

THE OREGON SENTINEL

JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE "SENTINEL"

- L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal.
Thomas Davis, Applegate Ore.
F. R. Hill, Willamette do
P. G. Biebuyck, Rock Point do
Thomas Croxon, Croxon's Bluffs do
Wm. Sp... Jump-Off-Jo do
Gov. Gibbs, Portland do
D. M. Thompson, Albany do
W. M. Evans, Albion do
Thomas Carr, do do
Thomas F. Floyd, Kerbyville do
S. W. Sawyer, do do
D. P. Anderson, do do
A. Ireland, Myrtle Creek do
Geo. L. Dean, Eltonburg do
Theodor Cameron, Union Town do
James L. Watson, Roseburg do
Miss Hattie Hunter, Rogue River do
Binger Herman, Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

MAY 19th, 1866

Union State Ticket!

For Congress, RUF. MALLORY, OF MARION COUNTY.

For Governor, G. L. WOODS, OF WASH COUNTY.

For Secretary of State, SAMUEL E. MAY, OF JACKSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer, EDWIN N. COOK, OF MARION COUNTY.

For State Printer, W. A. M'PHERSON, OF LINN COUNTY.

For District Judge, B. F. DOWELL, [1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT].

For Prosecuting Attorney, D. M. C. GAULT, [1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT].

JOSEPHINE CO. TICKET. FOR JUDGE, 1st District—B. F. DOWELL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, E. D. SOUTHWORTH, COUNTY JUDGE, CAMPBELL CALDWELL.

FOR COMMISSIONERS, GEO. E. LOGAN, SIMON MESSINGER.

FOR SHERIFF, THOMAS F. FLOYD, COUNTY CLERK, RALPH J. FORBES.

FOR TOLLEMAN, S. W. SAWYER, FOR SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS, SIMON McALLISTER.

FOR ADDRESSOR, ALEXANDER WATTS, FOR COUNSELOR, W. A. GIBSON.

Union County Convention.

All who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union party, and the preservation of the principles upon which it is organized, all who are in favor of sustaining order and good government together with the largest liberty compatible with the security of Republican institutions, are requested to hold their precinct meetings on Monday, the 14th day of May, to elect delegates to attend a County Convention to be held on the next Monday evening, (21st), for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices.

Every precinct is allowed one delegate, and also delegates for every 15 votes and fraction of 7 and over, less than 15.

Under the above rule the precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates.

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name, Number of Delegates. Includes Ashland, Eden, Sterlingville, Jacksonville, Applegate, Battle Creek, Perkinsville, Manzanita, etc.

A full representation is desired, in order to assure harmonious action, and the triumphant success of the Union Ticket.

By order of the Central Committee, Jacksonville, May 5th, 1866. S. D. VANDYKE, Chair.

Rufus Mallory and J. D. Fay, Candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Date. Includes Umah... April 29, Swif... 21, La Grande... 23, etc.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S INSTALLATION.—The following is a list of the officers installed in Washington Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of G. T., Willow Springs, Jackson county Oregon, May 5th, 1866.

Wm. F. Mathers, W. C. T., Mrs. E. Steang, W. R. H. S., Mrs. E. Rank, W. L. H. S., Miss R. M. Kahler, W. V. T., Wm. H. Parker, W. S., Mrs. C. Sears, W. A. S., J. W. Sears, W. F. S., Wm. B. Kincaid, W. T., A. Kahler, W. M., Miss L. Kincaid, W. D. M., Mrs. E. Mathers, W. J. G., F. L. Beck, W. O. G., J. Rank, W. C.

Reputation.

We charge Rev. J. S. Smith, candidate for U. S. Senate, James K. Kelly, James D. Fay, James O'Meara, and the leaders of the whole Democratic party, with being in favor of nullification and repudiation. We propose to prove this by their platform, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the language of the Reporter, while Fay was its acting editor, in the absence of Pat. Malone.

