

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VII.

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NUMBER 20.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS, PAMPHLETS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, ORDERS, DRAFTS, BALANCE SHEETS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, Invitations, Bills of Lading, BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES, BILLSHEADS, SHOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BLANK RECEIPTS, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

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DR. C. M. STEINBERGER.

LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

Office, opposite Printing Office.

Residence, Corner Rose and Sumach Sts.

DR. W. S. MINER.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

Dr. Miner has permanently located at Walla Walla. Office next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S

MEDICAL OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACH'S STORE.

DR. A. J. HOGG,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

DR. J. W. HUNTER,

(LATE OF DALLAS CITY, TEXAS.)

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.

Office and Residence south end of Third street, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

L. A. MULLAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO the collection of delinquent taxes, and the securing of lands at the different land offices, and making final Homestead Proofs. Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly.

JAS. H. LASATER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.

Office one door west of Kyger & Reese's Black Store. Walla Walla, W. T.

ED. C. ROSS,

Attorney at Law.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS IN Washington Territory, and Eastern Oregon. LAND BUSINESS, in all its branches, attended to. Easements, Easements, and property belonging to H. PARKER, are now in my possession, and those having had business transacted by him, which is not entirely finished, might find it to their advantage to call at my office, on the corner, immediately in front of the Court House.

J. H. BLEWETT,

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

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

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

Will also pay particular attention to the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent.

Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T.

W. F. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Will attend to collection of delinquent taxes, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.

Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office.

JOE. HELMUTH,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAGER BEER AND ALE.

WALLA WALLA.

Washington Territory. [424f]

UNDERTAKER

Hearse Free of Charge!

PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla.

CITY HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

G. JOSEPH.....Proprietor.

HAVING TAKEN BACK THE RESTAURANT attached to the above Hotel, wishes to announce to the public, that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable, and it is the intention to furnish the finest table ever set in the town.

CLAIM AGENT.

J. CAIN, CLAIM AGENT AND ATTORNEY

AT LAW, has arrangements made with responsible parties at the East for the adjustment of LAND TITLES, collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, and all kinds of claims against the United States. All kinds of accounts analyzed and adjusted. Will be found at Mr. Lasater's Law Office.

MILTON MILLS.

PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED TO BE SUPERIOR to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG.

Milton Mills, Nov 1, 1867

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New Firm! New Goods!!

P. LIPPITT & CO.,

Successors to

Brown Bro's. & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM SAN FRANCISCO a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

LADIES HATS.

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS,

Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Children,

HATS AND CAPS,

All of the very

LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

GROCERIES AND TOBACCO,

CROCKERY & HARDWARE.

WILL SELL FOR CASH AT

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE BRICK CORNER.

P. LIPPITT & CO.

Walla Walla, May 1, 1868.

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A LOVE LYRIC.

Come with me, sweetest! O come for I love you
With love like the love of the angels above you;
O come! let your heart in this moment grow fonder,
And give me its love for the love that I sander.
Come with me, dearest, I can't live without you;
In order to live I have lingered about you,
And cold will my heart grow if you deny me
Your promise to live, dearest, constantly by me.
Come with me, brightest! your eyes must be
Near me—
Light I must have—Oh! in charity hear me!
Come with your eyes, lest mine eyes should be
blighted,
And glimmer pale—O! those eyes could have
lighted.

Come with me, angel! I see my heart is in danger,
If love in your heart to my heart is a stranger;
Come, for my soul's sake—let not the morrow
Dawn on me waking to sin and to sorrow.

Come with me, Mary! my soul is in danger,
If love in your heart to my heart is a stranger;
Come, for my soul's sake—let not the morrow
Dawn on me waking to sin and to sorrow.

REVELATIONS IN THE WITNESS ROOM.

