THE OREGON SENTINEL

TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - JUNE 3, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Toby, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.

E. K. Phipps, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL.

E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon, and Idaho Territory.

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Binger Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., May 18, 1865.

Hon. Elwood Evans, the acting Governor of Washington Territory, and Hon James Lasater made speeches here this evening, on the political issues of the day.

By mutual arrangement, Governor Evens opened the discussion in behalf of the Union cause with a speech of three-fourths of an hour long. Mr. Lasater followed with a speech an hour long, and then Governor Evens replied in a speech of fifteen minutes. Governor Evens clearly showed that the Democratic party were mostly responsible for the assassination of the President. He showed that various newspapers of the Democratic party, and their public speakers, for the last four years have denounced the President as a usurper and a tyrant, and that we may reasonably conclude that the depraved mind of Booth, the assassin, caught these poisonous inflamitory ideas, and the legitimate consequence was the assassination of the President; that Booth, after committing the fatal deed, brandished a dagger on the stage and cried out "*sic sempur tyrannis.*" From the teachings of the Democratic press and Democratic orators, Booth had assassinated the President, who was one of the ablest and best of men, and then he repeats the infamous declarations of the Democratic party that Mr Lincoln was a wretched tyrant.

Hon. James Lasater followed, and the burden of his song was the same old Democratic tune of Mr. Lincoln's usurpations, tyranny and oppression, State rights, arbitrary and unconstitutional arrests. If the citizens of this place desire any more proof of the responsibility of the Democratic party for the assassination of the President, they can find it by remembering the speeches of Hon. James Lasater. He is behind even the Oregon Democrats. The whole of his speech was on questions that were decided three years ago in the Atlantic States and two years ago in Oregon against the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, unless Mr. Tilton pursues a different course, the Union party may rest assured that Washington Territory will be redeemed from the misrule and treason of the Democratic party, and the Union candidate, Mr. Denny, will be elected to Congress, and Mr. Tilton will be beaten by a large majority.

Hon. George E. Cole has returned from the Atlantic States, and talks of removing to Idaho Territory.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY AND JOHN DAY WAGON ROAD.—This road is coming into favorable notice with drovers, they being able to travel it earlier than any of the other roads that cross the Cascade Mountains. This road is much nearer and more direct to the Northern country from Southern Oregon than any other. During this week Mr. McCoy, of Walla Walla, started with 340 head of beef cattle over this road for Boise. Robinson and Davis started with a drove of 200 head; Crookscy also started with a drove of cattle, and Bruce, of the Willamette Valley, with a band of 2,000 sheep.

STATE FAIR.—The annual State Fair of California is to be held at Sacramento, on the 11th of September approaching. Extraordinary efforts are making to render it the most successful exhibition of the kind ever projected on this coast.

Did ye not hear it?—the *Bell Ringers* give another entertainment to-night.

Our readers should look at the new advertisements to-day's issue.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.—We learn of an incident yesterday connected with this distinguished American's life, at a time when he was a Lieutenant. When about to leave San Francisco for the East to join in the deadly struggle for American liberty that has since blotted the pages of our history, he was accompanied to the steamer by Captain Van Vost, U. S. A. They, old comrades as they were, with clasped hands stood upon the "gang-plank" until the last order to haul in was given. As the steamer swung out into the bay, Sheridan, as a last farewell, called out to his friend, "Van, I will win a Captain's epaulettes or a bloody grave." How nobly has the hero redeemed his word! A Major General's commission is, indeed, a "Captain's epaulettes" won; and with that commission a name that will be handed down to future generations as one of the guiding stars of freedom in the the late accursed rebellion. Captain Van Vost related the above incident to Colonel H. B. Lothrop, of Oroville, from whom we receive it.—*Marysville Appeal. May 26th.*

WILLIAMSBURG, 27th, 1865.