The sixth resolution of the last Democratic platform says: "That the exemption of United States bonds from taxation is substantially the exemption of rich men from taxation because they are rich, and the taxation of poor men because they are poor, and we are in favor of taxing these bonds for county, State and municipal purposes." This is nullification and repudiation; therefore, it has been decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This question of taxing United States bonds first arose in 1823, in the city of Charleston, in the nullification State of South Carolina, where Fay first learned to admire the nullification principles of John C. Calhoun. The City Council passed an ordinance taxing all personal estate, consisting of bonds, notes, insurance stock, and six and seven per cent. stock of the United States. The Constitutional Court, the highest court in the State, afterwards decided it to be constitutional by a vote of four to three dissenting judges, Judge Hager, in delivering a dissenting opinion says:

"If the City Council of Charleston can tax the stock of the United States, as we have, the States can; and if the States can, it is impossible not to perceive that the fiscal operations of the General Government may be completely frustrated by the States. It will be in vain for Congress to pass acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money, if the holders of their stock can be taxed for having done so by the States. Congress may offer ten per cent. for loans, but who will lend, if the States can appropriate the whole to their own use? No government, not revolutionary, has ever attempted to tax its own stock; and among others, for two very satisfactory reasons. First, because such a tax must necessarily operate injuriously upon all future loans; and second, because there is, in fact, a violation of contract in so doing, and therefore immoral and impolitic.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the highest court of South Carolina to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the ordinance was pronounced by the highest court in America to be unconstitutional and void; and that no City or State could tax the bonds of the United States.

Chief Justice Marshall, one of the most learned and able jurists the world ever produced, delivered the opinion of this tribunal. In delivering the opinion of the court, which is reported in 2 Peters, page 464, Judge Marshall anticipates and beautifully describes the trials and difficulties of raising money, which the nation has since experienced during this rebellion. He says:

"The tax in question is a tax upon the contract subsisting between the Government and the individual. It bears directly upon that contract, while subsisting and in full force. The power operates upon the contract the instant it is framed, and must imply a right to affect that contract.

If the States and corporations throughout the Union possess the power to tax a contract for the loan of money, what shall arrest this principle in its application to every other contract? What measure can Government adopt which will not be exposed to its influence?

But it is necessary to pursue this principle through its diversified application to all the contracts, and to the various operations of government. No one can be selected which is of more vital interest to the community than that of borrowing money on the credit of the United States. No power has been conferred by the American people on their government, the free and unburdened exercise of which more deeply affects every member of our republic. In war, when the honor, the safety, the independence of the nation are to be defended, when all its resources are to be strained to the utmost, credit must be brought in aid of taxation, and the abundant revenue of peace and prosperity must be anticipated to supply the exigencies, the urgent demands of the moment. The people, for objects the most important which can occur in the progress of nations, have empowered their government to make these anticipations, "borrow money on the credit of the United States." Can any thing be more dangerous, or more injurious, than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation, to burden the exercise of this power at their discretion? *

The powers of a State cannot rightfully be so exercised as to impede and obstruct the free course of those measures which the government of the States united may rightfully adopt.

But, say Col. Kelly and Mr. Smith, we do not propose by our resolution to violate and nullify the act of Congress, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court but we propose for Congress to repeal the act authorizing these bonds to be issued. This is, in the first place, false, and in the second place it would still be repudiation in its worst form. The Democratic party, in their Portland platform, propose to tax all the bonds of the United States for "County, State and municipal purposes;" meaning that the State of Oregon should tax them for State purposes, the counties for county purposes, and all the incorporated towns and cities for town and city purposes, just as the city of Charleston did in 1823.

To repeal the act authorizing the issuing of these bonds means to destroy the contract, for without the act to support it

the officers would have no authority to issue them. It means to repudiate the national debt, as Mississippi did when she repudiated her State bonds, which did disgrace and destroy the credit of the United States throughout the civilized world. To repeal the act is to wipe out the whole contract—just as O'Meara intended when he said: "Place the Democratic party in power, and we will wipe out the national debt in thirty days."

To repeal the act means what Fay, as acting editor of the Reporter, meant on the 24th of June, 1865, and the 1st of July, 1865, when he published, with his approval, the speeches of Hon. Edward Ingersoll and Judge McCann, two leading and distinguished Democrats. These leading and distinguished Democrats, in 1865, on the birth day of Thomas Jefferson, profaned this sacred day by advocating the repudiation of our national debt, and by trying to deceive and humbug the ignorant masses, like the Oregon Democratic platform. Mr. Ingersoll says:

"I call upon the laboring and producing classes of America, the defenders of American institutions, to see to it that no dollar of the revolutionary riches of Abolitionism, where it is now pendant, to the institutions of their country. I call, sir, upon the laboring and producing classes of America to protect their children and their children's children from the vice and poverty which the introduction of this political element will bring upon them. Vainly as high a sense of pecuniary obligation as any man, vaunting for America the highest sense of national honor, I say to the laboring and producing classes of America, that in the utter rejection of this revolutionary curse of Abolitionism, the high integrity of American institutions and Jeffersonian Democracy will 'mould no feather!'"