The Impachment Managers got more than they bargained for during a private examination of witnesses: Mr. Ralph W. Newton, of New York, was under examination four and a half hours. Thirty-six private telegrams were read, but nothing elicited on which to base the shadow of corruption. Butler asked Newton if he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, Collector of New York, and indicated the contents of the letter referred to. The witness replied that he had—that he happened to leave it on the table in his room, unfiled, and that it was stolen from there. "Who stole it?" inquired Butler. "I expect you did," responded Newton. The witness was put under arrest four times, but as often liberated. He resolutely persisted in refusing to disclose his private affairs, though answering all questions he could without quite turning himself inside out. Butler read a telegram addressed to Collector Smythe—'Come on here at once'—signed Newton, and asked witness what scheme he had in contemplation when he penned such a request. Newton replied that he 'felt lonesome, and wanted Smythe to come along and take a drink,' whereupon Butler got indignant and said the Board of Managers was not to be trifled with in that fashion. Near the close of Mr. Newton's testimony, he was asked if he had ever known an offer of money made to the President. He replied with gravity that he had, and all the Managers prepared themselves for another article of impeachment. Mr. W. H. Appleton, the publisher, he said, had come to Washington four or five weeks ago, and signified to the President, through Newton, that in case of his being convicted several gentlemen in New York intended to present him with a purse of \$100,000 in gold, and that the house of Mr. Appleton would be at his service after he quitted the Executive Mansion. In case he should be acquitted the sum to be presented would be made \$50,000.

THE PETTICOAT AGE.—The London Telegraph says: Golden ages, silver ages, ages of brass, copper, lead, and iron—we have all these. There was an age of heroes, so they say; also, one when there were giants in the land, and one when the earth was overrun with pygmies. The actual epoch bids fair to be the woman's age. At all events, the ladies are evidently determined to make their presence felt, and seem perfectly capable of holding their own. 'La pauvre faible femme' of Honore de Balzac, appears well nigh extinct; and 'la femme sensuelle,' which, in French, does not in any way mean a sensible woman, grows rarer every day. We have now an instance of a lady's pleading in the Court for divorce and matrimonial causes. In the case of Anderson vs. Anderson, the wife petitioned for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. We have no desire to tell the lamentable tale; its only note worthy feature was that Mrs. Anderson conducted her own case. Standing in front of the Queen's counsel-table, she succinctly and clearly stated the prayer of her petition, called her witnesses, and gave her own evidence temperately and clearly; and at last there being no defence, obtained a decree, with costs. The Court—like a kind hearted gentleman, as the Court usually is—gave her help in the examination of her witnesses; but beyond this, the conduct of the whole case rested on her own shoulders. Other ladies have, from time to time, made formal applications to the Bench, and poor Miss Fray has moved other Courts over and over again in matters of leather and praelis; but Mrs. Anderson is said to be the first member of the fair sex who has conducted a suit to a successful issue. 'Good luck have thou with thine honor; ride on,' says the prophet. Truly, the new crusade is beginning.

NEW GALVANIC PILE.—A new galvanic pile has been constructed with chloride of silver, for the negative element, by M. M. Warren de la Rue and Hugo Muller. This pile, though of exceedingly small dimensions, is extremely powerful. It consists of a zinc rod, which need not be amalgamated, and of a thin silver wire coated with a certain quantity of chloride of silver applied to it in a state of fusion. This is the negative, the zinc the positive element. The whole apparatus is in three inches high. The liquid used is a saturated solution of common salt. With ten couples, constructed as above, acidulated water will be rapidly decomposed. While the apparatus is working, the solution of salt becomes gradually charged with chloride of zinc, which only serves to increase the power of the pile; but care must be taken to change the solution as soon as metallic zinc makes its appearance on the negative element.

VERBAGE OF ORATORS is like the windage of old artillery practice, a great deal of powder wasted and uncertain execution.

Phillips on Grant.

Wendell Phillips is a great villain, but he is so snake. The attempts of the radicals to whitewash Grant have provoked him, and he replies through the Standard to their apologies for Grant's personal habits thus: 'Of Grant's intemperance. We think the evidence was sufficient before. But if anything in the way of proof is lacking, it is amply supplied by the speech of Mr. Dodge, of New York, the President of the National Temperance Society, and by the letter of Mr. Senator Henry Wilson, published in the Boston Advertiser, April 1.