Friend Sentinel—Our usually quiet burg has been the scene of some excitement during the past week. Manuel Rose, the man who robbed Sutton, on Applegate, was arrested on Brush Creek, near Steamboat City. He had his primary examination here, and in default of four thousand dollars was sent to jail. Antonio Joseph, with whom a thousand dollars of the stolen money was found, was arrested on the charge of being an accessory to the robbery after the fact, and bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars. The victim of the robbery was bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars to appear and prosecute the case.

Who says the scales of Justice are not evenly balanced in this burg, when an accessory to a highway robbery and supposed murder can find bail at five hundred dollars, while the victim of the robbery has to furnish security to the amount of five times that sum, or go to jail.

Yours, etc. OCCASIONALLY.

REPORTER GOES UP TWO AND ONE-HALF BETTER.—We have profited by the hint given by our neighbor around the way, and by good fortune have procured a schoolmaster. We submitted the *Reporter* to the master's censorship, and he makes some ludicrous disclosures. In his "Long Primmer Hall," an item of twelve lines, four mistakes occur, while in our article of forty lines he pointed out but six. Arguing from cause to effect, if we need one he needs three and a half schoolmasters. We then turned to his article entitled, "A week in Josephine," and found in the sixth line, *are* instead of *have*, when we requested the pedagogue to desist for we knew three and a half Democratic "school masters" were all that could be found, if that many, for this being a Democratic county, such personages do not exist in great numbers.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of May 24th, a distinct earthquake shock was felt at San Francisco, Santa Cruz and Monterey. It was the most severe shock that had been known for years. No damage was done except in San Francisco, at which place a two story frame house was being raised up to a level with the grade. At the time mentioned, the house toppled and fell with a great crash, everything proving a wreck—loss, $2,500. No one was in the house at the time.

Mr. Orvil Dodge desires us to say that he will close his Photograph Gallery one week from next Monday, as he leaves for Ft. Klamath at that time. Those desiring to get good pictures at reduced rates should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Those desiring anything in the line of canned fruits, jellies and sauces of all kinds, oysters, etc., should give Messrs. Bradbury & Wade a call, as they have a very large stock of these delicacies, of every variety and brand.

DEATH OF DR. MOTT.—Dr. Valentine Mott, who died recently in New York, in the 80th year of his age, ranked deservedly as one of the greatest surgeons of modern times—his reputation being universal.

THE TIDE OF TRAVEL WESTWARD.—The post commander at Fort Laramie counted 90,000 teams which passed that place and Fort Hall last season—accompanying 270,000 souls; destined for Idaho, Montana and Nevada.

Our thanks are returned to Mr. Reed for those fine strawberries. Our capacity for such things is truly wonderful; in fact, we might say fully equal to all such emergencies.

Remember that a "jolly good time" is confidently expected at the United States Hotel on Wednesday night next.

NOTABLE DEATH.—A. B. Latta, inventor of the steam fire engine, died at Cincinnati, April 29th.

We see by exchanges that our California neighbors are preparing for grand demonstrations on the Fourth of July.

O. Jacobs, Esq., returned from the Willamette Valley on Wednesday last with his family.

The races over the Bybee course will commence next Thursday. A rare amount of sport is expected.

The greatest race next week will be to secure board and lodging at the Franco-American Restaurant.

The loss sustained by the fire at Idaho, is said to reach $600,000.

Future Residence of the President's Widow.

We learn from Washington that it is the purpose of Mrs. Lincoln to make this city her future home. More than a year ago the deceased President declared to some of his intimate personal friends here that after he had laid aside the cares of his great office and retired to private life, it was his intention to spend the remainder of his days in Chicago. He had commissioned one of our citizens to look about the city, and before the close of the present term of office, to secure the refusal of a comfortable residence on some pleasant and suitable street. He felt an attachment for the people of Chicago for what they had done for him before he became President and for their unwavering and powerful support through the dark days of his first term. If the matter had been left to the first choice of the stricken widow of the fallen chief, she would have directed that his ashes should repose on old Michigan's shore, near those of his great compeer and friend, Stephen A. Douglas. There would be a manifest fitness of things in placing the mortal remains of these great sons of Illinois side by side. But the strenuous desire of Springfield friends of the President prevented him from expressing any opinion or preferance in relation to a choice of cemetery.—*Chicago Tribune. April 26.*

