

Washington Statesman.

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The Washington Statesman

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N. NORTROP and R. R. REEDS,
Editors and Proprietors.

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WASHINGTON STATESMAN

BOOK BINDING AND PRINTING OFFICE
Main Street, Walla Walla.
The proprietors beg leave to announce to the people of Walla Walla and vicinity, that they have a varied and complete assortment of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BOOKS, CARDS, TYPE, which make their facilities for executing all kinds of plain and ornamental printing, and for the execution of all orders for any of the following named descriptions of printing will be attended to promptly, and executed in the most perfect manner.

- BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, NOTEBOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, HANDBOOKS, STRAYED CARDS, BALL TICKETS, STRAYED CARDS, INVITATIONS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILLS OF LADING, RECEIPTS, BILLS, SNOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BIRTHDAYS, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFFS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c., &c.

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Dr. J. H. HARRIS,

LATE OF YREKA, CALIF., offers his professional services to the citizens of the city of Walla Walla and surrounding country. He will devote special attention to the diseases of Females and Children. For particulars, call at his office, on Main Street, opposite Buckley's Saloon.

E. HAMILTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Portland, Oregon.
Office on Washington Street, second door above First street.

W. PHILLIPS,

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. Mining Implements, Axes, &c., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTIST—Will visit Walla Walla on professional business within a few weeks. Definite notice of the time will be given.

P. G. STEWART,

WATCHMAKER, 10th Street, at Wm. Birkham's old Stand, has constantly on hand a variety of CLOCKS and WATCHES, which are warranted good time keepers. A good assortment of Spectacles, Ray's Gold Eye, &c., &c. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. Portland, Nov. 20, 1861.

S. W. DICKINSON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, West side Main Street, one door above Baldwin & Whittam's. WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. Jewels manufactured to order. Walla Walla, June 21, 1862.

Dr. R. THIBODO,

CHIEF OF MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kingston: Doctor of Medicine, University of Vermont, and Fellow of the Botanical Society. Physician, Surgeon, and Midwife. Residence and office on Main Street, below the bridge.

H. P. ISAACS,

City of Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Forwarding and Commission Merchant, STORE, PIER PROOF WAREHOUSE. Consignments Solicited. July 26, 1862.

W. W. DE LACY,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor, City Surveyor. ALL work promptly performed. Plans and maps made to order. Office at the office of Messrs. Way, Bond & Co. Walla Walla, June 24, 1862.

GEORGE & SPARKS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Will attend all the Courts in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and the Supreme Court of this Territory. Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and the securing of pre-emption rights. Office on Main Street, opposite the Printing Office. Dec. 4, 1861.

J. A. RAYMOND,

Physician and Surgeon, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office, opposite the Union Hotel. 241y

EDWARD NUGENT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office, over the Bank Exchange Saloon. 20y

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON—M. O. CONNOR Proprietor. BOARD REDUCED. Board per week, \$3.00. Board per day, \$1.00. Single meals, 50c. The What Cheer House will be on the wharf to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

J. H. FAIRCHILD & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Walla Walla, W. T. Goods forwarded to all parts of the upper country at moderate charges. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. Merchandise of Care J. H. & Co., Walla Walla.

W. P. HORTON,

Justice of the Peace and City Recorder. Office in his new building, in the rear of the Bank Exchange Saloon, Walla Walla.

DEEDS and all kinds of conveyances written and acknowledged.

Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. May 31, 1862.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE over the "Bank Exchange," next door to Cain & Nugent's office, Walla Walla. 181y

A. J. CAIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE with County Surveyor, north side of the creek, Walla Walla. 204y

New Line of Stages to Lewiston

ABBOTT & CO'S STAGES will leave this city for Lewiston, regularly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock A. M. Through in Twelve Hours. OFFICE at the Book and Variety Store and Mountain & Co's Express Office. Sept. 6, 1862.

WALLA WALLA DRUG STORE,

JUST received at the Walla Walla Drug Store an extensive assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Chemicals, &c., together with a full assortment of all the articles usually found in a Drug Store. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Sole on Main Street, opposite the Union Hotel. May 31, 1862. Dr. J. S. CRAIG.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT,

MAIN STREET, DALLAS, OREGON, OPPOSITE THE EXPRESS OFFICE—where the substantial elements of life, will be served up at all times. Price of Board, seven dollars per week, Single Meals, fifty cents. Lodging, fifty cents. N.B.—Will always have on hand a supply of mattresses, where sleepers can sleep on their own blankets. T. HOS. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP!

MR. George Hughes respectfully announces to the citizens of Walla Walla that he is prepared to make.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Shop next door to the Book Saloon. Repairing Neatly Done. Prices moderate. GEORGE HUGHES.

HUMASON & ODELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Walla Walla, Oregon. Will attend to all business placed in their hands. March 29, 1862. 151y

J. W. COOK,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Cottons and Sacks, Portland, Oregon. Tents, Awnings, and Wagon Covers, made to order. Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce. Flour and Grain Sacks constantly on hand and made to order. Orders at distance promptly attended to. All orders made returnable by the first conveyance. 1y

GRADON & STUDERMAN,

WAGON, CARRIAGE AND RIGGING MANUFACTURERS—Front street, Portland, at North end of the Bridge, nearly opposite Besser's Saw-Flie, Calves, Dogs, and other Family Groceries. Wagon of every description made to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1y

HENRY LAW,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, Oregon. Importer and Dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Fellows, &c. Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce. A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit. 1y

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES HERZOG PRACTICAL DENTIST, has recently received a new set of Instruments, and has now for sale a new and improved method of filling teeth, which he can give better satisfaction than ever to those who may patronize him. Charges moderate, and all work warranted. Office 4th door above the Union Hotel, Main Street, Walla Walla. 21y

City Brewery and Baker.

E. MEYER, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lager Beer, Bread, Butter, Water, Boston, Sugar, and Soda Crackers; First Brand, Flour, Cakes, &c., and all kinds of Family Groceries, Peas, Vegetables, and Wines and Liquors. Main Street, Walla Walla, at the sign of "Bakery," a few doors below Klyger & Besser's. 17y

W. MONTGOMERY,

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, and REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office and Sales Room, Main Street, next door to the Blue Mountain House. Walla Walla, May 3, 1862. 20ml

GARFIELD & FARGO,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Walla Walla, Oregon. Office in the building, corner of Main and Pine streets, Walla Walla, August 23, 1862. 56ly

LOUIS SOHNS,

Painter and Paper-hanger. Office in the Walla Walla Hotel. August 23, 1862. 201y

WALTER W. JOHNSON,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Notary Public. I AND CLAIMS adjusted. Surveys, Plans and Maps made with accuracy to order. Levels, Rods, Profiles and Estimates made if desired in any part of the mining region. Drawings, Plans and Specifications for contractors and mill work, and for machinery of all kinds, made on short notice. U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR FOR DONATION CLAIMS. Office next door to the residence of A. J. Cain, Walla Walla. 241y

AUCTIONEERS!

TREGARDEN & EBERT, Will attend to all business in their line with promptness and fidelity. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Stock. Office in Cogrove's Building, W. TREGARDEN, Auctioneer. Walla Walla, August 2, 1862. 3203y

Regular Line of Stages

WALLULA! ABBOTT'S REGULAR LINE OF STAGES leave this city regularly for Walla Walla on the arrival of the steamer, carrying passengers down in the time to meet the boat returning with those on their way up. [June 21—201y] J. F. ABBOTT.

E. NORTON,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LEWISTON, W. T. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR PRODUCE. Delivered in LEWISTON, and will pay strict attention to the COMMISSION BUSINESS. In the Produce Line. E. NORTON, R. L. BONNER.

