try orders strictly attended to. [Oct. 24, 1863. 23

LIBRY AND FEED STABLE.
Abbott's Old Stand,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
J. P. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in
these premises, for the better accommodation of
the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to
merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public
patronage.
HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE.
By the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses
taken to care, on terms satisfactory to parties.
The patronage of the public is most respectfully
solicited.
Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—14

L. J. RECTOR,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Notary Public, and Commissioner of
Deeds for Oregon.
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court,
City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and
all other instruments of writing carefully drawn
up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for
any part of the United States Acknowledged or Cer-
tified under the Seal of the District Court.
Aug. 8, 1863.—17

HOWARD & CADY,
Main Street, Walla Walla.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

THE attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and
surrounding country is respectfully called to the
fact that we are prepared with a complete stock of
goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to
purchasers. We shall do a
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS,
and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Provisions, &c
Also, a full assortment of
Miners' and Packers' Goods.
April 1863. HOWARD & CADY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
I HAVE made arrangements with San Francisco
Importers by which I am enabled to furnish
Thrashing Machines,
Reapers,
Mowers, &c. at Portland Prices.
Those in want of Machinery for the coming harvest
are requested to make early application to
J. C. ISAACS,
April, 1864.

KELLOGG & McAULIFF'S
FERRY.
AT THE MOUTH OF TUCANON, three miles
from the old Ferry on the Colville Road. This
ferry possesses superior advantages to the traveling
public, situated as it is on Snake at the most scorable
point for travel to
Colville, Ancoche Plains, Bitter Root, and the
Kootenai Country.
and, in fact, is on the most direct route to all that
portion of country lying to the north and north-east
of Snake river.
The road leading from Walla Walla to the Ferry is
far superior to the old Colville road, and the country
is better supplied with game and water. The public
will find it to their advantage to travel this road.
KELLOGG & McAULIFF.
Our rates of passage will not exceed those
charged by the Peltona Ferry.
March 16, 1860. 14t

The Bridge of Planks.

Spanning the stream's grassy banks,
Above the shallow brook,
Stands the old fashioned bridge of planks,
In a cool and shady nook.
An alder and an aspen thorn
Over the waters meet,
And the wooden path is thin and worn
With the tread of many feet.
From the hamlet on the hill
That ancient footway leads
Over the narrow wavy mill,
Into the woods and meads.
The sturdy peasant, hale and strong,
Crosses with heavy tread,
While the lean thrills out his morning song
High over his heavy head.
The sunburnt children, girls and boys,
In wild and merry rout,
In the tall prime of childhood's joys,
Pass over with a shout.
For well the hardy, weeping knoll
Beyond the water's head,
And woods where pale primroses grow
And cowslips' scented bells
The cow-boy passes night and morn
When the pale moon's silvery gleam
Shines on his heavy head.
The steersman rests his head of corn
Upon his narrow rail.
The rat glides by with stealthy sound
Into his ready lair;
Beneath the upward bound,
Holds ready counsel there.
The gray-haired patriarch loves the place—
He sees it from his cot,
And tapers down with feeble pace
To linger near the spot.
The woodman at the close of day,
And treads his deer the road,
And treads his deer the well known way
Beneath his heavy load.
And there, on summer eve I see,
Two lovers brave their way,
The pale moon's tremulous gleam
Falls on the lovers' heads.
Through Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Spanning the rocky banks,
It stands the old fashioned bridge,
The trusty bridge of planks.