DESTRUCTION OF IDAHO CITY BY FIRE.—The *Oregonian* of May 27th says: Intelligence was received last night by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, of the destruction of Idaho City, Boise county, on the night of Thursday the 18th inst. The following letter from Ex-Sheriff Pinkham, published in the Umatilla *Advertiser*, and that from Jacob Loeb to his brother in this city, is all that is authentic which has yet come to hand.

Mr. Pinkham writes:

FRIDAY, May 19th, 7 A. M.

Bannock is all burned from the upper Theatre down to Powell & Co's. They are not burned. I suppose everything must have been lost, as the fire did not last more than two hours. E. PINKHAM.

Mr. Loeb writes:

FRIDAY MORNING, May 19th, 3 o'clock.

Last night Idaho City caught fire. The whole town is burned to ashes—not one house left. Further particulars in my next—the Express is leaving. JACOB.

From the former letter it would appear that the destruction was not so general as that implied by the latter—both writers reside at Placerville, twelve miles distant—but it must be certain that the business portion of the city, as indicated from the upper Theatre to Powell and Co's, embracing an area of five blocks one way by three the other—or a distance of about 1500 by 800 feet—which includes property to the amount of many thousands, is totally consumed. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, as it is stated in a private note to F. M. Hunt of the Dalles that the town had been fired in different places three days previous. Idaho City was so situated, and constructed of such combustible materials, that its entire destruction has always been predicted in case of a fire. It was built on a portion of what is known as Rich Bar, the lots and blocks originally "jumped" in most cases. The Bar has yielded the best pay in the camp, wherever accessible to the miner, but being too flat to work to advantage with the buildings on it, frequent disputes have arisen concerning the same since 1863, which may have something to do with the destruction of the city. It would be hard to form any correct idea of the real losses of this calamity. Many will be reduced to poverty by it, no doubt, who were before in easy circumstances, but it has happened at a most favorable season for all, when the gold claims of the country are being actively worked, which is a good time to repair damages, and as better ground lies adjacent to the destroyed site it will very probably be immediately rebuilt, and stand upon a more permanent basis than ever. A few trains well loaded with provisions, will soon set things moving as of old at Idaho City. Should there be no loss of life it will be a miraculous event, in such a conflagration as this one must have been.

SHERIDAN.—Among a host of heroes it is almost unfair to mention a single name only. But the attentive reader of the reports of the great battles before Petersburg will not be able to restrain his enthusiastic admiration of Gen. Sheridan. For two days he was baffled, and his defeat would have imperiled the whole movement; but with masterly skill he retreated, reformed, knew no such word as fail, and finally, grasping his army with the hand of genius, hurled it at the enemy, routed them, and secured the victory. No name will be sweeter to American ears than that of "Little Phil Sheridan."—*Harper's Weekly.*

REVIVAL OF SILVER MANIA.—There is a revival of enterprise at Reese River, and once more astonishing discoveries are talked of. The rush thither from Virginia city is unprecedented, and passage for Austin by stage has to be engaged a fortnight ahead.—*S. F. Flag.*

DESCRIPTIVE.—Strawberry festivals are all the go at Stockton, San Jose, and numerous other places in the interior. A correspondent of the Petaluma *Argus* speaks of them as picnics made up of ice cream, oyster soup, strawberries, pretty girls, and "other good things."—*S. F. Flag.*

MILITARY REVIEW.

WASHINGTON May 23d.