Milinery and Fancy Goods!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Walla Walla to their stock of Milinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of BONNETS of latest styles; Nets and Head-Dresses; American and French Flowers; Parasols and Umbrellas; Velvets, Beils, Satins, and Lace Trimmings; Turban Hats; Laces, Ribbons, Underclothes, Collars, Laces and Silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Shoes; Kid, Elk, Thread, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Children's worsted Hosiery; together with a general assortment of Goods; Ladies' Corsets; Gentlemen's Collars, latest styles; Shawls; Ladies' and Children's Dressing; and Machine-sewing. Store on Main Street, opposite the Union Hotel. Jan. 10, 1862. Mrs. S. J. SEAMAN.

Notice to Druggists.

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving a large stock of the best of the following: BRANDIES AND WINES, especially for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine. HUMISTON, WILSON & CO.

The Old Homestead.

BY MISS ALICE CANT. When first the skies grew warm and bright, And fish with gold the hours, And in her pale blue robes, the young girl calling on the flowers; When children, with unnumbered feet, Go forth with hearts of gladness, To the straight and even fencer, Where the young ones must; What a beautiful embodiment Of ease, devoid of pride, In the good old-fashioned homestead, With doors still open wide! But when the happiest time is come, The hearts are yet unbroken, Of a peaceful life with sunset gold, And meadows full of song, They forget the old-fashioned homestead, With its roof and mossy roof. When the woodland paths, with ax Upon his shoulder swinging, And in the knotted sapling tree, The old homestead is being sung; When light the swallows twitter To the soft sighs of the wind; And the table on the level porch, With decent care is spread; They forget the old and freer, Than best in the popular town, In the old-fashioned homestead, With gates sharp and brown.

When the flowers of Summer perfume, In the old and better rain, And the old homestead is being sung; Have gone across the main; And with the snow-drifts upward, Toward the blue sky, In legends of love and glory, In the old-fashioned homestead, With its old-fashioned homestead, With its old-fashioned homestead, With its old-fashioned homestead.

REVIEW

Of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805, from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River, by JOHN MATTAY, U. S. A.

Many details were made of the month of the expedition, and its progress, from the North and the South. Some things were made of the two channels; the position of the breakers, (those terrors to safe navigation, which, like monsters of the deep stand, as grim sentinels, at the portals of the Columbia, ever ready to contest the right of navigation to this noble river) was given and marked on the map; and, for the first time in the history of the geography of the country, had we a correct map of the interior through which the Columbia and its tributaries flow. Days thus spent in mapping the coast and river, and nights in observing the heavens for their exact position, and the time for the end of the rainy season, and the time for resuming their duties in retracing their steps.

The month of March, 1806, was chosen for their return trip, and, toiling against the ungenerous current of the Columbia and its tributaries, they reached the western base of the Bitter Root mountains by the last of May, where the snows of the mountains still ten feet deep, caused them to halt and delay the passage of the range to a later date.

Their supplies were scanty—their bulk of goods where to be had, reduced to a handful, and hence, the opportunities for trade and exchange with the Indians were much diminished. The Nez Percé Indians, however, who had taken care of their horses during the winter, were kind and generous to them, and what with hunting, fishing and bartering, they were outfitted for their onward journey.

They recrossed the Bitter Root mountains in June, by the same pass through which they had sought the main Columbia, and the early days of July found them once more encamped in the beautiful and genial valley of the Bitter Root, where the expedition divided into two parties, the one, under Capt. Clark, seeking the head waters of the Yellowstone, to be followed by the mouth—at which point the second party, under Capt. Lewis, was to be met—they in the meanwhile crossing the main range of the Rocky mountains, via "Lewis and Clark's pass," and following the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, from which point the journey of a few days brought them once more to the scattered settlements along the Missouri border, and, finally, to the small village of St. Louis. Here they were greeted with open arms, the firing of guns, and a season of great festivity.

Thus was brought to a close in success and safety, the first, and doubtless one of the most remarkable overland journeys ever performed under the auspices of the American Government.

The difficulty with the Indians—except with the Blackfoot tribe—gave them cause for alarm or detention. The commanders, except in the case of Capt. Clark, who, accidentally disabled by one of his men, (who, taking him for an elk, fired and wounded him) were ever foremost and first where danger and exposure were to be met; and, save the periods when starvation steeled them in the face by day and haunted their sleep at night, the utmost contentment, cheerfulness and good-fellowship prevailed; and there is no doubt—as the record of their journey bears full internal evidence thereof—but that all the elements of success so entered into the composition of this party, and they were so moulded and directed that we might have anticipated the end from the beginning that the Government had not erred in selecting the men it did for so arduous and difficult a task.

When completed, not only did our citizens, but the world at large, begin to see that there were objects and ends in this movement of great national importance to our own Government, and strongly indicative of its history during the past half century. The great principle of Territorial expansion was then, for the first time, determined upon; and it is gratifying to know that the foresight of the Statesmen of that day was not limited to the distant or sectional feeling. Peering far into the years yet looked up in the womb of the future, and standing upon the western confines of our own new continent, they could see the Pacific whittened by the sail of an American commerce, starting from the new open ports of China and Japan, laden with the silks of the tea, the spices, and the wares of an eastern industry, and sailing for our own goods and lands, to be there freighted with the spars, the piles, the masts, the lumber, the fisheries and gold of our labor-rewarding soil.

It was a vision—more than visionary; it was one well founded, that told the mariner his long and tedious voyage, either by the Cape of Good Hope, or through the blighting climate of Egypt and the Red Sea, was to be followed no longer, either for the pleasure of the valiant climber or the profit of the millionaire. It was one which told

the searcher for the north-west passage that the great discovery had been made by American explorers; and that ship, moored in the land-locked haven of the Pacific, should to-morrow receive by the iron rail the cargo which to-day leaves the Atlantic for his well-freighted bark; one that said to the geographer and explorer of unknown lands and seas, that the loss of a Franklin, the wandering of a McKenzie and a Ross, the sufferings of a Kane, and the noble navigation of a Hartenstein, should, of necessity, be no longer chronicled to the world as the events of every day life; but should hereafter be regarded as the visionary wanderings of men in search of a Philosopher's Stone.

It was one that informed the political economist and financier that here was a future, which trade and travel must in time build up; that here his money and means would grow and multiply, one annihilating the decaying and the wasting dynasties of an old world—while, marshalling themselves under every chance adventure, are content to-day with a Pope, to-morrow a Kosuth, and the next with a Garibaldi or Lamoriniere; that the western world was opening wide the gates, and portals free, to the lovers and seekers of political liberty, and an asylum from the withering iron heel of Monarchs, Kings and Despot. Telling the industrious artisan to leave the crowded and overgrown city, where poverty and penury was the price of his toil for years, and seek a western home, and by his hand and by his hand, add a new revolution to the wheel of progress.

It was one that told the sturdy yeoman of our own and other lands that westward the virgin soil lay as yet untouched; and which would appreciate and hail the coming of his plough by the token of a smile in a harvest of wealth and plenty. It told the aborigines of half a continent that the rude sites of their homes that had listened age after age to night by the jargon of trade for furs and peltries, should soon catch a new sound in the tramp of the march of civilization as it invaded the silence of their solitude.

It was one which said to the lover of wild romance, "See cities and towns reared by the magic of labor, upon sites and lands once claimed and owned by a race fast passing away, and who die by the white man's breath."

It was one that told the Christian Patriot to be content to live in a country which should be ruled by freedom; and when surrounded by the Bar of God, his memory should be cherished by a grateful people; and that, bidding adieu to the land he had helped to maintain, would go, "not like the quary slave, scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, would approach his grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Though this expedition was fraught with results as gratifying to its projectors as the most sanguine could have anticipated, still no practical steps were taken by our Government till many years later to maintain the claim thus so well established by the exploration of the country. The trading post of Astoria, it is true, reared its head only to fall again into the contentions of rival and unscrupulous foreign trading companies, and the war with the mother country of 1812 was the sufficient ground for nothing was done by the Government to hold our inducements to our citizens to seek new homes upon the western ocean, to be obtained then only by thousands of miles of travel of prairie waste and rugged mountain barrier; and through large and savage tribes who had not felt the strong arm of the Government; and the consequence was that a quarter of a century was allowed to pass without a single step being taken by our Government by which it should be held, or even a discussion of the subject of American occupancy in our own legislation.