Amos Kendall on the Crisis.
To all American Citizens who long for a speedy
restoration of Peace, Liberty and the Union:
Why is it that with an army of military power,
and expenditure of treasure, and a sacrifice of
human life, scarcely equalled in any war of an-
cient or modern times, the rebellion has not
been suppressed, and peace restored to our un-
happy country? Why is it, that call after call
is made for the young men of our land by hun-
dreds of thousands to peril health and life in
the camp and in the battle field? Why is it
that our National debt is rolling up its immense
mass by a thousand millions per annum, and
taxation bids fair to absorb all the profits of in-
dustry, and to bleed and bleed, increasing
debt, increasing taxation, final exhaustion both
of men and money, a nation clothed in mourn-
ing, and a nation that is not to be
at least under a military despotism?
These are solemn inquiries. The answers in-
volve awful responsibilities, and though truly
and boldly, should not be lightly given. In de-
cision to reach next akin to worship of deity
and devotion to country never surpassed, I
shall attempt to answer them.
The cause of the ill success of the Union ar-
mies hitherto, may be summed up under the
following heads, viz:
1. The perfidy of the Administration, includ-
ing Congress, towards the Union men in the
border and seceded States, and the Conservative
men of the North. All these entered into the
support of the war with enthusiasm, because
they were assured that it was a war against re-
bels for the Constitution of the United States,
not a war against States, for the support of
the State rights and local institutions. Per-
fidiously giving it the latter direction in the
face of the Constitution, as well as the plighted
faith of the President and of Congress, they
have done more to weaken the Union, and to
leave in the seceded States, alienated the loyal
men in the border States, disgusted and mea-
suredly discouraged the conservative men of the
free States, dividing the North, uniting the
rebels, and thus rendering the rebellion more
difficult to suppress. The country is now suffering
the God ordained punishment of perfidy by a pro-
tracted war with its attendant scenes of desola-
tion, suffering, bloodshed and mourning.
2. Incompetency of those in authority, espe-
cially the President of the United States, who,
at many of his original friends now admit, has
neither the judgment, decision or courage to
crush the rebellion, or to give in his chief
magistrate's office, a complete and un-
qualified victory, which at the same time make him
the victim of flattery and blind him to the lessons
of experience, he is totally unwary that instead
of being a prudent man of his own party merely
as a choice of evils.
3. The destruction of the safeguards of lib-
erty by the general suspension of the writ of
Habeas Corpus, the suspension of the privilege
as well as disloyal, with cause or without cause,
to arbitrary arrests and infinite imprisonment.
This act and the outrages upon personal liberty
and the press which have followed, would have
produced a revolution among the people had they
not been devoted to peace and order and less hope-
ful of the future than are the people of the United
States.
4. Military jealousy and revolutionary con-
spiracies, which operating upon the mind of a
weak and timid President, have defeated the
best laid military plans, driven some of our
ablest Generals from active service, entrusted
our armies to incompetent hands, exposed the
North to repeated invasions and sacrificed hun-
dreds of human lives in sickly camps, bootless
victories and inglorious defeats.
5. The denunciations of a subversive and
ferocious press stigmatising as Copperheads,
sympathizers or traitors, all those who refuse
to endorse every measure of the Administration
adopted under pretext of suppressing the rebel-
lion, though in many instances calculated if not
designed to give it strength, and protect the
rebels.
6. The organization in connection with the
Administration of a formidable conspiracy in the
North called Union Leagues against the
Union and the Constitution, for the preserva-
tion of which the people rush to arms, the
members of which are bound by solemn oaths,
not to disclose the revolutionary plans and to
aid and protect each other in carrying them into
effect.
7. The diversion of portions of the army
from the suppression of the rebellion and em-
ploying them in the suppression of the freedom
of elections in loyal States not to prevent the
election of traitors, but to secure the election
of partisans and instruments of the Adminis-
tration and the Union Leagues, and employing
other portions in enabling minorities to pre-
scribe the laws to be enacted by the majority
of the people in partially redeemed from rebel-
lion, all evincing a determination of the party
in power if need be, to carry the elections by
conspiracy and force, and to reflect their own
men at the point of the bayonet.

War and Agriculture.