At the close of Mr. Ingersoll's speech, Judge McCann endorsed his traitorous and repudiating utterances in these words: "I have listened with great delight to the remarks which fell from our very able friend from Philadelphia (Mr. Ingersoll), and I concur with him in almost everything he has said. I believe that where a national debt is created unconstitutional, and the laboring, consuming and producing classes are burdened by it, something must be done to relieve them from it, and the only course left is 'repudiation'—to get away from the burden, then, I say in God's name let us have it! [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]"

The Democratic platform, in violation of the Constitution and in direct conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, proposes to tax United States bonds. This is nullification of the act of Congress, and repudiation of the debt to the amount of the tax; for it expressly provided that the bonds issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1863, shall be exempt from taxation by any State or municipal corporation. It is also repudiation to the amount of the taxes levied, because the government promises to pay the debt and interest.

If a State was allowed to tax the bonds of the United States, those rebel States could do more harm by destroying the credit of the United States in that way, than they have ever done, or can ever do, by secession and rebellion. Let it be established that the States or the United States have power to tax these bonds, and let them, or either of them, exercise this power and the credit of the United States is gone forever.

Does repudiation pay a debt?—does it discharge the debt?—can it so modify a debt that it shall not always be binding in law as well as in morals? By no means. It only renders the repudiators disreputable and unworthy of credit. It is our duty, so far as in our power, to rouse the public feeling on the subject, to maintain and assert the universal principles of law and justice, and the importance of preserving public faith and credit. The time may come when we will have a foreign war and an internal rebellion, and if our national credit is gone, the government will be easily overthrown. Ah! the little revenue which could be derived from taxation of bonds to destroy our honor? "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Or what shall it avail a nation to save a few dollars by taxing bonds, and lose its existence, and its people lose their liberties forever.

We have seen that no government on earth has ever taxed its own bonds. Is the government of the United States now to become more dishonest than the half civilized nations of parts of Europe and Asia? Surely not. We call upon the people to repudiate the party that proposes such infamous doctrines; we call upon the people to repudiate Kelly and Smith for publishing repudiating doctrines; we call upon the people to repudiate Kelly and Smith for advocating such unjust and iniquitous measures; we call upon the people of Oregon, in the language of our platform, to consign their names and the name of their party to everlasting infamy.

JOSEPHINE NOMINATIONS.—In another column will be found the Union nominations for Josephine county. With most of the gentlemen we are acquainted, and know them to be honest, capable and sound Union men. The ticket will commend itself, and receive the hearty support of every Union voter. We think we are safe in saying that the entire ticket will be elected.

THE WEATHER.—For several weeks, the Sun has traveled through a cloudless sky and the earth has begun to put on a dry and thirsty appearance. But on Thursday morning last, a heavy thunder shower drifted over the valley. Rain fell for several hours and as a consequence the face of the country is greatly refreshed in appearance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to the 14th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14th.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City which left Panama April 30th, where she connected with the steamer leaving New York April 21st, arrived here this morning. The news from South America is of the most startling character. Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spanish fleet, and a good portion of the town laid in ruins. The following particulars are given in a Chile letter, published in the Panama Star and Herald. On the 31st—the morning of the threatened bombardment—H. M. frigates Sully and Lennox, with the Despatch, and storeship Nevada, left the bay to take anchorage outside. The American ships also had to get out of the way, and at about 8 A. M. the enemy's vessels began to take up position over against the town. The British residents were promised the protection of the English squadron. The American Commodore, Rodgers, promptly placed his squadron for co-operation against Spain, should the threatened bombardment be attempted, and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility of joining the Americans, and English to prevent the atrocity that was feared; but at last the English Admiral drew back, he said he could not interfere except diplomatically and that British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Cont. Rogers shrunk from undertaking action of resistance to the Spanish fleet when the British commodore had receded from the position he first had taken. Earnestly, and most urgently did the American chargé d'affaires, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Commodore Rogers labor to save the town but in vain. While this was going on, time was lost to neutrals and the day of the bombardment came on, the neutrals still had their property in the custom house and the stores. The conduct of the British Admiral is loudly condemned by the English residents. We gather some further intelligence concerning the bombardment from private sources: The following is an extract from a letter, dated Lima April 13th, to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.: Business all along the Coast is completely paralyzed with the shocking intelligence of the bombardment of Valparaiso, and we are in daily expectation of the same happening in this port. Everything here is panic and confusion and we are busily engaged in seeking to save our property in Callao, from destruction. From other private letters of April 9th, we learn that a week after the bombardment, it was estimated that the total loss would range from two, to three million, many of the foreign merchants having taken the precaution to remove their goods to Santiago. The Government buildings were saved, except the Custom House which was partly destroyed. A private letter says that the town was bombarded for two hours and a half, 129 shots were fired. The destruction of property will not exceed three million. The foreign Ministers, interested but to no purpose. No fears are entertained for Callao. There are two floating batteries in that place, and two Iron Clads in the harbor. The general impression is, that after destroying a number of defenceless places, the fleet will retire. At the date of the departure of the mails, such of the shops, and stores, as was not destroyed, were opened and business resumed. The opinion prevailed that the Spaniards would turn their attention to other defenceless towns, but Callao had been put in such a complete state of defence, that the designs of the Spaniards could be effectually thwarted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14th. A dispatch states that the widow of T. Starr King, was married in New York, on April 12th, to Mr. Norris, Secretary of the Cal. S. N. Co.