I have always considered the initiation of the recovery of the Blackfoot country, during the month of August. At the time of the adoption of this plan, it must be confessed that the national forces were not so distributed as to offer a formidable resistance. It seemed to be an easy achievement to overwhelm the comparatively small army north of Richmond and march on Maryland. In the west there was no obstacle of consequence, to the rapid march of a large army through Eastern Kentucky to the Ohio. The preparations since made to receive the enemy and defeat the consumption of their hopes, are probably due to the wise and vigorous action of Gen. Pope. With only three corps, Pope succeeded in holding the combined armies of Lee and Jackson in check upon the Rappahannock until the arrival of McClellan's forces and new levies enabled him to confront the enemy with an army of adequate strength.

But this concentration was not effected a moment too soon; for by a bold and rapid movement Lee and Jackson passed the Rappahannock near the Blue Ridge, made descent on Manassas, capturing and destroying Government stores of much value, and threatened Washington and Western Maryland. But here their advance was checked. The quick and skillful dispositions of Pope forced Lee to draw in his advance divisions and meet the attack of the national army on the old field of Bull Run. The battle began at daylight on the morning of Friday, Aug. 30th, and raged until after midnight with unabated fury, the enemy fighting strictly on the defensive, but stubbornly contesting the ground. At the close of this bloody day, the rebels had been forced back at all points, and Pope's army occupied the field. On the next morning, Saturday, Aug. 30th, it was discovered that the enemy were falling back on Bull Run mountains, and Pope promptly moved forward to pursue and attack. He had been reinforced by Fitz John Porter's veteran corps. We have no intelligence of the result of this days struggle. The slaughter is said to have been appalling, but Union men at Washington, at the latest advice, were sanguine of a great success. McClellan is in command of a heavy reserve at the National Capital and Alexandria. If all goes well, this is likely to be the decisive battle of the war.—Sat. Union.

These good and great men had gone to their graves, but the memory of their names was fresh in the minds of the lovers of progress and of western development, and one more effort was made by the friends of the North Pacific to secure to us its peaceful possession, opening up a line over Lewis and Clark's route by which our citizens could travel towards this newly explored region, and thus establish an infant colony—an outpost to our fast increasing Republic.

With this view, Dr. Floyd, the elder, (whose mantle fell upon so shameless a son as the late Secretary of War) at that date representing his district in Virginia in the House of Representatives, was among the first to bring the matter up in a practical shape by introducing before Congress a bill to open a communication from the Columbia to the Missouri, for which \$50,000 was asked, but which was allowed to slumber on the table of Congress without successful action.

Though much detailed information was by this time added to that gained by Lewis and Clark, still nothing was done by our Government till later, by which we have been enabled to build up an important arm of our confederacy upon the Pacific coast.

Among the many warm admirers of Lewis and Clark, was one who studied to appreciate their toils and labors, was the late Colonel Benton. In his time and efforts to make his favorite State of Missouri what she is doubtless destined to become—the great central State of wealth and importance to our nation—he early devoted his labors and the powers of his mind towards the opening of a practicable highway across the route pursued by these early explorers. The future pursued not only for the city of St. Louis, the State of Missouri, but the country at large formed the object of his eloquent appeals in the halls of Congress, and why he abandoned this, his then favorite project, for routes amid snow-capped mountain ranges, and over alkaline plains and arid deserts, I never could understand, unless it was that he was a practical politician, and that he was, for private views and private interests, often ready to forsake long cherished friends and projects, and marshalling their talent under a new standard with new pledged friends, for the pleasure and profit of the hour.

[Conclusion next week.]

The News.

On the 4th and 5th of July, it is alleged, a conference of the rebel Generals was held at Richmond. The result of their deliberations are thus reported: "Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely— from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the remainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon: First—The immediate obstruction of the James river so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communication with the Government, and for their transportation or reinforcements or army supplies. Second—The occupation of Williamsport, Yorktown and the entire peninsula. Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the transportation and disembarkment in Ohio railroad. Fourth—The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan was proposed. Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland. Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of two hundred thousand troops. By the capture of that city, the liberation of Baltimore, and the invasion of the North at the three points named above, becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home, for the defense of our cities, fully a hundred thousand troops."

The offensive movements of Lee in Virginia, and Kirby Smith in Kentucky, indicate that the rebels may have really adopted this threatening proposition and commenced its execution during the month of August. At the time of the adoption of this plan, it must be confessed that the national forces were not so distributed as to offer a formidable resistance. It seemed to be an easy achievement to overwhelm the comparatively small army north of Richmond and march on Maryland. In the west there was no obstacle of consequence, to the rapid march of a large army through Eastern Kentucky to the Ohio. The preparations since made to receive the enemy and defeat the consumption of their hopes, are probably due to the wise and vigorous action of Gen. Pope. With only three corps, Pope succeeded in holding the combined armies of Lee and Jackson in check upon the Rappahannock until the arrival of McClellan's forces and new levies enabled him to confront the enemy with an army of adequate strength.

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The Signs of the Times.

There are many who think these are the darkest days of the war. Very well; may we never see any darker! We are as strong as ever, and the rebellion is no stronger. The change is in our perception of its magnitude. It is not a riot, as we half thought it—a revolution.

There have indeed been plenty of people who said that it was much more formidable than was supposed. When the 75,000 men were called for in April a year ago General Banks, for instance, said that there should have been a summons for 500,000. He thought so, because he had lived with the rebel leaders in Washington, and he knew what manner of men they were. He knew that their plans were profound, and that their programs at that time, when the actual temper of the North was unknown, had a certain promise of success. Fernando Wood thought so, too, when he suggested that the city of New York should secede from the State, and when he insisted that arms should be sent to the South.—The 14th of April, 1861, was the darkest day this country will ever know, for all that Sunday it groped in doubt whether it was a country. The consciousness of its own unity and purpose which the next week revealed was the grandest of discoveries—it was the rehearsal of ultimate victory.

Well, neither that consciousness nor that purpose have changed; but the consequences of the means necessary to attain that purpose have been enlarged. This is all. We thought at first that the appearance of rebellion ought to do a great deal. Then that the recapture of forts and navies would settle the matter by blockading the rebels into starvation. Then, after Bull Run, that we must have more men. Then that there might be foreign interference. Then that there must be a policy which struck at the very root and secret of the difficulty. Then came approaches to that policy. The Message of the President; the debates upon confiscation and emancipation; the modification of Hunter's order. Then a general conviction that rebellion was waning, and that a vigorous blow at Corinth and Richmond would vitally end it. Then came the alarm in the Shenandoah, and at last the delay at Richmond. And then—what? Weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth? Not a bit of it. But a grimmer vow that we would conquer at any cost, and that if in saving our country and its Government we happened to do a great act of justice, we would not cry bitterly.

If there were any where the least disposition to yield, except among those who have never had any serious conviction either of the necessity or the character of the war, we might truly call the day dark. And if delay, or disaster even, could fatally deflect us, we ought to submit at once to the degradation and national annihilation which attend compromise and defeat. But if in a war with a foreign power we could show the great results of our arms which the last year shows against the rebellion, what should we think of him who doubted or despaired?

The year has revealed a character in the nation of which it is idle to anticipate any thing but a greater purpose and a stronger blow to the degradation and national annihilation which attend compromise and defeat. Harper's Weekly.