The influence of war on the agriculture of the
country is exhibited by the monthly reports,
for March and April, issued from the Agricul-
tural Department at Washington, May 1st. These
reports make an exhibit of the amount of farm
stock on hand in the loyal States, January 1st,
1864, as compared with the year 1859. Horses
have fallen off a trifle; so have mules. The de-
crease is doubtless owing to the wear and tear
of the war, which have used up an immense
number of these animals, and the fact of the de-
crease is an argument that stock-raisers should
not lose sight of, viz: that the breeding of
horses and mules will be a most profitable
business for some time.
Cattle and oxen have increased in number on
24,291, showing that the consumption has not
more than equalled the natural increase. Generally
cows and heifers are not purchased for any use,
so we find that there has been an increase in
the number of this kind of stock to the amount
of 1,230,802 head; but this, it is stated, is far be-
low the average rate of increase, a fact which
argues that cattle-breeders have encouragement
held out in the prospective demand for and high
prices of their stock.
Sheep have increased considerably, but not up
to the average. It was formerly considered
to be a well established rule, that sheep would
more than double in every year. In 1859,
there were 15,104,202; January 1, 1864,
there were 24,346,391—increased 9,242,189—
a little over 61 per cent. instead of 100, the usual
rate showing that the war has used up about
33 per cent of the natural increase of mutton.
The number of sheep will be increased by the
lambings of this Spring to nearly thirty millions—
almost double what it was in 1859.
Hogs have fallen off greatly; the number in
1859 being 7,059,015, and at the beginning
of the present year, 16,148,713—a falling off
of 920,323 head, or a little over 5 per cent. This
indicates that hog meat there is consumed
four times more than there is of beef and mutton.
In fact, when we think of *iridium* of
the newly discovered element engendered
by eating pork, causes us to shudder, as well as
to reflect that because the immense consumption
of swine has caused as many deaths among our
soldiers as have the bullets of rebel soldiers.
It is further stated in the reports from which
we are collating, that the number of fattening
cattle is 30 per cent less than last year in Pen-
sylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; 20 per
cent, less in New York, Iowa and Illinois; and
20 per cent, less in Missouri and Wisconsin. The
general decrease is nearly 30 per cent.
The condition of nearly all stock is below the
usual level of the season, especially of hogs; but
sheep are in excellent order, having received more
than ordinary attention. Hence the yield of
wool per head will be as much as usual.
The condition of wheat and other crops sown
last Fall is reported to be generally a largely
decreased product from the crop of last year.
The dryness of February and March retarded
the usual growth in these months.
Thus, while droughts have greatly diminished
the yield of wheat in California, and have caused a
great falling off in our cereal crops, war and its
master producing States, will likely be in the
land that during the year to come, all articles
of food will most likely command tolerably high
prices, and that the exports of the products of
our soil, and of our stock, will be but a
trifle compared with former years. These facts
caution the people to exercise the utmost econ-
omy in the use of imported articles, and demon-
strate the wisdom of increasing the tariff, or
suspending any other Governmental policy calcu-
lated to check importations.—*Sacramento Bee.*

General Sheridan.
Major General Philip Henry Sheridan, com-
mander of Cavalry Corps of the Army of the
Potomac, was born of Irish parentage in Perry
county, Ohio, in 1831. He was appointed to a
Cadetship in 1848, and graduated there in June,
1850. In the same year he was appointed Brig-
ade Second Lieutenant in the First United States
Infantry, and ordered to duty at Fort Duncan,
Texas, where he remained about two years. Early
in 1855 he was promoted to a Second Lieu-
tenancy in the Fourth United States Infantry.—
In July of that year he went to California in
charge of a body of recruits, and was appointed
to the command of the escort of Lieut. Wil-
liamson, engaged in surveying a route for a pro-
posed branch of the Pacific Railroad from San
Francisco to the Columbia river. Detached at
Vancouver's Island, in September, 1855, he
was assigned to the command of a body of Dragoons
which accompanied Major Rains' expedi-
tion against the Yakima Indians. In an engage-
ment with them, April 24th, 1856, Lieut. Sheri-
dan acquitted himself so gallantly as to be men-
tioned in general orders. In May, 1856, he was
in command of the Indian Reservation in the
Coeur d'Alene mountains. In 1857 he received
the compliments of General Scott, then Comman-
der in Chief, for bringing about the adjustment
of a difficulty with the Coquille Indians. Later
in the same year he erected a military post at
Fort Hall in Idaho Reservation.
On the 14th of March, 1861, he was promoted
to a Captaincy in the Thirtieth Infantry, and
from that position gradually advanced until
he became a Major in the Second
Dragoon Regiment. In 1862 he received the
rank of the Mississippi, and served with
gallantry in some of the best battles of the
South. In July, 1862, he defeated the rebel
General Chalmers before Corinth, and was
at once promoted to the grade of Brigadier Gen-
eral, and given a stronger command; being as-
signed to the command of the Cavalry Corps of
the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio,
accompanying General Buell in his advance
upon Bragg, and participating in the battle of
Perryville, where he held the key of the Federal
position, and repulsed the rebel attack.
General Sheridan was in command
of a division at the battle of Stone River, and
distinguished himself in a most remarkable man-
ner, for which, on the special recommendation
of Gen. Rosecrans, he was made a Major Gen-
eral, December 31st, 1862, his appointment
receiving the confirmation of the Senate, March
1863. In the battles of Chickamauga and Mis-
sion Ridge he won fresh laurels; and in the
South he has been called "the Napoleon of the
rebel." Sheridan was in command of the
Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac,
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