Mr. Dodge has been in Washington, and amuses temperance men they need have no fears. We know of the reports of the General's recent public intoxication. At such a moment, and speaking as an officer of a temperance society, Mr. Dodge, would have denied the truth of those reports if he had been able to do so. His omission to do that, and the evasive, general terms in which he indulges, will convince any thoughtful teetotaler that Mr. Dodge well knows and feels that he cannot deny the General's intemperance.

He has schooled himself into thinking that it does not amount to enough to imperil the State, and hence, letting his party feelings override his temperance principles, he is willing to run the risk. What we claim is that, before he asks us to run any risk, he let us know the exact facts. Then we will decide whether to run it or not.

Mr. Wilson's letter is even more characteristic, and therefore evasive. He, too, knows of the reports of Grant's public drunkenness on a particular day in last January. If we mistake not, these reports were brought more than once to his notice. In his letter he says:

'I have seen General Grant in camp, in his office, at his own house, and at dinner parties where liquors were freely used; others, but I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine, nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink.'

Of course, no doubt. We can bring 10,000 people in that very city of Washington, who never saw Grant drunk. There are 10,000,000 in the North who never saw Grant drunk. We never saw Grant drunk or sober. But Mr. Wilson knows well that the country never asked him, as a prominent teetotaler, whether he had seen Grant drunk. The question was, 'Sir, living in Washington, knowing the reports of Grant's public drunkenness, what are the facts as to these alleged public exposures of your Presidential candidate?'

Mr. Senator Wilson undertakes to answer that question. His answer is, he never saw Grant drunk. If any shrewd lawyer had, under the circumstances, received from a witness such an answer, he would have asked no further question, but taken it for granted, and argued to the jury that the witness substantially admitted the drunkenness. To us no further evidence is necessary. Knowing Henry Wilson, we see in this equivocal answer, evidence that he cannot and does not deny that he has heard from trustworthy sources of this public drunken exposure of his candidate. Mr. Wilson's course on this occasion is precisely the same he pursued a year ago, when, having originated a report as to the drunkenness of a Massachusetts Congressman and afraid to meet the consequences, he equivocated himself out of the responsibility. Now, when all that Congressmen's constituents admit his intoxication, it is not probable that Mr. Wilson would think it worth while to shuffle.

If Grant, as President, should show himself in Mr. Dodge's felicitous language fully capable of filling Andrew Johnson's place, drunkenness and all; or when Gen. Grant is shown aside, because he has been President, or is not needed for that office, we shall hear the absolute truth about this vice even from Henry Wilson. Now, when the temperance body needs his knowledge, he obeys that same law of timid self-preservation which shocked his admirers when he carried him off to his place. We call this letter equivocation. It is a wild phrase considering the vast peril, and the value the writer professes to set on temperance. We should be amply justified in regarding it by a far stronger term. The constant repetition of this offense by this public servant seems almost to call for such frank description. In view of this element in his career, the success of Mr. Wilson is one of the most alarming results of democratic institutions; sad evidence of how often they throw worthless men to the top.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Oxen.—A writer on working oxen gives the signs of a good ox as follows: 'A good ox should have a long lean face, and bright hazel eyes, which shows capability to receive instruction and disposition to obey it. Large nostrils show the capacity of an ox to work in a hot day. Very large horns at the base denote laziness. Full breast, straight back, wide ribs—by which is meant ribs that round out nearly as wide as the hip bones—and wide gambrel, denote strength. Straight knees broad toes, pointing straight forward, show in ox that can travel on hard roads or pavements. Oxen should be well matched, especially in disposition and speed.'

Cows.—In selecting cows for dairying, or to furnish milk for market, get good, wedge-shaped animals, heavy hindquarters, tapering toward the head, with light head, long face, and long, wax-colored horns, slim neck, long tail, capacious udders running well forward, milk veins large, tests good size, rather long and set well apart.

The unsophisticated will personally try how hot the coals were that burned the fingers of previous inexperience.

A Leper Village.

It seems that in all parts of the East is found that loathsome and incurable disease—leprosy—incurable by any agencies which have yet been discovered by human skill, and hence, doubtless, so frequently selected by our Lord as the disease, the curing of which should incontestably declare the supernatural power which he exercised. A writer in the Cornhill Magazine thus describes a visit to a Chinese leper village near Canton: 'It is situated about two miles and a half from the suburbs of Canton, on a slight eminence, in the midst of cultivated fields,

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1868.