ENAMELLING.—All London has been greatly amused with an "enamelling case," as it is termed in the papers, in which a certain Mrs. Leverton sued the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie for \$4,700. She had, she said, enamelled the lady's face, neck and bosom four times, and deemed this charge on a fair remuneration. She had, however, over-shot her mark, and the jury found for the defendant. Mrs. Leverton stated, in evidence, that she did not paint; she only employed a liquid which made the skin transparent, and rendered her patient "beautiful forever." She forgot to mention the price the beautiful one must pay, viz., premature old age, and liability to all manner of skin diseases. The practice is common all over the East, and in Syria, as Miss Rogers says, brides "enamell" themselves all over. The liquid used destroys the millions of little hairs growing in the pores of the skin, leaving it brightly transparent and glossy, but with a liability to shrivel into thousands of little wrinkles. Oriental vice women affirm that pure oil applied for weeks will produce the same effect, without the same consequences, a fact we record for the benefit of all who dread both fading and Madame Leverton.

SAVAGE EXPERIMENT TO OBTAIN WATER.—Livingstone, the African traveller, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert. The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed, about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be seen that this simple and truly philosophical and effectual method might have been applied in many cases, in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance

Our Future.

To our unprejudiced mind, the future of the "upper country"—a designation for the territory lying between the Cascade mountains and the head waters of the Missouri river, is a hopeful and prosperous one. It is a future hopeful with settlement and civilization—with the inculcation of arts and sciences, of commerce and agriculture. It is a future of schools and academies—in short, of **civilized religious development** and advancement. We may not at this early day trace its progress and developing features with certainty, but from past experience and present evidences, we may draw perhaps a faint outline, and perceive in the not distant view the glimmerings of a bright and beautiful realization. This will not result in a day nor a year, but it is as certain as the march of destiny.

We are aware that skeptics will tell us that the country we describe is but a barren waste, a wilderness without promise, and an utter desolation. They tell us that our gold mines don't amount to anything, that the gold dust we have in our midst is plentiful supply, is brought from foreign mines and kept in circulation by steamboat owners and traders for the purpose of keeping up the excitement. They tell us that our correspondents are bribed to lie, and that a gigantic system of fraud has been resorted to in order to deceive the people. Occasionally a stray scamp finds its way into the California papers from some disappointed, disheartened gold-hunter, "out of luck and out of money;" and such an account as only a man in this most disagreeable dilemma could give, is the pretext in those papers for a tirade against the mines. But whatever they may publish derogatory to the mines of the upper country, and for whatever reasons, the gold does exist in paying quantities all over the country, and it is perhaps unfortunate for their purposes that with the irrepressible and energetic people of the western continent it is such a magnet as to be of more convincing force than the weak and home sick stories they generally publish. It is on the other hand, however, fortunate for the development of the country, as the experience of California proves, that men are generally more inclined to believe the straight-forward statements of a miner as to what he is doing, how much he and those around him are making, than the statements of rambling croakers; and the opinions of the former, based as they are upon their own experience and not upon hearsay, are entitled to receive more respect than those advanced by the latter class.

The news of gold-bearing localities, stretching away to the Rocky mountains and beyond, are constantly reaching us, and it generally comes through sources entirely reliable. Taking them altogether, they promise a rich harvest to the enterprising miner; and the numberless valleys here and there throughout the country, and situated contiguous to the mines, will in their turn afford superior advantages to those who choose to follow agriculture as a pursuit. In this way, and through these means, the upper country will henceforth rapidly emerge from its natural and crude condition into one of civilization and magnificence.

The Powder River Basin.
The Emigration to Powder river is largely on the increase. Everybody and the "rest of mankind" who have failed of securing fortunes in other mining localities seem to be turning in the direction of Powder river; and even some who might do well elsewhere are becoming infected with this disposition to seek out in that locality a new point for business. That the Powder river mines are both comparatively rich and extensive is a fact which has been pretty well established; but that they will justify such a rush as took place to Florence this summer is a matter of much doubt. The miners now there, while they express confidence in their prospects for the future when ditches are completed and the rains come, complain of being unable to work with profit on account of the scarcity of water. This being the case, the present rush is unwarranted; for although the Powder river mines may be the richest in the upper country, unless miners can have the conveniences for working the mines they can be of no present value; and all things else being abundant—which is not the case—if that essential element, water, is lacking, men who go thither at the present time, without means to maintain them, independent of mining, are only rushing into difficulty. If accounts in relation to the future prospects of these mines be true, and they undoubtedly are,—men who are not otherwise profitably employed, and who go prepared to "wait a little longer" for ditches to be dug, may possibly do well by securing claims now. But by this course, or necessity, those who go unprepared with supplies, must be ultimately compelled to abandon their claims, or endure the fate of the man who found the "big lump."

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS.—Mr. Mossman exhibited a "specimen" yesterday, weighing six ounces, taken last week from Wilson's Gulch near Auburn. Another, taken from Mr. Carter's claim, near the same place, weighed \$18.50 and one from Granite creek weighed \$1.50. The largest specimen is entirely free from quartz, and is valued at something over a hundred dollars.

Oregon Senatorial Election.

The Senatorial election in Oregon, which has agitated the public mind and about which there has been so much speculation for some time past, is at last decided. The late Portland papers bring us the intelligence that on Friday, the 12th inst., Benjamin F. Harding, of Salem, was elected. It seems, from the number of candidates in the field, the parties assembled, and the ballots cast that they had an exciting time before reaching this conclusion. There were no less than nine prominent seekers for the office, honors and weighty emoluments. All shades of Oregon politics were represented: Republicans, black, pinked and conservative. These were headed by Messrs. Corbett, Pearne & Co. The southern division of the party was represented by the Applegate, Jesse and Elisha. Then comes O. Jacobs, in the center. On the left wing is seen the Democracy, of every name, Union and otherwise, ranged beneath the banners of Harding, Williams & Co.; and last and least, "poor old man," Ex Governor Whiteaker, who had three secess votes cast in his favor "every time."

Thirty ballots were had, and the highest number of votes cast on any one time for each of the candidates was as follows:
H. W. Corbett, 11; T. H. Pearne 11; (withdrew after the 22d ballot) Geo. H. Williams, 23; O. Jacobs 23; Elisha Applegate 18; Jesse Applegate 10; W. H. Watkins, 17; B. F. Harding, on the thirtieth ballot, 28—three more than was necessary to a choice, thereby declaring him elected.

Previous to the election, it was thought by many that the main contest would be between Bush and Pearne. Some would have it that a "compromise" between those gentlemen had been effected; that Bush had sold out his chances, and therefore Pearne would be the coming man. But now we see that the Union Democrats, having the balance of power, and having collected with the mixed republicans, have elected one of the "Salent Clique," thus giving them both Senators. It may now be said with truth that if Pearne beat Bush, Harding caught the hare.

The Senator elect is said to be a good Union man—has been a long time a resident of Oregon, and although not more than thirty-five years of age, is an acute lawyer, of good practice; shrewd and sharp, indicated by his deep-set black eyes, black hair and sallow countenance. He will no doubt make an efficient man in the Senate, but will in no wise fill the place with the same measure of ability as the eloquent and deeply lamented Col. Baker.