As early as seven o'clock this morning, the people assembled on Pensylvania Avenue to witness the grand review. The day was beautiful, and everything was ready for the march of the war-worn troops. The avenue, at an early hour was washed by the Fire Department, so as to have it clean in front of the President's house. An immense stand was erected on the south side for the gallant officers of Grant and Sherman who are to review the troops. Another stand was erected on the north side for members of Congress, and other stands at the Square for wounded soldiers in the vicinity. The President's house was adorned with flags and evergreens. The route of march was packed by people, all eager to give his or her hearty welcome. The columns commenced to move at nine o'clock, the first being headed by Major General Meade, followed by his Staff. He was cheered along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. At the Capitol, children are assembled who distribute boquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they pass. The soiled and tattered flags of the soldiers are proudly borne by them amid the cheers of the lookers on. The cavalry is first in order to pass in review, under General Merritt. General Custer bears a beautiful wreath on his arm, presented to him at the Capitol. In the vicinity of the stand, at the President's house, a dense crowd is congregated. The avenue is perfectly clear of all vehicles, and the march is uninterrupted. Thousands of persons, including many from other cities, who have come to see the pageant, line the sidewalks from the Capitol to the Executive mansion, a distance of a mile and a half. The windows and balconies, and all eligible positions, including the house-tops, are occupied by deeply interested spectators. All public business is suspended. There is a general holiday. The Capitol bore the motto, in large letters: "The only debt we can never pay is the debt we owe to the victorious Union soldiers." At the north of the Capitol at least 20,000 [?] school girls are assembled, neatly dressed. There was much pleasant excitement among them in pressing forward to present flowers to the soldiers. These children also sung patriotic songs. The troops, as they moved along Pennsylvania avenue, presented a grand appearance. All arms of the service were represented in full force. The occasional insertion of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness of uniform, and gave a fine effect. Looking up the avenue there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach, a national, State, division, brigade, regimental and other flags. Some wore new stars, stars of gold, glistening in the sun. These contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession, tattered in battle or torn to shreds. Officers were thickly covered with the names and dates of battle-fields where victories were won by those proud veterans; flags and rifles were decorated with flowers; many boquets hung from the muskets. The troops did not, as to dress, present a war-worn appearance. All were well and cleanly clad. Their fine marching elicited praise from every tongue. On the south side of the avenue, fronting the Executive mansion a stand was placed, handsomely festooned with national flags. At various points were the inscription, "Atlanta, Wilderness, Stone River, South Mountain, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Savannah, Richmond, Petersburg and Coal Harbor. This stand in part, was occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families—two hundred tickets having been issued to this class of spectators. On the stand provided for the purpose were George Bancroft and the following distinguished Governors: Cropo, Buckingham, Andrew, Fenton, Fairchilds, Bradford, Curtin and Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Hendrickson, Dixon, Foster, Morgan, Conness, and Lane of Kansas; Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, Hage, Porter, Kelly, Jenks, Loan and ex Speaker Grow. There were at least thirty naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officers including Generals Hancock, Wilcox, Hitchcock, Cadwalader, Newton and Rawlings. As the corps and divisions passed in view of the President and Lieutenant General Grant, their several commanders left the column and took seats on the platform. The Judges of the Courts, chiefs of Government bureaus, and other public officers, were similarly accommodated. The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction and the place where was assembled the highest dignitaries. General Custer rode a powerful horse, restive and at times ungovernable. When near the Treasury Department the animal madly dashed forward to the head of the line. The General vainly attempt to check his course, at the same time endeavoring to retain the flowers which had been previously placed on him. In the flight the General lost his hat; but finally conquered the horse and rejoined the column. Passing the President's stand he made a low bow, and was applauded by the multitude. The troops occupied six hours in review, from nine A. M. to three P. M. The cadence step was taken from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, from which point the various organizations proceeded on the march to their separate quarters. The review is spoken of as the greatest that has ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, suggestive of the trails and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

AN OFFICIOUS NEUTRAL.—On Saturday last Charles de Cazotte, French Consul in this city, waited on Deputy Port Collector John Burke Phillips, at the office of the latter, in the Custom House, with regard to the matter of certain vessels which were reported as fitting out at this port with men and munitions of war for the Liberals in Mexico, for the purpose of having the sailing of the vessels prevented. This step on the part of De Cazotte was purely extra-official, and his information concerning the character and intentions of the vessels indefinite and uncertain, while their papers showed that they had cleared for the Colorado, on a voyage for lawful purposes; so that his errand failed to accomplish any results. In the latter part of the same day he, in company with one or two friends, again called upon Phillips at his residence, De Cazotte seeming somewhat importunate that the vessels should be immediately placed under surveillance. Here he entered his protest against the sailing of the Brontes and Pontiac, they being the vessels in question.