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYER.

The Devil came to the earth one day,
And into the court house wended his way,
Just as an attorney, with very grave face,
Was proceeding to argue the "points in a case."
Now, a lawyer his Majesty never had seen,
For to his dominions none ever had been;
And he felt very anxious the reason to know
Why none had been sent to the regions below.
"Twas the fault of his agents, his Majesty thought,
That none of these lawyers had ever been caught;
And for his own pleasure he had a desire
To come to the earth and the reason inquire.
Well, the lawyer who rose with visage so grave
Made out his opponent a consummate knave;
And the Devil was really greatly amused
To hear the attorney so roundly abused.
But, soon as the speaker had come to a close,
The counsel opposing then fiercely arose, [first,
And he heaped such abuse upon the head of the
As made him a villain of all the men the worst.
Thus they quarreled, contended and argued so
long,
"Twas hard to determine which of them was
And concluding he had heard quite enough of
the law,
Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus:
"If all that they said of each other be true,
The Devil has surely been robbed of his due;
But I'm satisfied, now, that it's all very well;
For these lawyers would ruin the morals of hell;
"They've puzzled the court with their villainous
cavil,
And I am free to confess they have puzzled the
My agents are right to let lawyers alone—
If I had them, they would swindle me out of
my throne."

The Description of a True Woman.

Who shall I turn to for the picture of a
true, good woman—the pride and the para-
gon of her own sex, and the admiration of
the other; of the woman, young, beautiful,
healthful—well-formed, but not pedantic;
who can talk well, listen well, sing well,
well, and dress well; who is neither flirt nor
prude; who knows neither too much nor too
little; whose lips are innocent of slang and
whose heart is pure from evil thought; who
is polished in manners, and affectionate in
disposition; is beloved of the old, the darling
of the young; shy, modest, retiring, com-
manding all the world's homage of anybody?
It must not be considered that the youth-
fulness of such a woman is absolutely nec-
essary to her loveliness. Youth is a great
blessing and a charm; but age is also a
blessing—do we not all wish to grow old?
and a great advantage if it be combined with
goodness. The beauty of the mind grows
with the revolving years, and makes a woman
of seventy, with mind and manners and
innate gentleness, more beautiful than sweet
scarcen can be, if the mind and manners
are wanting, and the tenderness that should
be in every womanly heart is displaced by
a masculine tone of thought, behavior or
conversation.

Though all women are not such as every
man at the poetical period of life, has pic-
tured in his imagination, there are thousands
in every country who resemble the ideal, if
not in the accomplishment and education—
for these are not within the reach of every
one—yet by outward grace of persons, and
inward purity of soul. All the flowers that
blossom in the fair garden of humanity, are
not for equal delicacy and brilliancy; for
nature, that has room for the magnolia, the
carnelia, the rose, and the lily, has room also
for the violet, the blue-bell and the daisy,
and loves her humblest children as well as
her proudest.

Nothing in the world—at least to the male
eye—equals in pleasantness the fact and
form of a bashful and virtuous woman, look-
ing up to a man for support and guidance,
and giving him her affection in return.
Nothing, on the other hand, is more dis-
agreeable than the bold virago, womanly in
form but not in spirit, who would storm the
citadel of your politeness to extort your ho-
mage of *et cetera*, and who by every move-
ment of her features and glance of her eyes,
even if she does not utter a syllable, betrays
that she is puffed up with conceit and self-
fishness, and is too ignorant to distinguish
between a churl and a gentleman, or to ac-
cept the place that properly belongs to her
in the social system.