The New Trail to Auburn.
Mr. D. M. Shepherd, of the new Powder river express company, furnishes us the following in relation to the camping grounds on the new trail, via Grand Ronde valley to Auburn:
This trail follows the wagon road to Linkton's mill, 20 miles from this city, with grass and water plenty to that point. Three-fourths of a mile from the mill the trail turns to the left. The camping ground at this point is one mile from the mill, on the right of the trail, where there is good water, but little grass. From the mill it is eight miles to good grass and water, in a small prairie. From this point it is about twenty miles to the Grand Ronde valley, with water but not much grass for sixteen or eighteen miles. The Grand Ronde valley is about thirty miles in length, with good grass and water. From this valley to the Powder river valley it is nine miles, with camping places. Powder river valley is about fifteen miles across, with good grass and water; and from the valley to Auburn, it is eight miles. The trail has the advantage over the old road in point of distance and being freer from rocks. Pack trains are now continually passing over it, and all unite in pronouncing it a good mountain trail. By a very little work it could be made a good wagon road. The Grand Ronde and Powder river valleys are being settled up very fast by emigrants, and those who prefer it can now find a house to stop at every night, between Walla Walla and Auburn.

Exclusion of Negroes.
Petitions have been circulated in Oregon praying the legislators now in session to enforce the clause in the constitution of that State relative to the exclusion of negroes; also to pass a law compelling Chinamen to pay a stipulated tax into the State Treasury—so says the Oregonian.
In the matter of Chinamen, we would suggest for the consideration of the next legislative assembly of this Territory, that a law excluding them would be healthful. They are already becoming too numerous, and are said to be thronging in by hundreds to the Colville mines, by way of British Columbia. They have been pronounced a curse to California, and as we have a mining region not less extensive than that, unless they are prevented by legal enactments, the same cause that induced their emigration thither will cause them to overrun this Territory before another year.

THE SEMI-WALLACE MAIL.—The military post at this place, not being able to wait the slow progress of our semi-monthly mail, is compelled to send all its outgoing correspondence to Vancouver by express, at an expense to the Government of one hundred and fifty dollars per month—enough to make a weekly service out of the semi-Wallace hump. Our slow mail facilities, we think, are mainly attributable to an inactive delegate, and the fact of his being engaged in subserving personal ends rather than public necessities.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—Returns from the California election show that the State has gone for the Union Administration ticket by a very large majority.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Federal Forces Defeated at Richmond, Ky.

Cincinnati Threatened by 30,000 Rebels.

McClellan Assigned to the Washington Fortifications.

Halleck Secretary of War.

Reported Death of Gen. Stevens and Kearny.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 9TH.

Board of Commissioners of Union Pacific Railroad, met in Chicago, Sept. 2d.

Federal forces were defeated at Richmond, (Ky.) in confusion, falling back towards Corning, (Ky.) which point is, as so Cincinnati threatened by Humphrey Marshall, with some 30,000 rebels.

Troops flocking in for defense of Cincinnati, Marshall declared. Gen. Lew Wallace Commander there.

Banks reported to have arrived at Centerville with his command safe.

General Sherman in the right hand in recent battles near Bull Run.

Rumors and stories of most extravagant character prevail, but they are not traceable to any reliable source.

Federals are being largely reinforced.

Gen. McClellan has been assigned to fortifications of Washington.

Pointeider, the Missouri guerrilla, has been captured and sentenced to death as a spy.

It is rumored that the guerrilla Forest, with his force have been captured near Alexandria, Ky.

The foreign news is pacific. All English journals modify their articles on the rebellion.

New York, Sept. 19.—The New York Herald, of Aug. 25th, do not mention the surrender of forts below the city. Reports to that effect are undoubtedly false.

The troops of the Baton Rouge were encamped near Carrollton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—From careful calculation it is believed our wounded in recent battles will not exceed 6,000. The prisoners will not exceed 2,000, principally taken while straggling. All of them have been paroled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Cincinnati, to-day mention no change in State affairs there. Troops from various portions of the State arriving constantly. Citizens doing all that is required for defense.

It is somewhat doubtful whether it is the intention of rebels to attack this place. Had they intended to do so they could have arrived there on Wednesday or yesterday. Every hour's delay on their part only strengthens the city's defence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—It has been ascertained that rebels in recent engagement did not fight with their rifles, but with their bayonets fixed to the muzzle of an exigencies might require. The most reliable among the conflicting reports is that the rebel force, comprising at a guess 100,000 men were still moving through the Gap, branching off into the valley and striking up toward Harper's Ferry.

Paroled prisoners say rebels express confidence of crossing into Maryland to have force. In the course of a few days they will doubtless make the attempt.

There is nothing new to-day.

Quite a number of officers are in the city including Generals Pope and Sumner.

Five rebel scouts crossed yesterday at Edwards Ferry and were seen at Poolville; they did not remain long. Such reconnaissance is thought to be frequent.

A regiment of cavalry was at Edwards Ferry yesterday and amused themselves by saluting our batteries on the Maryland side with their piece, doing no damage.

It is ascertained that the rebel troops seen at Vienna were for the most part worn out soldiers that went there as a place of refuge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The city maintains usual quiet. There is nothing new from front; feeling of security everywhere prevails.

Burns' 6th, troops are by this time in proper position.

CINCINNATI, 6th.—Dispatches from Palmsouth, dated this morning, say accounts report rebels to be within four miles of that place with artillery.

A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says Spencer, Roan County, (Va.) has surrendered to our forces.

WASHINGTON, 4th.—Rebels appeared in force at Fall Church, Thursday evening, drove in our pickets. Our artillery wagon train fell into their hands, but our troops rallied and recovered it yesterday. Rebels fell back shortly afterwards, going towards Leesburg.

NEW YORK, 4th.—Herald's correspondence states that the army of the Potomac is now on a scouting expedition from its usual, a few days ago, captured, near South Mills, a company of rebels with a train of twenty-eight wagons, en route for Richmond.

A special to the New York World, says, we are reliably informed and believe that on Thursday, Secretary Stanton handed in his resignation of office as Secretary of War, which was promptly accepted by the President, and Halleck asked to take the post. Halleck accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6th.—Most of the Union people about this place are confident that the rebels will escape into Maryland; others were captured by secessionists and thrown into prison.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6th.—The Times, which was suppressed made its appearance again to-day, with a bridge of boats being built across the river at the foot of Walnut street; it will be completed to-night.

Citizens are required to be in their houses at nine o'clock in the evening.

Troops continue to pour into the city.

The points are constantly patrolling the river for miles above and below.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There is no difference whatever in the belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the valley of Virginia with a view to cross into Maryland.

In front of our army, yesterday, six or eight miles distant from our most extended outpost, clouds of dust and other appearances indicated artillery among the enemy, and the sound of cannoning for a short period, seems to confirm this; whatever may be the fact, no danger has resulted. The rebel prisoners now here represent the loss of the enemy in recent battles as extremely heavy. The estimate of the number is far greater than the suggested reports of the loss on our side.

A rebel mail recently captured in the vicinity of Frederickburg, confirms the report of enemy's losses, especially among officers, including Gen. Ewell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 12 M.—Reports from the Upper Potomac say that heavy fighting was heard yesterday in the direction of Nolan's Ferry. The reported crossing of the rebels yesterday at the Point of Rocks is confirmed. They did not, however, venture any considerable distance from the river. The force consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they re-crossed. There is no doubt that the rebels are in a strong force and are posted at several points on the opposite shore. Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and camp fires at night indicate the presence of a larger force of rebels than was at first supposed.

BOSTON, Sept. 6th.—A letter from the steamer Cambridge, off Beaufort, dated August 22, says that the new gunboat Otsego captured a large English Steamer off Charleston, which had loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms.

Colville Correspondence.