As Spanish was the only language mutually understood by Phillips and De Cazotte, the conversation between them was conducted in that tongue. Phillips asked the Consul in what character he appeared—as an agent for the Maximillian government or as the French Consul. The question was a poser, and occasioned an excited colloquy in the French language between De Cazotte and his companions. At length he replied that he appeared as the French Consul. "Then," said Phillips, "I can't see the point of your interference. This is a matter between the Government of the United States and Maximillian. Neither the English Consul nor the Dutch Consul have been here to enter any protest, and I can't see that you, as Consul for the French are any more concerned in the matter than they are." Upon receiving this reply De Cazotte became very much exercised, and went off in a towering passion. From Phillips he went to Burke, Special Deputy Collector, from whom he obtained an order to have the vessels detained until advices could be received from the Treasury Department at Washington on the subject. These instructions were hourly expected. Aside from any question of international law, public feeling seems to be favorable to allowing the vessels to depart. Probably De Cazotte feels some degree of solicitude for the *parvenu* Duke de Gwin, Nap's *protege*, and French prestige in Mexico. There is here, as well as in France, an *opinion nationale*, which, when uttered through the organs of the people, is a "vermillion edict."—*San Francisco Call.*

INGLORIOUS ENDING OF THE REBELLION.—While the ignominious termination of Davis wicked career provokes derisive laughter, our mirth is checked by the vivid recollection of the awful tragedy and appalling horrors that have gone before. It seems too like untimely revel in a cemetery, and the merry voices sound hollow and sepulchural. Even the holy joy that animates every true patriot at the restoration of our national unity and glory, gives place after a while to melancholly thoughts of the heaped-up dead, the broken households and the long lines of sabled widowhood that go up to the churches for consolation, and the multitudes of human wrecks who must go halting painfully and slow all the way along the road of remaining life. Following these sad reflections comes the stern judgment of justice, that death, temporal and eternal, should be the punishment of the authors of this horrible misery. To millions of widowed hearts the winds that come from down the Northern Pole and up along the mysterious ways of the Gulf Stream moan there Miserere in a land of graves; the bright sunlight is full of lingering shapes of sorrow, and the ocean seems to lift up its awe-inspiring voice in sublime lamentation. The earth, the sea, the air is full of righteous judgment. Death! eternal death to the traitors! and the voice of mercy is silent in the universal acclamation. After so many ages of suffering, pitying Religion might celebrate mass for the souls of Nero and Caligula; but for Davis and his bloodstained confederates, blanching under the creaking gibbet, the tongue of intercession is palsied, and its generous lips are dumb. While Hell is opening her yawning abyss, the Angel of the Atonement turns away, in despair.—*S. F. Flag.*

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE FIELD.—I am writing this upon the edge of the battle field upon which the great battle of Winchester was fought on the 19th of Sept, 1864. The sad reminders of that severe and memorable conflict are still abundant. The field is covered with the debris of battle, such as tattered clothing and accoutrements, bullets and shells, some of which have not exploded. The trees in the neighborhood are riven and spattered by shot and shell. There is upon the field, about three miles from Winchester, a deep ravine lined with woods, in which the retreating rebels concealed themselves. Our men pressing on in the ardor of victory were surprised and temporarily checked by the sudden uprising of a foe from this ravine. The shock and frequent volley from the enemy made fearful havoc with our lines, and for a time the prospect seemed dark, but Sheridan rallied his men, and hurled them in a solid mass upon the enemy, and again put them to flight. And, indeed, he has kept them running ever since.