KEROSENE LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—The
following valuable hints are from an article
in the Boston Journal of Chemistry:—
A lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with
the vapor even, and in no possible way can it
detonate, or explode, unless atmospheric air
has somehow got mixed with the vapor. A
lamp, therefore, full, or nearly full of the
liquid is safe; and also one full of pure warm
vapor is safe. Explosions generally occur
when the lamp is first lighted, without being
filled, and late in the evening, when the fluid
is nearly exhausted. The reason of this will
readily be seen. In using imperfect or
adulterated kerosene, the space above the
line of oil is always filled with vapor; and so
long as it is warm, and rising freely, no air
can reach it, and it is safe. At bedtime
when the family retire, the light is extin-
guished; the lamp cools, a portion of the
vapor is condensed; this creates a partial
vacuum in the space, which is instantly
filled with air. The mixture is now more
or less explosive; and when, upon the next
evening, the lamp is lighted without replenish-
ing with oil, as is often done, an explosion
is liable to take place. Late in the evening
when the oil is nearly consumed, and the
space above filled with vapor, the lamp cannot
explode so long as it remains at rest upon
the table. But take it in hand, agitate it,
carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled,
air passes in, and the vapor becomes ex-
plosive. A case of lamp explosion came to
the writer's knowledge a few years since,
which was occasioned by taking a lamp from
the table to answer a ring of the door bell.
The cool outside air which impinged upon
the lamp in the hands of the lady, rapidly
condensed the vapor, air passed in, explosion
occurred, which resulted fatally.

HOMES.—Our homes are like instruments
of music—the strings that give melody or
discord are members—if each is rightly
tuned, they will all vibrate in harmony; but
a single discordant string jars through the
instrument and destroys its sweetness.

WHEN men rely upon philosophy to carry
them through life's last dread ordeal, they
but carry a lamp in their hand which goes
out the moment it grows dark.

THE more we help others to bear their
burdens the lighter our own will be.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Con-
gress.

[Public—No. 29.]

An Act making appropriations for the service
of the Post Office Department during the fiscal
year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred
and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the following sums be, and
the same are hereby, appropriated for the service
of the Post Office Department for the year ending
June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine,
out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the
revenues of the said department, in conformity
to the act of the second of July, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six:

For inland mail transportation, including pay
of route agents, postal clerks, and mail messen-
gers, ten million five hundred and twenty-six
thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred
and twenty thousand dollars, under the act ap-
proved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-
five, entitled "An act relating to the postal laws."

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight
thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, four million
two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For clerks for post offices, two million dollars.

For payments to letter-carriers, seven hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, seventy thousand dollars.

For twine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand five hun-
dred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assist-
ants, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture, three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars: Pro-
vided, That no part of this sum shall be paid to
any papers published in the District of Columbia
except for advertising mail routes in Virginia
and Maryland.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes,
four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one
hundred thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thou-
sand dollars.

For payment of balances to foreign countries,
three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, including allow-
ances to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, fixtures,
stationery, envelopes, and so forth, three hun-
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
following sums be, and the same are hereby, ap-
propriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eight-
een hundred and sixty-nine, out of any moneys in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For steamship service between San Francisco,
Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United
States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand
dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco
and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand
dollars.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps,
twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the
revenues of the Post Office Department shall be
insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act,
then the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars,
or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the
same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of
any moneys in the treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of
the Post Office Department for the year end-
ing June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-
nine.

Approved March 30, 1868.

[Public—No. 30.]

An Act making appropriations for the consular
and diplomatic expenses of the government for
the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the following sums be, and
the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any
moneys in the treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for
the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eight-
een hundred and sixty-nine, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers,
and commissioners of the United States at Great
Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria,
Brazil, republic of Mexico, China, Italy, Chile,
Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland,
Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Greece, Ecuador,
United States of Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela,
Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa
Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Para-
guay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and
one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as fol-
lows:

At London and Paris, two thousand six hun-
dred and twenty-five dollars each.

At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence,
Vienna, and Mexico, eighteen hundred dollars
each.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation
at London and Paris, three thousand dollars each.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to
China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Tur-
key, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to
Japan, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions
abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,
thirty thousand dollars: Provided, That this sum
shall be expended for purposes of foreign inter-
course only.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish
dominions, namely: interpreters, interpreters, and
other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople,
Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut,
two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American sea-
men in foreign countries, per acts of February
eighth, eighteen hundred and three, and Feb-
ruary twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eleven,
two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in ac-
knowledging the services of the masters and
crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the
United States from shipwreck, five thousand
dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery,
book cases, arms of the United States, seals,
presses, and flags, and for the payment of post-
ages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls
of the United States, including loss by exchange,
thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, con-
suls and commercial agents whose names are not
to be included in the list of consuls, including loss
by exchange, forty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, com-
mercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks,
namely:

I. CONSULS GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frank-
fort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.