POMPERENNETT, near FORT CHELSEA, Sept. 18, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—In the midst of life we are in death," is a truism, which is too frequently relieved of its insipidity by the appropriateness of its application; and I regret to chronicle an instance in point, which has just come under my observation. It appears that certain parties, in and around Colville, seeing the quiet and unobtrusive habits of the military commander of this district, faintly imagined that the time had come when they might openly deal out their "liquid damnation" with impunity, and so for a few days the silent of sunset flowed freely, until the murder of a young man by the name of John Dowd, belonging to the Washington Territory Infantry, caused the Major to clap a stopper on their proceedings; which, I am an judge of character, will not soon be removed. My friend, the volunteer, from whom I in part derive my information, says the killing all came from the effects of whiskey and gambling. On the evening of the 5th inst. this John Dowd, with two other soldiers, went into a saloon where they found several citizens playing cards, and one soldier, apparently interested, though not playing. Shortly a dispute arose, when all hands adjourned to the street, where the quarrel was continued; one citizen named Miller, a German, accusing the soldier who was to the saloon, when Dowd went there, of having stolen his money. Presently, Miller stepped back from the crowd, drew a pistol and fired, hitting Dowd, who had no part whatever in the matter. Dowd fell mortally wounded, and was taken care of by his two comrades. Miller escaped, and is not likely to be taken, as he knows this country well. Dowd died in the hospital yesterday; and thus, says my friend, the volunteer, through the twin infernals of rum and cards, fell a young man in the flower of his youth, whose kindness of heart and obliging disposition endeared him to all who made his acquaintance.

The farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged in harvesting their crops, which have been most abundant, and even your correspondent is looking forward to a good time coming when he shall be able to take his pumpkins into market. By the way, if you wish to see a specimen of our productions in that line, you have only to mention it to the Expressman, who could easily bring it along, as we have no pumpkins in this section which weigh over a hundred and fifty pounds.

GARRISON MATTERS.
The people at the Garrison, who have for some time past been engaged in laying a small frame to convey water from Mill Creek to the Post, are progressing finely, and have gone so far as to be able to prove the complete practicability of the project; notwithstanding the adverse reports of the engineers of former days. So much for the Washington Territory volunteers; let their motto be—beware in war; in peace, useful.

THE WEATHER.
The weather for the past week or so has been considerably modified, the intensity of the summer's heat melting away into the genial breezes of autumn; while the cool breath of the early morning reminds us that ere long we shall have to face the stern realities of a northern winter.

EMIGRANTS.
A small party of emigrants arrived here about ten days ago, from Wisconsin. They came by the Millan road, and made the trip in about twelve weeks. They have sold out and gone to Portland, to remain in this part of the country for the present.

COMPANY FUNDS.
I have just had a visit from my friend, the volunteer, who seems to be in a fit of the blues, and complains bitterly of some one whom he calls "Company Funds." I inquired what this "Company Funds" had done to merit his displeasure? "What has he done, Mr. Snooks?" "Peter, I well, I suggested, not being fond of ceremony—"Well, Peter, then," said he amply, "why, Peter, he has taken from me that which enriches himself and maketh me short of grub. The United States Government allows me twenty-two ounces of flour; but "Company Funds" gives me instead, eighteen ounces or so of bread. The U. S. Government allows me many more things in plenty, but "Company Funds" dips his fist into one thing, his hat into another, out a shunk off a pocket, and so on, till he has filled his capacious pockets, when he hands over the remainder to me and my comrades, with a benignant smile; as much as to say, here my fine fellows, it does my heart good to see you so well provided for. "But why," said I, "don't you demand your rights, or ask an explanation?" My dear obtuse friend, said he, I have asked for an explanation; but it gives me so much in the style of Dr. O'Toole, that "this and that, and the other, is the other, and this and that," that really I don't know what to make of it. In fact, it is a species of Cape Cod for the point of the explanation is so obscure; and in short, it would require the acumen of a San Francisco criminal lawyer to explain the explanation. Here my friend, the volunteer, left; but I could not help thinking, after he had gone, that there must be "somebody rotten in Denmark," or if not in Denmark, at least in the volunteer service of the United States.

MORE ARMY. PETER SNOOKS.
U. S. MINT IN PORTLAND.—The following resolution was adopted in the Oregon Senate on the 12th inst.

WHEREAS—Rich and extensive gold fields are now being developed east of the Cascade mountains, in the State of Oregon and in Washington Territory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress for the establishment of a branch of the United States Mint at Portland, Oregon.

QUICK TIPS.
WALLA, Sept. 16th, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—The quickest trip on record was made to-day by the steamer Temino from Selho to Walla. She left Selho this morning at 2 1/2 P. M., and landed at Walla this evening at 6 2/3 P. M. Whole time from port to port, 15h 30m. Deducting two stoppages, 9m.; net running time, 16h. 27m.

Yours, &c., KATKEX.

DAILY LIST OF STAKES TO WALLA AND LEWISTON.—On Monday next Messrs. Thatcher, Rickey & Co's stages will commence making daily trips to Lewiston, leaving this city at 2 o'clock in the morning. From the same date, Abbott's stages will make daily trips to Walla, leaving here at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHANGE OF VENUE.—Judge Smith who was to have been tried at the late term of the district court in Oro Fino for the murder of Mrs. Haring in Lewiston, took a change of venue to this place.

NEW COACHES.—Thatcher Rickey & Co., have just received two new Concord coaches, which they will place upon their line between this city and Lewiston.

Indian Depredations.

WALLA, Sept. 17th, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—I see in your paper of the 13th inst., saying that the Indians had been committing depredations on the Plains this season, and having had some experience in that line, I place a few lines at your disposal, that you may give your readers a more correct idea of how emigrants have suffered.

The company in which I came was attacked at Big Piney, twelve miles west of Green river, on the 13th of July. One man by the name of Morrow was killed. His son was wounded by an arrow through the wrist; another was wounded in the back by two arrows, and also received a ribe through the thigh. They have both recovered. The Indians got twelve head of cattle and five horses. We gave chase, but did not recover the stock. The Indians returned the following night and tried to stampede our stock, but we gave them buck-shot and bullets so fast it soon dried up their heinous yelling. The next night they stampeded our stock, but they got none of them. They broke down three wagons, broke off the horses of several cattle, bruising and laming many, which caused many to give out on the road. At Goose creek they stole nineteen head of cattle and four horses. Here we pursued them and gave one battle. Several of the Indians were killed and one of our men was wounded in the arm.—We cut the ball out and the man has nearly recovered. After this we were so much on our guard the Indians were afraid to attack us. Our trains generally suffered more than ours. The emigrants sent out, I suppose, to protect the troops. The way they protect them is by galloping up and down the road, which is only calculated to excite the red skin. The only way to treat savage Indians is to run them to their hole and then crawl in and haul them out and scalp them.

AN EMIGRANT.
Governor Andrew on Irish Emigrants.

The guerrilla press of the loyal States have been industriously circulating a report that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, had refused to commission any more Irish field officers. He has replied to the mean story in a noble and manly manner, which we publish his whole letter as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, July 23d, 1862.

To A. K. P. Walsh, Esq. Cambridge, Mass.

My Dear Sir:—In the name of this day's date which I have the pleasure to acknowledge, you remark that "it is generally understood among our Irish citizens that the proposed commission any more Irish field officers, has been refused to the mean story in a noble and manly manner, which we publish his whole letter as follows:—

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Freighting to Lewiston.

WALLA, Sept. 17th, 1862.

EDS. STATESMAN.—I see in your paper of the 13th inst., saying that the Indians had been committing depredations on the Plains this season, and having had some experience in that line, I place a few lines at your disposal, that you may give your readers a more correct idea of how emigrants have suffered.

The company in which I came was attacked at Big Piney, twelve miles west of Green river, on the 13th of July. One man by the name of Morrow was killed. His son was wounded by an arrow through the wrist; another was wounded in the back by two arrows, and also received a ribe through the thigh. They have both recovered. The Indians got twelve head of cattle and five horses. We gave chase, but did not recover the stock. The Indians returned the following night and tried to stampede our stock, but we gave them buck-shot and bullets so fast it soon dried up their heinous yelling. The next night they stampeded our stock, but they got none of them. They broke down three wagons, broke off the horses of several cattle, bruising and laming many, which caused many to give out on the road. At Goose creek they stole nineteen head of cattle and four horses. Here we pursued them and gave one battle. Several of the Indians were killed and one of our men was wounded in the arm.—We cut the ball out and the man has nearly recovered. After this we were so much on our guard the Indians were afraid to attack us. Our trains generally suffered more than ours. The emigrants sent out, I suppose, to protect the troops. The way they protect them is by galloping up and down the road, which is only calculated to excite the red skin. The only way to treat savage Indians is to run them to their hole and then crawl in and haul them out and scalp them.