NASHVILLE, 14th. The Tenn. House of representatives, have debated the bill, conferring civil rights on the Freedmen. An amendment that the law should not be construed to permit colored men to sit on juries was adopted by a vote of 31 against 28. Another amendment; that colored children should not attend school with the white children was adopted by a close vote. The bill then passed by a vote of 31 against 28. Intense excitement exists in Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga, concerning the proposed Metropolitan police bill conferring on the Government the appointment of police boards, for each city. The joint select committee heard arguments to-day, including Gen. Thomas who advocated the measure and finally voted, ten against three, to report the bill with a recommendation that it pass, not even the Franchise measure has occasioned so much excitement.

NEW YORK, 14th. The grand jury of the United States, in and for the District of Virginia, upon their oaths present that; Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the County of Henrico, in the District of Virginia aforesaid, Yeoman; being an inhabitant of and residing within the U. S. of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity thereto, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and weighing the duty of his said allegiance; but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending to violate the peace and tranquility of the said U. S. of America, to disturb the Government of the said U. S. of America and to stir, move and incite, insurrection, rebellion, and war against the said U. S. of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the city of Richmond County of Henrico, Dist.

of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, of the U. S. for the fourth Circuit, and for the Dist. of Va. aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, endeavor, and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said U. S. of America; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect, said traitorous compassing, endeavors and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards, to wit:

Here follows the charge of the indictment which is too long for our columns, not having received till a late hour. It is to the effect that Jefferson Davis, did on the 15th, of June 1864, raise, levy and carry on war against the lawful Government of the United States within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court in the District of Virginia in the manner prescribed and for the purposes mentioned in the body of the indictment (Ed).

The Scotia, sailed at noon, taking 3000,000 dollars in specie.

The Kangaroo, also sailed taking 375,000 dollars in specie.

Charles Kelsey, Warehouse, Brooklyn, was burned this morning with a large amount of cotton, several other buildings were also destroyed, the loss is very heavy but not estimated.

The Health Officer's report states that since last report, no new cases of death from Cholera had occurred on the Hospital ship. All are well on board the Virginia and Illinois.

CHICAGO, 14th. A reconstructed Confederate soldier having been elected Clerk, and Justice of the Peace in Kewanee County Wisconsin, the incumbent refused to surrender the office, whereupon the question was referred to Attorney Gen. Gill, who answered, the applicant for office as follows:

Having served as a volunteer in the late rebel army, you have forfeited all political rights under the U. S. Government, and that Government can alone restore them. Having placed yourself in the attitude of an alien enemy of the U. S. you cannot exercise rights and privileges, not accorded to aliens. Not having a right to vote you cannot hold office. No Republic could live long if its acknowledged enemies could participate in its administration.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Judge Underwood who arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk with a copy of the indictment against Jeff Davis for treason, was in consultation all day with Assistant Attorney General Ashton, Speed being temporarily absent in Kentucky. It is currently stated that Jeff will be tried on this indictment when the United States Circuit Court reassembles at Richmond, to which place it is now adjourned to meet early in June; that Chief Justice Chase will preside and that Attorney General Speed will be assisted in the prosecution by Ex Governor Clifford, of Mass., and Mr. M. Evans of New York. The text of the indictment is not yet made public but is said to be similar to the bill reported by the Grand Jury of Alexandria some months since, which the government did not prosecute. Judge Underwood's charge to the grand jury on Tuesday, May 8th, clearly sets forth their duty to act fearlessly, even though their fidelity might bring them enemies and murderous assaults as had been the case with a previous grand jury. In this connection he adverted to his charge to the grand jury preceding this, and said he would not express himself now as he believed they all knew the sentiments he had expressed. Since then peace had been declared, the writ of habeas corpus restored; recently President Johnson had expressed a desire that no such subordinate as Wirtz should be brought to punishment for treason, but that the chief of traitors should be tried; it was against these leading offenders that he would have them act, and punish the principals and not the tools. It had been decided that such offenders must be tried in Virginia. At the North there had been much complaint of the tardiness shown in bringing them to trial. The delay had been unavoidable. There was no need of further delay, however, and he hoped the time had come when it would be shown here that treason was held as a crime meriting the highest punishment. He urged that the most of the people of the State who sided with rebellion and took up arms could not be held accountable for treason. Those who had imposed upon the credulity and ignorance of the masses, and incited them to rebel against the Government he would have punished. There was no obstacle in the way of bringing indictments against all the leaders in this rebellion, paroled prisoners as well as the unparoled.