This Winchester battle field is thickly planted with the grave of friend and foe. Humble mounds mark the spots where Federal and Rebel lie in the constrained amity of death. The grass is springing freshly over this war-worn field, and so to our wearied country the freshness and verdure of peace are rapidly coming. Precious and costly is this beautiful peace; purchased at an immense price, as those crowded graves and these torn battle fields testify. It is a melancholly trait in our human nature that it reaches and progresses to abiding peace only through severe suffering and shedding of blood. Every history of signal advancement in the annals of the world is a history of sufferings and martyrdoms. Our land has in four years been enriched with the blood of martyrs beyond all precedent in history. And the latest and most prominent of these martyrs, is our noble, our great President Lincoln. Surely these are not dead. Their noble lives shall surely pass into a higher efficiency and a more sacred and secure influence in the cherished remembrance of a regenerated people.—*Cor. S. F. Flag.*

THE NEW PRESIDENT ON TREASON.—The "views" of Andrew Johnson upon this important question are aptly set forth in a declaration in one of his more recent letters: "I desire to have it understood that I consider treason to be the greatest of crimes, and not a *mere difference of opinion.*"

The population of Portland has increased one thousand in the last year. It now contains a population of 5,819.—*Gazette.*

NEW TO-DAY.

List of Letters

REMAINING Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, State of Ogn., on the 1st day of June., 1865.

Adams Josiah	Grayson N.
Acock Wm	Hall N.
Antoine Old Jack	Howard J E
Blacer Frank	Hopkins Stephen
Banister Robt	Martin Rev. R
Bailey Samuel	Murphy J W
Cofer R D	Nomaie J
Canutt E F	Powell Rees
Crooks George	Palmerton G E
Devoe W. G	Paxton Wm. C 2
Davis M L J	Perry Sol
Elliott Henry	Runnels A D
Farley Jewett	Rabnett Will
French Wm.	Robinson
Ferrier Andrew	Willits Miss Lucy H
Gordon Permina	Wody Wm 33

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

[In mailing letters, place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.]

S. E. HAINES, P M.

NOTICE.

THE Steamship, Del Norte will sail from San Francisco for Crescent City, on the 5th and 20th of each month. For freight or passage inquire of Jesse Holladay, agent, corner Front and Jackson Streets, San Francisco. DUGAN & WALL, Agents.

Ja3m6

May 23d. 1865.

JAS. D. MIX. S. B. FARGO.

MIX & FARGO,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OFFICE over Bank Exchange, Main Street, will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District, also the Supreme Court. Collections promptly attended to. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. ja3tf.

J. R. LASATER. W. G. LANGFORD.

LASATER & LANGFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Walla Walla City, W. T.,

One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store. ja3tf

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. ja3tf

Good News for Ladies!

MULLER & BRENTANO,

Agents for Grover & Baker's celebrated

Elastic Stitch Sewing Mach'e,

Have on hand a variety of these machines for trial and inspection.

TO these machines was awarded the first Premium at the State Fairs of New York, Indiana, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oregon, over all opposition.

Call around, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine these machines.

MULLER & BRENTANO.

June 3d, 1865. ja3tf

1776! 1776

THE GLORIOUS

FOURTH OF JULY:

WILL BE CELEBRATED AT KIRBYVILLE BY PUBLIC SPEAKING, A DINNER AND

A GRAND BALL,

To come off in the evening at the

UNION HOTEL.

Good music and all the creature comforts will be provided for the occasion.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Gustaff Wilson.....Kirbyville.
Isaac Thompson.....Sailor Diggings.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

William M. Evans.....Althouse.
David Kendall.....Kirbyville.
Job White.....Illinois Valley.
A. O. Stevens.....Slate Creek.

Good music engaged.

WILLIAM LIND, Proprietor.

June 1st, 1865. ja3tf.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. ja3tf