AN EMIGRANT.
Governor Andrew on Irish Emigrants.

The guerrilla press of the loyal States have been industriously circulating a report that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, had refused to commission any more Irish field officers. He has replied to the mean story in a noble and manly manner, which we publish his whole letter as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, July 23d, 1862.

To A. K. P. Walsh, Esq. Cambridge, Mass.

My Dear Sir:—In the name of this day's date which I have the pleasure to acknowledge, you remark that "it is generally understood among our Irish citizens that the proposed commission any more Irish field officers, has been refused to the mean story in a noble and manly manner, which we publish his whole letter as follows:—

Appeal.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, July 23d, 1862.

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To A. K. P. Walsh, Esq. Cambridge, Mass.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

Published Every Saturday Morning

From Powder River.

Mr. Mossman gives us the following from Powder river:

There are about three thousand men in the mines, and all who have claims open and water to work them are doing well.

There are about two hundred new log buildings now in course of erection in Auburn.

Provisions are scarce in Auburn and the mines, and there is but little on the road.

The Snake Indians came into Powder river valley on Sunday night last and drove off forty American horses and mules.

FROM SIMCOE.—A gentleman recently over from Simcoe informs us that prospecting parties have lately found gold on almost all the streams in that vicinity.

THE RACE COURSE.—We are informed by Mr. Porter, the proprietor, that his race course is now in running order.

DECEMBER.—The suits in relation to the city property of this city and adjoining lands, pending between J. G. Sparks and E. H. Baron, and Sparks and the city of Walla Walla were decided at the Land office, at Vancouver, last week.

NEW EXPRESS.—Messrs. Shepherd, Cooper & Co. have established a new letter and treasure express between this city and Powder river and Granite creek.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Mrs. Flinn will open a private school for girls and young children, on Monday next, in the building in which her former school was taught.

ANOTHER HUGO SQUASH.—Mr. Walter R. Davis, told us the other day that he had beaten the squash spoken of in our paper a few weeks ago, by at least twenty pounds.

"AFKID"—The vote in San Francisco and many other towns at the late California election is reported as unusually small.

MIGRATING.—Large numbers of miners are now arriving every day from the upper country.

WATER.—Mr. Penland, of this city, has obtained the right of supplying the people at the Dalles with water.

NOZ DEAD.—A correspondent of the Sacramento Union says Ned McGowan is not dead, as published a short time ago.

SUSPENDED.—We understand that Indian Agent Burdick has been suspended from duty until such time as an investigation can be had into his accounts.

CHARGES.—If the charges that are made against him prove true on an "investigation of his accounts" he should be "suspended" by the sack.

CALIFORNIA ON LEGAL TENDER.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that legal tender notes cannot be taken in payment of State taxes.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.—The Oregon Legislature organized by the election of Joel Palmer, Speaker of the House, and Dr. Bowly President of the Senate.

PROVISIONS FOR POWDER RIVER.—Two or three pack trains have went out from this city during the week, loaded with provisions—flour and vegetables—for the Auburn market.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE DALLES.—The town of Dalles is said to be making more rapid strides in the march of improvements than ever before.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District court will meet in this city on the third Monday of next month.

CAVALRY.—Capt. Citty advertises for volunteers in Company E, Oregon Cavalry.

KILLED.—A man named Charles Mason was killed at the Cascades on Saturday last by the falling of butts upon the railroad bridge, on which he was engaged at work.

SANITARY FUNDS.—The subscription to the U. S. Sanitary committee fund in Oregon has reached upwards of \$5000.

GOLD DUST.—The steamer Oregon on her last outward trip from Portland to San Francisco, took \$246,000 in gold dust.

LEWISTON.—Lewiston is reported excessively dull. Judge it must be so, for the Golden Age records only one shooting affair during the week.

AMENDMENTS to the Constitution of California were adopted at the late election, providing for biennial sessions of the legislature.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the STEAMERS of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company WILL LEAVE SELLO FOR WALLULA

Steamer Co. Wright, Monday and Thursday. Steamer Tonino, Tuesday and Friday. Steamer Okanagan, Wednesday and Saturday.

A Daily Line to and from Wallula. Wallula, Sept. 9, 1892. J. M. VANSYCKLE

E. H. MARONY, CRISTAL SALOON. A Choice Lot of Liquors, Carefully Selected for this Market.

OLD LONDON DOCK BRANDY. OTARD, DUPUY & CO. CHAS. LEHENDORF CHAMPAGNE; DUFF GORDON SHERRY; BROWN BRANDY.

With a Variety of other Liquors, Wines, and a Fine Lot of FINEST CIGARS.

NOVELS! NOVELS!! NOVELS!!! Arrived and to arrive: 3,000 NOVELS!

THE LATEST, and by the most popular Authors, at the City Book Store, Post Office Building, Walla Walla.

Now Furniture Store. BURPEE, BILKE & WINSHIP. Lower end of town opposite Public Square.

As such as BEDDING, TABLES, STOVES, SOFAS, FRANK AND COMMON BEDSTEPS, CHAIRS, and all descriptions, home and Eastern manufactures.

Books and Stationery. JUST RECEIVED, A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Sold at Wholesale and Retail. AT THE CITY BOOK STORE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, WALLA WALLA.

SALES OF SAID LANDS Will be Closed for Walla Walla County, by this 1st of November, Proximo.

School Books and Blank Books. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF School Books and Blank Books.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. HORSE SALES. Flour, Superfine; FLOUR, SELF-RISING; BACON, BLANKETS;

HORSES; HORSE SALES. On Liberal Terms. A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Main Street.

NOTICE. J. Y. WILSON and GEO. W. STEVENS, of San Francisco, have this day purchased from Mr. J. M. Madan his entire interest in the Wholesale Liqueur business.

NOTICE. I HAVE this day sold my entire interest in the Wholesale Liqueur business, lately conducted under the firm of Humiston & Madan, Portland, Oregon.

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FORWARDING FROM WALLULA. L. WHITTINGHAM & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Agents for WHITE LINE OF RAIL VESSELS, WALLA CITY, W. T.

Refer to Messrs. RICHARDS & McCRAKEN, Portland, J. A. FOSTER & CO., Dalles, " ROBBINS & CO., " " F. C. BROWN & CO., " " GRENZBACH & BIVEN, " Wallula, August 2, 1892. 35m3

Brown Bro's & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, clothing, Groceries, &c.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public generally that they are now in receipt of a full and complete stock for the winter's trade.

DRESS GOODS.—French and English Merinos, Scotch plaids, and All-wool Delaines; French and American Calicoes; Black and Colored Silks.

White Goods.—Lace, Swiss Mull and check Mulls; Collars and neckties; Emb'd Bands and Laces; Bosoms and Liget Trimmings, and table Linens.

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls! Shawls! Brush, Sticks and wool; also, Ladies' and Misses Cloaks.

Clothing: Business, Dress and Overcoats and Cloaks, Pants and Vests;

ROOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! MATTING AND CARPETING.

GROCERIES. An endless variety of

Miners' Outfitting Goods! all of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH! J. C. ISAACS, Wholesale and retail dealer in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Miners' Tools, etc.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS taken in exchange for Goods.

TWO WAGONS FOR SALE. CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT, MAIN STREET, DALLES.