Judge Underwood announced that he thought Justice Chase would be in attendance to preside in June. The grand jury then retired and on Thursday brought in an indictment against Jeff Davis, when Judge Underwood adjourned the court to Richmond.

The Judiciary committee who have been making inquiries as to what evidence exists in regard to Jeff Davis' complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, have been unable to get any response from the Secretary of State showing the reasons for the famous proclamation of May, 1865. It is understood that the committee will call upon the President before making a report to the House.

JOSEPHINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body politic (?) met in solemn convocation on Saturday last at Kirbyville, and from the nominations made we were told that a "row in camp." One of our correspondents writes from Kirbyville, that the Democracy are sore, having found it necessary to throw over all their best men after nominating them in caucus by a two third vote; because the minority threatened to bolt. In fact the minority entirely controlled the convention, and such men as Vining, Willson and Slowe, were passed out to make room for bolters and their friends. Col. retained the nomination for Representative, Durham for county Judge, Hannah for Clerk and Chapman, for Supt., Com. Schools.

ENRAGEMENT.—Dennis Crawley, filed a complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 12th, against E. K. Amberson, in a case of ejectment for the "Forty Nine," and other mining claims in Phoenix Precinct, Jackson county.

SAD ACCIDENT.—By the politeness of Mr. J. T. Glenn, we saw a letter from Messrs. Dugan & Wall, stating that Mr. John Pearson ran off the grade near the Low Divide. Mrs. Allread and three children were on the wagon at the time. They are all badly injured, and it is feared that the youngest child will not recover. His wagon and cargo was also much damaged.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Donegan's house caught fire from the stove pipe, and was getting in a fair way of burning when a few buckets of water was applied and stopped the flames.

Married.

—May 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Jacksonville, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Miss Emma Horvath to Mr. Geo. B. Donnis, of Eugene City.

They generously remembered the poor, with a bounteous supply of brick's milk for their new life while yet in the prime-time of youth and the flush of beauty, we hope that it may always be Spring to them, and that they may enjoy as much happiness as can fall to the lot of mortals.

DIED.

—May 15th, Walter Thomas, youngest son of W. H. and — Merryman, aged 2 months and 17 days.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, held its regular meeting on Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. NEWMAN FISHER, N. G. HENRY DENMAN, R. Secy. Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Fay and S. J. Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10 A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock, providing the full moon is not visible. N. LANGELL, W. M. C. W. SAYLOR, Secy.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 1st Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. O. C. H.

ORANGE JACOBS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office opposite the Court House. All business committed to my care will be promptly attended to. July 27, '66.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D. —WILL FRAMER— Medicines & Surgery. In Jackson and adjoining counties. Residence—In Jacksonville.

J. S. HOWARD, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 1, 1864. Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Can be found either at the City Drug Store, or his residence, one door below the Express Office, prepared to give prompt attention to those requiring his services. Jacksonville, Sept. 31st, 1861.

S. B. FARGO, NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. 1866.

L. L. DAVIS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE.—Three doors east of the U. S. Hotel, Cal. St. RESIDENCE.—The Mary Household Jacksonville, May 12, 1866.

J. B. LASATER, W. G. LANGFORD, LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WALLA WALLA CITY, W. T. One door west of Kyger & Ross's Book Store.

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 us care will receive prompt attention. 1866.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK. Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson county and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, unless absent on professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. IS PREPARED TO TAKE PICTURES IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ART. WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and all for your likeness.