II. CONSULS.

SCHEDULE B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy,
Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle,
Beirut, Bremen, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bre-
men, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Cal-
cutta, Canton, Cebu, Chemnitz, Chio Kiang,
Canton, Cebu, Cork, Genoa, Hong Kong, Harbin,
Hankow, Havre, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Hankow,
Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica),
Kobe, London, Lyons, Malaga, Manila, Manchester,
Matanzas, Marcelline, Mauritius, Melbourne, Me-
sina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau,
Newcastle, New York, Nantux, Odessa,
Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paris, Pernambuco,
Peking, Port-au-Prince, Prescott, Prince Ed-
ward Island, Quebec, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San
Luis, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto

Rico), Saint John, (Canada East) Santiago de
Cuba, San Pedro de Macoris, San Pedro de
Southampton, Saint John, (Newfoundland), Saint
Petersburg, Saint Pierre, (Martinique), Saint
Thomas, Stuttgart, Swatow, Saint Helena,
Tampico, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de
Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island, Valparaiso,
Veracruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE B.

Belize, (Honduras), Madagascari, San Juan del
Norte, Saint Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands,
Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon,
Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guaya-
quil, Guaymas, Lanthalis, Marabon, Matamor-
os, Mexico, Montevideo, Onco, Paria, Peru,
Paso del Norte, Pirassu, Rio Grande, Sabanailla,
Saint Catharine, Santa Cruz, (West Indies), San-
tiago, (Cape Verde), Spezzia, Stettin, Tabasco,
Tahiti, (Tahiti), Talcahuano, Tumbes, Venice,
Zanzibar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE C.

Amor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de
Loando, (Loando), including loss by exchange
thereon, four hundred thousand dollars, and the
salary of the consul at Guaymas shall be one
thousand dollars per annum: Provided, That all
moneys received for fees at any vice-consulates
or consular agencies of the United States, beyond
the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year,
and all moneys received by any consul or consul
general from consular agencies or vice-consulates
in excess of one thousand dollars in the aggre-
gate from all such agencies or vice-consulates,
shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury
of the United States, and no greater sum than
five hundred dollars shall be allowed for the ex-
penses of any vice-consul or consular agency
for any one year: Provided, That hereafter the
compensation of consuls whose annual salaries
do not, under existing law, exceed one thousand
five hundred dollars, and the fees collected at
the consulates where the United States amount to
three thousand dollars, shall be two thousand
dollars per annum.

For interpreters to the consulates in China,
including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand
eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from
the Secretary of State, in bringing to justice
foreign countries persons charged with crime,
and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand
dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular
courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and
in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by
exchange thereon, nine thousand dollars.

For rent of premises for American consuls in
Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages
of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers resident and of con-
suls general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thou-
sand five hundred dollars.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry
into effect the treaty between the United States
and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of
the African slave trade, twelve thousand five
hundred dollars.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty
thousand dollars.

For the payment of the fourth annual instal-
ment of the proportion contributed by the United
States towards the capitalization of the debt of
France, to fulfil the stipulations contained in the
fourth article of the convention between the
United States and Belgium of the twentieth of
May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the sum
of fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-
four dollars in coin, and a further sum as
may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
the convention providing for payment of interest
on the said sum and on the portion of the prin-
cipal remaining unpaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any offi-
cer of the army or navy, of the United States
who shall, after the passage of this act, accept
or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or
consular service of the Government, shall be
considered as having resigned his said office, and
the place held by him in the military or naval
service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant,
and shall be filled in the same manner as if the
said officer had resigned the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no di-
plomatic or consular officer shall receive salary
for the time during which he may be absent from
his post by leave or otherwise, if such absence
shall exceed sixty days in any one year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
act of Congress to encourage immigration, ap-
proved July fourth, eighteen hundred and
sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved March 30, 1868.