THE undersigned having purchased the above well known Restaurant, are prepared to furnish both permanent and transient customers with superior Board at greatly reduced rates.

Exchange Tables. OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the necessary harness pertaining to a first class establishment.

50 HEAD OF HORSES. for parties on route for the mines, at LOW PRICES.

Van Dyk & Whitman's Exchange Tables. OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the necessary harness pertaining to a first class establishment.

Stoves! Stoves!! JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE A FINE LOT OF AIR TIGHT

COOK STOVES! WHICH will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware on hand, that will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH!

JOBBING. Of all kinds done at short notice with neatness and dispatch.

BUY ALL YOUR STOVES AND TIN WARE OF CHICK, MORRISON & CO., Main street, Walla Walla.

NOTICE. TO TAXPAYERS OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY: The tax book for the year 1892 will remain in my possession six days from date, at the expiration of which time a list of delinquent taxpayers will be delivered to the Sheriff, with ten per cent added to the amount of taxes for collecting.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for good White Wheat by SIMMS & MIX, Office opposite the Union Hotel, Main street, Walla Walla.

THE undersigned, being duly authorized, will pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Humiston & Madan on demand. All parties indebted to Humiston & Madan will please pay to

C. N. HUMSTON, 301

A. N. GRENZBACH, BERRY RIVER, GRENZBACH & BIVEN, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FIRE-PROOF STONE BUILDING, Opposite the Union House, Main Street, Dalles, Oregon.

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE Merchants of Portland, Walla, Walla, Walla, Lewiston, Florence City, Elk City, Pines City, Oro Fino, Colville, etc., for the purpose of receiving and forwarding goods, purchasing and selling on the most reasonable commissions, and attending to all business entrusted to their care, with correctness and dispatch.

W. T. COLEMAN & Co., San Francisco; Ross, Dempster & Co., Portland; Richards & McCracken, Walla Walla, W. T.; Van Dyke & Whitman, Walla Walla, W. T.; J. C. Hartman, Lewiston; J. C. Ricketson, Lewiston; J. C. Hartman, Lewiston; J. C. Ricketson, Lewiston; J. C. Hartman, Lewiston; J. C. Ricketson, Lewiston.

EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Walla Walla, and vicinity. Special attention will be given to Chronic Diseases

OF THE BRAIN, THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN, KIDNEYS, AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SCROFULA AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, Nervous Diseases, Neuritis and Rheumatism.

Office—City Drug Store, Walla Walla, where private consultation may be had. And confidential communications from the Mining Districts, seeking medical advice, etc., through the Express agencies, enclosing the usual fee of ten dollars, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained on application. Drugs, Medicines, &c., for sale on reasonable terms.

W. C. MOODY & CO., DALLES CITY, OREGON. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Occupying Stone Fireproof Building.

MERCHANDISE forwarded to all places in the country, at rates as follows, viz: For advancing freight bills and charges, \$3 per cent. Storage charges, freight, etc., \$2.00 per ton.

Bloch, Miller & Co., Dalles, Lewiston, and Colville. IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Miner's Tools.

Hardware. MINING TOOLS, IN GREAT VARIETY, CUTLERY, a large assortment, SHEET IRON, HARDWARE, POWDER, SHOT AND LEAD.

MARACAIBO COFFEE! MARACAIBO COFFEE! HAVING lately imported a lot of this superior coffee, (Garcia in the eastern States), and our extensive trade having universally approved of its excellence, we have made arrangements for a regular supply, and are now offering our

FAMILY COFFEE as for above may be had in the city. Dealers wishing to introduce this choice article, for which we GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION, can do so by sending to us of the wholesale grocers for Market, MARDEN & FOLGER, Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, 119-121 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARM FOR SALE! 422 Acres of Land. LYING ON THE WILLAMETTE RIVER, in Benton County, Steamboat passes the place almost daily, and is one of the best locations for freight or passenger whenever desired.

HEATH & BARNARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in VEGETABLES AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

M. BARNARD announces to the citizens of the City of Dalles, and vicinity, that he has opened a Vegetable Depot and Market, at the following place, Main Street.

CLOTHING! JENNINGS & BREWSTER, MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING

Gent's Furnishing Goods, 324, Battery street, San Francisco, Cal. WE are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods in our line ever offered in this market.

Both fine and common will be found in our stock. Our clothing is made in the most substantial manner and latest styles, under the supervision of one of the members of the firm in New York.

ACKLEY & MESSENGER, House, Sign, Ornamental, and Carriage PAINTERS. PAPER HANGING, Gilding, Glazing, Marbling, GRAINING, &c., &c.

THE PASCA MILLS ARE NOW IN OPERATION and are prepared to receive. Wheat in Exchange for Flour, On the Most Liberal Terms.

IRON, Steel, Wagon and Sash Springs, Griffin (G) Nails, at NORTHBUP & CO'S, Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE. ALL persons are warned not to purchase a note given by A. Davidson and W. W. Gifford, in favor of John Richardson and W. W. Gifford, for the sum of \$250.00, dated about the 5th day of December, 1891, as the same is the property of O. Humiston and has been legally assigned by said Irving and Richardson to the undersigned, for value received.

NOTICE. THE undersigned, being duly authorized, will pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Humiston & Madan on demand. All parties indebted to Humiston & Madan will please pay to

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Humiston, Wilson & Co. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fine Brandy, Wines LIQUORS. Fire-Proof Brick Store, Front street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO our old patrons and the public of Oregon and Washington Territory generally, that after two years business we have established a trade and facilities for importing our line of goods that defies competition.

Our Stock consists in part of FINE OLD BRANDY. OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

JAMES HENESSEY, UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, A. BOSTWICK & CO., PINNETT, CASTILLON & CO., Union of the Proprietors, C. MARQUET, A. SEIGNETTE, and Various Other Brands.

Fine Old Port and SHERRY WINES. Pure old Oporto Port, Fine old Burgundy Port, (sweet and heavy), Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden sherry.

COBBLER SAERY, FINE & HEAVY. Champagne and Case Wines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURE HOLLAND GIN. WHISKEYS. Stewart's and Harry's Old Scotch, O'Neill's Fine Old Malt.

OLD PEACH and CHERRY BRANDY. Also, a large assortment of Case Goods of every description in the liquor trade.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

YOU are hereby notified that A. Wyatt, the above named Plaintiff, has filed his complaint in said court against you and other defendants above named, which shall come on to be heard at the first of the court in said county, to-wit: on the 12th day of July, 1892, and unless you appear at said term, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed.

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Legal Notice. County of Walla Walla, W. T. In the District Court of the First Judicial District.

Walla Walla HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

L. MILLER, Proprietor. HAVING newly refitted the above-named establishment, built additions thereto for sleeping apartments, and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, I feel warranted in guaranteeing the most perfect satisfaction to those who may favor the house with their patronage.

The Dining Room is spacious and neatly carpeted, and the TABLES are always supplied by the very best supplies to be obtained in the market.

Livery and Sale Stables. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. M. A. MURRAY, Proprietor.

ANNOUNCES to his numerous friends and the traveling public in general that at the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Abbott he is supplied with

FOR LEWISTON. Through in Twelve Hours! Messrs. THATCHER & RICKKEY'S LINE OF CONCORD COACHES

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock. For particulars apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE, Walla Walla, June 7, 1892.

UNION HOTEL. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. FRANK CARPENT, PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this well known establishment is prepared to furnish all who may give him their patronage with the best accommodations to be found in the City of Walla Walla.

Weatherford's WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. PORTLAND, OREGON. DRUGS! DRUGS! MEDICINES! MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

NEW STORE, New Goods, and New Prices! REMOVAL. W. WEATHERFORD, Wholesale Druggist, has removed his extensive stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., To his new Fire-Proof Store, Front Street, Portland, between TAYLOR and VANHOLE STREETS.

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