If everybody should farm right, and raise
large crops, we should hardly find a market
for them. But there is no danger. Our
productions do not keep pace with our popu-
lation. Farming is not popular. And those
who stick to the land, and bend all their
energies to increase its productiveness, have
every prospect of abundant success. Good
farming will pay.

HENS.—A piece of land as large as a wal-
nut, mixed with dough, will cause a hen to
commence laying immediately after she has
been broken up from sitting; and by giving
hens fat in this way, they may be kept lay-
ing all winter.

CARRYING politeness to excess, is said to
be raising your hat to a young lady in the
street, and allowing a couple of dirty collars
and a pair of socks to fall at your feet.

THE setting sun stretches his rods of light
across the landscape, and like the Hebrew in
Egypt, smites the rivers and the brooks and
they become as blood.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICAL INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ME-
chanical Institute hereby give notice that the
Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will
be held some time in August next, in a building to
be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city.
Every preparation will be made to accommodate
exhibitors and visitors with view to make the
Exhibition profitable, instructive and pleasant to
all parties.

During the three years which have intervened
since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city,
the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific, useful
and ornamental arts have made unprecedented
progress on this coast. It is believed that the
proposed Exhibition will exceed any other in value
that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.
The plan of building to be erected, which has been
adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed
will prove to be the best adapted, both for display
and convenience of the public, of any building ever
erected in the State. The building will be perfectly
water-tight, being covered with a single roof, so that
no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the
branches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the Arts
and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed
Exhibition, and to share the publicity and consequent
benefits which always attend such enterprises. Suita-
ble premiums will be offered, and the specific date of
opening the Exhibition will be published at some
future time. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. W. ACORD, DUNN, Cor. Secretary.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

In Justice's Court, before O. P. McCoy, J. P.

T. A. MORRISON: You are hereby notified that

J. W. GROOMS has filed a complaint against

you, and that you are to appear on the 25th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at

said Justice's Office in Walla Walla, which is two

months from the time of publication, and unless you

appear at said time and place, and answer said com-
plaint, the prayer of said complaint will be granted.

Of you the sum of Sixty seven dollars and eighty

cents, for costs of suit, for money paid defend-
ant, and for stable bill.

19-2m Justice of the Peace.

UMATILLA HOUSE,

DALLES, OREGON.

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Proprietors.

This Popular House is Centrally Located Near the Steamboat Landing

and Railroad Depot,

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests!

AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL!

Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the

Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge.

Two Large Fire-proof Safes for the Deposit of Valuables.

In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM.

The BAR will always be supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

Also, ALE and BEER, etc., etc.,

The READING ROOM will contain all the Latest Oregon, California and Eastern

PAPERS.

[15.] FREE LUNCH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. [16.]

W. FRANK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINT BRUSHES,

BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Twines and Lines, Toys

of all Descriptions, Fancy Goods, Child-
ren's Carriages, etc., etc.,

406 & 408 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Would inform the public that having just received
large reinforcements in the above articles, in addi-
tion to their already extensive stock, do offer to their
customers, and public at large, advantages superior
to any other house on the Pacific Coast. Call and in-
spect our Stock, and Examine our Prices. 16-3m

WESTERN HOTEL,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL
in the State, where every want is anticipated
and cheerfully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the
House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Land-
ing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the
Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and
from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

W. R. SEWELL,
JOHN C. DORCY,
Proprietors.

WALLA WALLA

BAKERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BROCHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,

—AND—

Crackers of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Family Groceries, Confectioneries,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MECHANICS, PACKERS and others in want of

CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to
their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere
as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported!

As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can
fill orders on short notice. A supply kept constant,
on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at re-
duced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of
the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread left.

The wagon will go 'round the city, every morning
and afternoon. Sep. 29, 1868

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

Is now in operation and ready to

MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

in the line of

CASTINGS, MACHINERY

&c., that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

and to

Compete with any Foundry

in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders
from abroad, and to repairing in our line.